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THE  TIMES

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5-year formula may solve Britain's EEC problems

From Ian Murray, Brussels, March 23

A new deal for Britain's contribution to the EEC budget looked distinctly possible tonight after another formula to break the long deadlock on the subject received cautious support from all member states.

The new formula was put before foreign ministers meeting here today and is to be studied carefully in EEC capitals between now and April 3. On that day the foreign ministers are to meet again in Luxembourg to try to reach a final settlement.

Essentially, the suggested formula would last for five years. There would be an agreed lump sum compensation for Britain for each of the first three years and a separate agreement negotiated during 1984 for the last two years. So far no review is suggested at the end of this period.

There would be trigger thresholds which could increase or decrease the size of compensation depending on the way Britain's gross domestic product (GDP) varied as a proportion of the Community's total GDP. No real figures are mentioned in the formula and the amount of compensation and the threshold levels are simply referred to as X, Y and Z

Before the end of the meeting Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, warned his colleagues that the suggested formula contained good things and bad things. "I suspect the meeting in Luxembourg will be pretty hard work", he said afterwards.

The date chosen for the negotiation follows immediately a special three-day meeting in Brussels of agriculture ministers who will be trying to set farm prices for the present season. Lord Carrington said that agreement on the prices would have to be "in parallel" with agreement on the budget package. This suggests that Britain will only be prepared to agree an agricultural price increase subject to agreement the following day on the budget.

M. Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, who described the suggested formula as "interesting", said it was important that the link was now broken between agricultural prices and the budget question.

Mr Leo Tindemans, the Belgian Foreign Minister, and current President of the Council, who drew up the new formula with Mr Gaston Thorn, President of the European Commission, was able to report that enough progress had been made to make it unnecessary for the subject of the budget to be put on the agenda for next week's European summit.

This will not stop Mrs Thatcher from raising the subject at some stage. She is likely once again to emphasize that Britain's estimated contribution for 1982 will be badly distorted because of the relative strength of sterling at the time when conversion rates for budget contributions were fixed.

This question was raised by Lord Carrington at today's meeting, when he produced a graph designed to impress his colleagues with the scale of Britain's problem. He will be looking for a clear sign that this has been understood by his colleagues during the next meeting.

For Lord Carrington a good point of the formula was that it would provide a five-year package which would avoid annual damaging negotiations. He also liked the idea of the lump sum compensation, although he said that this would have to be an adequate amount.

He was worried, however, that the formula did not contain enough precision and that there was no provision for a review after five years. He also felt that the need for further negotiations in 1984 was bad—an obvious indication that he believed it could clash with a British general election campaign.

"There is still a long way to go, he said. "But I am content to use the formula as a basis for further discussions." It was, he said, a mistake to go too far into detail at this stage but he did hope it would be possible to define X, Y and Z during the Luxembourg meeting.

At the moment the British contributions are paid according to a stop-gap formula worked out on May 30, 1980.

☐ The formula: X, Y and Z are the negotiable elements. They are defined as follows:

X is the number of European currency units which Britain would receive in compensation during 1982-84 inclusive. This would be equivalent to . . .

Y per cent of what is called the "objective indicator". This would be the difference in 1981 between Britain's actual receipts from the budget and what those receipts would have been if Britain were being compensated at a level equal to its share of the Community's gross domestic product. Should Britain's position improve or deteriorate by more than 10 per cent during the time of the package, then an adjustment of Y would have to be agreed by a qualified majority of the council.

Z is a further correcting factor which would be used if Britain were to find that its share of VAT contributions to the EEC budget (currently around 17.5 per cent) were to increase beyond the British share of the community's total gross domestic product (currently about 21 per cent). Compensation to Britain would then amount to Z per cent of the difference between the two.

Farmers invade Paris, page 6



Tractors head a march by 100,000 French farmers in Paris protesting at the decline in their living standards.

Tied vote on Begin censure

The future of Mr Menaehem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister (above), and his Government was in doubt after the Knesset reached a tied vote of 58 to 58 on a no confidence motion over the Government's handling of events in the occupied territories and other aspects of its record.

Begin under fire, page 6

Nigeria halts all imports

Nigeria has suspended almost all its imports because of falling revenue caused by the world oil glut, according to a Reuter report. The decision is likely to hit Britain hard as a fifth of Nigeria's non-oil imports, worth £1,200m, came from this country in 1980

Page 13

Jenkins trails in opinion poll

A Gallup poll in today's *Daily Telegraph* puts Labour in the lead for tomorrow's by-election in Glasgow, Hillhead, with 33.5 per cent. The Conservatives have 27 per cent and Mr Roy Jenkins for the SD-Liberal Alliance is third with 26 per cent

Campaign reports, page 2

London police chief confirmed

Sir Kenneth Newman, aged 55, commandant of the Police College and a former head of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, was officially confirmed as successor to Sir David McNee as Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police in October

Profile, page 10

Astronauts get down to work

A song by the country singer Willie Nelson woke the astronauts on board the Columbia shuttle at the start of their second day in space. They performed a variety of experiments and were feeling well

Page 6

Plessey sit-in ruling upheld

The Court of Session in Edinburgh has upheld a ruling that Plessey workers who occupied a factory in Bathgate, Lothian for eight weeks in an attempt to save their jobs had a legal right to continue their action

Page 3

The Home Office 200 years on

For 200 years the main task of the Home Office has been to uphold law and order. Controversy, as the Home Secretary may reflect this week, is nothing new. A bicentenary profile of this "first" department of government is on page 8.

England held to draw in Bilbao

England drew 1—1 with Spanish club Athletic Bilbao in Spain last night. Kevin Keegan scored England's goal.

Smelter hopes

The prospect of reopening the aluminium smelter at Invergordon, Scotland, receded after a ministerial meeting. New plans are to be prepared for a tariff structure for cheap electricity at the plant.

City in crisis

On a December night in 1973 a secret meeting took place at the Bank of England to try to stop a company collapse which threatened to throw the City into panic. Margaret Reid reconstructs the meeting, chaired by the Governor of the Bank, which tried unsuccessfully to stave off a banking crisis

Page 15

Victorious Whitelaw gains a reward

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Mr William Whitelaw, after putting to rout his critics among Conservative MPs on Monday, was rewarded yesterday with the Prime Minister's endorsement for which the party had been waiting for some days.

Taking a cue from Mr Denis Healey, who invited her to "pluck the dagger out of the Home Secretary's back", Mrs Margaret Thatcher said: "No person has done more both on numbers of police and on the pay of police than the Home Secretary — and on their morale."

Mr Whitelaw, who has borne the brunt of the Conservatives' anxiety about the rise in some types of crime, will defend his record at the Home Office for the second time this week tomorrow, in a Commons debate on law and order initiated by the Opposition.

He is expected to repeat in general terms his intention to strengthen the powers of the police in dealing with suspected offenders. But in spite of interpretations put by some of his backbenchers on the remarks he made on Monday, he has reached no conclusions on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Police Procedure.

Specifically he has not decided whether powers for the police to stop and search suspects, already available in the Metropolitan Police area and other parts of the country, should be available to police everywhere. Consultations with legal authorities and others on the Royal Commission's proposals have barely begun.

The one firm proposal disclosed by Mr Whitelaw on Monday was for legislation to prevent criminals from serving as jurors. He is anxious to act on this soon because of what he believes are real difficulties in securing convictions before the courts in a very few areas, and he intends to bring forward an amendment to one of two Bills now going through Parliament.

☐ Mr Whitelaw, flushed with his triumph before his backbenchers, went on to the offensive yesterday by coming out in favour of new powers to deprive major criminals of their "ill gotten gains" (Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent, writes).

He made plain in a speech in London that his target is not only petty criminals but also "in the very worrying field of organized crime, such as drug trafficking with its international ramifications".

The Home Office is taking part in a review by an independent expert committee under the chairmanship of Mr Justice Hodgson to suggest ways of improving the powers of the courts over the whole field of compensation, restitution, forfeiture, and confiscation.

Mr Whitelaw told the annual meeting of the National Association of Victims Support Schemes that it was right that compensation orders made by courts should hurt the criminal —"to bring home to him the wrong he has done to his victim".

Sir David McNee, Metropolitan Police Commissioner, told the Institute of Directors yesterday elsewhere in London that he would be against the weakening of the police.

Of last year's riots in London Sir David said that disorder need not be repeated. Despite the prejudices and bias shown by a few individuals there was determination by the majority to work together. Sir David said he was saddened that some commentators had questioned the motives of the force in releasing the 1981 crime figures.

Letters, Page 11
Leading article, page 11

Jobless dip below 3 million

By Melvyn Westlake

Better news on the jobs front provided some welcome relief for the Government yesterday, just 48 hours ahead of the Glasgow Hillhead by-election. The number of registered unemployed has dipped below three million this month, and Scotland has shown the biggest drop in jobless among all the regions.

The overall total of jobless *has fallen by 53,000 to* 2,992,000. This represents the biggest March fall since figures were first prepared in their present form, in 1948, and the largest fall in any month since September, 1979.

However, the underlying trend, which excludes school leavers and adjusts for seasonal fluctuations, shows a further small increase, of 5,000. The number of jobless on this narrow definition, stands at 2,823,000 or 11.8 per cent of the labour force. Although the trend is still upward, it is now unmistakably clear that the rate of increase is slowing down.

The average *monthly* rise in adult jobless, seasonally adjusted, has been under 20,000 this year, compared with 50,000 last summer and 100,000 a month at the end of 1980. Unemployment among school leavers has also shown a marked improvement. The fall this month (down 17,000) is the biggest in any March since the school-leaving age was raised in 1976.

But, while Whitehall is deriving some satisfaction from the latest figures, there is little likelihood of any sustained improvement in the underlying position. Adult unemployment is expected to go on rising for a few more months before flattening out. The overall total of registered unemployed is certain to rise above three million again by at least the early summer.

The Government is assuming, for the purpose of calculating social security payments,

Continued on back page, col 5

Navy to close seven training schools

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

Some of the Royal Navy's most famous training schools are to close and 4,000 sailors made redundant in a reshaping of the senior service following last year's defence review. Job losses, moreover, could continue.

Details were being flashed around the fleet last night in a lengthy signal from the First Sea Lord, Admiral Sir Henry Leach, who paid tribute to the way seamen had got on with their work during the past nine months of uncertainty.

The 4,000 redundancies, mainly among senior officers and ratings, are among a total of 10,000 job losses announced in the Government's special White Paper after the defence review last June.

The first 500 names will be made known later this month, 2,000 more, including 500 officers, by the end of the year, and the rest in 1983. By 1986-87 the Navy's manpower will be down by 10,000 to 62,000—and the rundown could continue in the late 1980s unless more funds are pumped into defence.

The closure of seven training bases, in their present role, will also mean 500 civilian job losses in addition to the 12,000 already announced, mainly as a result of dockyard *closures and cutbacks* at Chatham and Portsmouth. About 300 of the new civilian cuts will again be at Portsmouth.

The training establishments, their present designation and the dates by which they are to close are: HMS Phoenix, Portsmouth, nuclear, biological and chemical warfare training, 1984; HMS Pembroke, Chatham, supply and secretarial, 1983; HMS Caledonia, Rosyth, engineering artificers, 1985; the Fraser gunnery range, Portsmouth, 1983; HMS Fisgard, Torpoint, artificers entry, 1983; HMS Vernon, Portsmouth, diving and mine warfare, 1984-86; HMS Excellent, Portsmouth, assorted training, 1984-5.

Caledonia, however, will be turned into an accommodation centre for sailors with the expansion of Rosyth, providing 600 more jobs. HMS Fisgard is also likely to have a new role, as yet undisclosed.

Admiral Leach sugars the pill to some extent by referring in his signal to the new weapons being brought into service and plans to introduce a new conventional submarine and the long-awaited Type-23 frigate "as soon as possible".

The shape and the size of the fleet, adjusted since the defence review will be: four ballistic missile submarines; two anti-submarine carriers; 17 nuclear-powered attack submarines; a new class of conventional boats; 50 destroyers and frigates including eight in the standby reserve: new classes of minehunters and minesweepers.

For the men he gives warning in his signal of "turbulence" in their lives as the Navy adjusts to the changes. But he also promises more stability in the long term, with sailors specializing more on specific skills and finding it easier to predict what they might be doing next.

Longer periods will be spent in ships, and more training carried out at sea. But ships will still spend about 40 per cent of their time in any three-year cycle in home ports.

Other changes include greater use of "batch" postings to ships, instead of the old system of "trickly" postings. *As many as* half a ship's crew might change at once.

The Royal Marines, however, whose quick march is "A life on the ocean wave" are likely to spend less time afloat in future, as detachments are taken off frigates and destroyers to make way for the additional sailors on training.

Other changes include the phasing out of Wasp and Wessex helicopters and the restationing of the standby squadron at Portsmouth instead of Chatham.

Guatemala officers stage coup

The Guatemalan Army yesterday announced the overthrow of President Romeo Lucas Garcia and said a representative government junta had been established, Reuter reported from Guatemala City.

A communiqué read in a national radio and television broadcast by Lionel Sisniega Otero, former vice-presidential candidate, called on all Guatemalans to back the coup.

The coup was mounted by a group of young officers, adding one more element of confusion to the turbulence of Central America, Peter Strafford writes.

In Guatemala City, troops surrounded the presidential palace and aircraft flew overhead.

Two men, General Efrain Rios Mont and Señor Leonel Sisniega Otero, were urged to *report to the national radio* station immediately. General Rios Mont is a former presidential candidate, who stood for election in 1974 with the backing of the Christian Democrats.

Señor Sisniega Otero was a vice-presidential candidate in the election held earlier this month, when he was on the ticket of the National Liberation Movement.

Guatemala has been under military rule for several years, and has one of the worst records of repression in Latin America It is estimated that at least 3,500 people died in political violence last year, and guerrillas have gained strength

Salvador threat, page 6

Selling no smoke without desire

By Annabel Ferriman
Health Services Correspondent

An unpublished section of a United States report on cigarette advertising, which has been passed to *The Times*, shows the methods considered by a leading cigarette company to persuade young people to start smoking and how advertising techniques are geared to undercut health warnings.

That is in contrast to the statement earlier this month by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, announcing a [illegible]m grant from the tobacco industry for research into health promotion, when he said that the industry wanted to encourage responsible personal attitudes to health and was particularly concerned about young people.

The section, drawn up by the Federal Trade Commission using subpoenaed documents, says that cigarette companies aim to give consumers a rationalization for smoking and a means of repressing their health concerns about it.

Brown and Williamson, a subsidiary of British American Tobacco Industries, the British firm which is the world's largest tobacco company, is told by a market research firm to present its cigarettes to young people as "part of the illicit pleasure category" and "one of the few initiations into the adult world".

It says: "For the young starter, a cigarette is associated with introduction to sex life, with courtship, with smoking "pot" and keeping late study hours".

It recommends: "To the best of your ability (considering some legal constraints) relate the cigarette to 'pot', wine, beer, sex, etc. Don't communicate health or health-related points."

The section of the report, which was entitled *Report on the Cigarette Advertising Investigation, May, 1981*, was never published because the commission is not allowed to publish material based on subpoenaed documents. It suggests that many of the recommendations of the market research company were taken on board by Brown and Williamson in marketing cigarettes in the United States.

In a document from Brown and Williamson on the marketing of their Viceroy brand, the *company says*: "Smokers perceive cigarette smoking as dangerous to their health. Given their awareness of the smoking and health situation, they are faced with the fact that they are behaving illogically.

"They respond to this inconsistency by providing themselves with either a rationalization for smoking, or by repressing their perceptions of the possible dangers involved.

"To date, major full flavour brands have either consciously or unconsciously 'coped' with the smoking and health

Brown and Williamson suggest a "feels good" campaign, providing a justification for.

Continued on back page, col 4

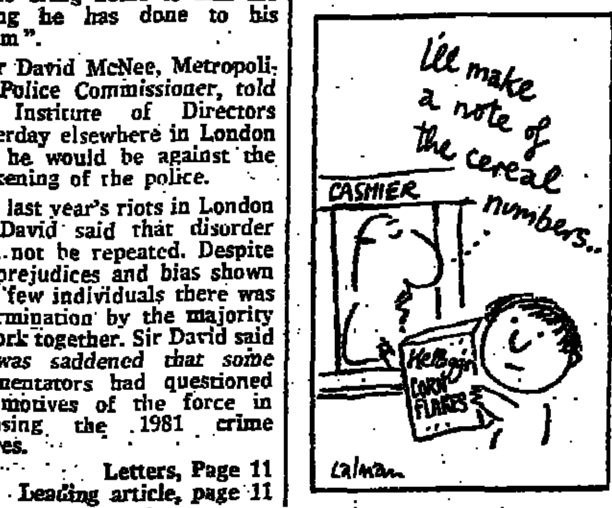
Kellogg's offers cash with the cornflakes

By Torin Douglas

Kellogg's, Britain's biggest cereal company, is getting together with three banks and offering children free cash as an incentive to open bank savings accounts.

The banks—Barclays, Bank *of Scotland and Allied Irish*—will pay children up to £5 in return for tokens cut from the back of cornflakes packets, provided they match the amount with an equal sum of their own.

Since only 10 per cent of account holders ever change their bank, the chances are that a child who opens a savings account with a particular bank will continue to bank with them when he is an adult.



Liberal's GLC election return ruled illegal

By Richard Evans

A Greater London councillor was ordered to pay legal costs estimated at £50,000 yesterday after an election court found he had committed "illegal practices" involving election campaign expenses.

Mr Adrian Slade, who *defeated a Conservative* candidate by 115 votes in Richmond and Barnes last May to become the only Liberal on the GLC, will keep his seat although he was found to have incorrectly completed his election expenses return and the declaration covering the return.

Mr Anthony Cripps, the commissioner who presided over the three-and-a-half week hearing at Twickenham, also found that Mr Slade's agent, Mrs Pat Wainwright, had committed the same illegal practices.

But he said he was satisfied the illegalities had arisen through "inadvertence and lack of knowledge of the law" and granted relief to expunge the illegalities. He ruled that nothing corrupt had occurred.

Last night Mr John Holmes, the *Liberal Party's national* agent, said that it was a test case brought by the Conservative Party against the Liberals' type of campaigning, which was built upon voluntary effort. It *would mean a tightening up* of practice for all agents.

Mr Cripps said he accepted the "integrity and honesty" of Mr Slade. "Mrs Wainwright appears to have been overburdened with various responsibilities, including family ones, and I accept that she was merely exceedingly careless, somewhat muddled in her thinking and quite out of her depth. There was therefore no corrupt practice on his or her part."

Mr Cripps ordered Mr Slade, aged 45, to pay his own legal costs and three-quarters of those incurred by the four Conservatives who questioned the validity of the election. Their petition alleged illegal or corrupt practices under 15 different headings, 13 of which were rejected. Mr Slade admitted not including the printing cost of a Young Liberals letter on his expenses *return*.

Mr Cripps said no serious attempt had been made to complete the return adequately. Names of all contributors to election expenses had not been *provided*.

He also criticized the way a "notional" sum had been included in the expenses to cover the payment of materials provided by party volunteers.

"The obvious method is for the election agent actually to pay to the appropriate persons by cash or cheque all expenses incurred, to obtain *receipts* and if the recipient does not want to keep the payment to take it back, to record the name and amount and in due course to enter these on the return under receipts."

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Price freeze worries farmers

The National Farmers' Union expressed dismay at yesterday's announcement that there will be no increase this year in the guaranteed prices for potatoes or wool (Our Agriculture Correspondent writes).

Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food told the Commons that the potato price for 1982 would remain at £44.64 a ton and that the Potato Marketing Board would be able to purchase up to 600,000 tons and remove them from the market in the event of a glut.

Mr Tom Seals, chairman of the union's potatoes' committee, said that by not increasing the guaranteed price, the Government was limiting the board's levy income.

Millionaire is cleared

Mr Oliver Cutts, aged 62, a self-made millionaire, handed brochures advertising Rhinefield House, his New Forest home, to members of a jury at Dorchester Crown Court, after being cleared of assault yesterday. A former coalman, he had worn morning dress throughout the seven-day trial. He denied indecently assaulting his sister-in-law, Mrs Jennifer Hankin, of Parsonage Drive, Fordingbridge, Hampshire, and assaulting Mr John Hankin, her husband, and Mrs Ann Taylor, aged 39, of Avonmead, Fordingbridge.

£200m cost of winter

Britain's harsh winter will cost about £200m in insurance payouts. It is the largest figure ever recorded for a natural disaster in the United Kingdom, the British Insurance Association announced yesterday. The final sum could well be higher.

Most are claims for damage caused by burst pipes, but there have also been many costly claims from firms forced to replace damaged machinery. Claims are still being received.

Abortion role in Ireland

A referendum is to be held in the Irish Republic this year on a constitutional amendment to prevent abortions ever being allowed in the state.

A vigorous campaign is expected in the build-up to the referendum, but public opinion is vehemently against abortion. Last year, official figures showed that 3,300 *Irish women had abortions in* Britain, but unofficial figures are understood to be at least three times higher.

Stewardess with smile bows out

Roz Hanby, aged 30, British Airways smiling stewardess, who has been the central character in the airline's advertising campaign for seven years, was given a farewell party at Heathrow airport, London, yesterday when she "flew the flag" for the last time.

From next month she will present a television show called *That Monday Morning Feeling*. *In her time as a* stewardess she has flown half a million miles and visited 50 countries.

Nervous Tories and Labour attack Jenkins

From Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent, Glasgow

The Conservative and Labour camps yesterday exposed their extreme nervousness *over the result of* tomorrow's by-election in Glasgow, Hillhead, by launching highly personalized attacks on Mr Roy Jenkins, the Social Democratic Party/Alliance candidate.

With the latest *Scottish* opinion poll putting Mr Jenkins four points ahead of a second-placed Conservative, and with canvass returns showing a steady erosion of the Labour vote, both parties yesterday concentrated their fire on the man described by Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, *as a* "colour supplement socialist".

Mr Bruce Millan, Glasgow, Craighton, and a member of the Shadow Cabinet, told Labour's morning press *conference*: *"There is a* considerable feeling that we do need an active local MP in this area."

He added, in a reference to Sir Tam Galbraith, the former Conservative member who died in January: "The fact is that it is a constituency that has suffered very considerably from neglect, *to* put it frankly, from its former MP for a very large number of years".

Mr Millan said: "There is a strong feeling that Mr Jenkins is an outsider with no real interest in the constituency. He had, incidentally, a poor reputation as a constituency member in Birmingham when he was a member there. I don't believe that he is *interested in Glasgow, or* Scotland, or in the local issues."

Mr Millan, a former Secretary of State for Scotland, told a questioner: "If people who neglected their constituencies never got reelected, we would have had a change in Hillhead many, many years ago.

"I do not want to attack Sir Tam Galbraith, but anyone who knows the area knows that it was not a well looked after constituency."

Mr David Wiseman, the Labour candidate, followed up a powerful public meeting addressed by Mr Wedgwood Benn in the constituency on Monday, by emphasizing yet again that he was not a Bennite.

He said: "I do not believe in everything that Mr Benn stands for. I do not believe in him being the great Messiah. That is what Bennite means. *I am not* a Bennite. I do not believe that he would classify himself as a Bennite."

Mr Gerald Malone, the Conservative candidate, attacked Mr Jenkins at his morning press conference. He said that his opponent was a southerner. "Mr Jenkins is not standing for Hillhead because he wants to represent Hillhead, but because he wants to get back into Parliament. Hillhead just happened to *be* there. *I* sincerely believe that Hillhead deserves a greater commitment than that."

But when Mr Millan's attack on the former Conservative member wa reported, *Mr Malone replied*: "I do not believe that I want to discuss anything that might *have happened or not hap*pened in the past.

"My view is that I am not only prepared to be a hard working MP in Westminster, but I will consistently return to my home in the constituency."

Only when pressed did Mr Malone add that there was a great fund of personal respect and affection for Sir Tam, who first won Hillhead in a by-election in 1948.

Mr Malone added: "Perhaps when he was elected, there were different expectations of an MP. The new expectations I will certainly fulfil."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer told the press conference that if the by-election was put into perspective, halfway through a Parliament at a time when the *Government* was following 'difficult policies" it was perhaps surprising that the *Conservative candidate* should have a solid, substantial prospect of success just two days before polling.

Sir Geoffrey refused to comment on yesterday's report in *THE TIMES* that the Government had set a target of 9 per cent real cut in council spending for 1983-*84. He said* "The precise pattern of the reduction in local government spending *has yet to be decided*.

"But what is undoubtedly the case is that if local government, like any other part of government, spends more than is sensible, then it is likely to lead to an increase in rates or an increase in interest rates, both of which are bad for industry on which local government in the end depends."

Teachers' outline strikes

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

The two largest teachers' unions yesterday announced details of their joint plans for half-day strikes, starting next week, if the Burnham Committee, which negotiates teachers' pay, fails substantially to increase its 3.4 per cent offer or to refer the claim to arbitration at its meeting tomorrow.

The National Union of Teachers and the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers which represent more than three-quarters of all teachers, will stage a half-day strike next Tuesday afternoon in Wales, Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, Dorset, Avon, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, Wiltshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Merseyside and Greater Manchester.

On the afternoon of Wednesday week, there will be strikes in Suffolk, Norfolk, Essex, Cambridgeshire, Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Kent, Hampshire, Surrey, East Sussex, West Sussex, the Isle of Wight, Hereford-shire and Worcester, Staffordshire, Shropshire, the *West Midlands*, *West* Yorkshire, South Yorkshire, North Yorkshire and Humberside.

Mr Doug McAvoy, deputy general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, said the close cooperation between the two unions (*which have not been known* for their friendliness in the past), indicated the anger of teachers. Only a much improved offer or agreement to go to arbitration could resolve the dispute, he said.

Alliance warning over 'double'

From Jonathan Wills Glasgow

Mr Roy Harris Jenkins grows "daily more confident of victory" at Hillhead, but *he is clearly worried by the* threat from Mr Roy Harold Jenkins, formerly Mr Douglas Parkin, whose name will appear immediately above his on the ballot papers tomorrow.

The SDP/Liberal Alliance campaign managers are so concerned that they have put out a leaflet warning supporters against voting for the wrong man by mistake. It says that Mr Parkin changed his name "to try to confuse the voters".

The real Mr Jenkins is also *displeased with Mr Gerald* Malone, the Conservative candidate. Mr Jenkins says Mr Malone *has* misrepresented his views on private education. Mr Jenkins says that his position *is* that "the right of parents to send their children to private schools is a legitimate human freedom that must be preserved".

Mr Jenkins faltered yesterday when, for the second *time in two weeks, he* was asked by a reporter where he stood on taxing social security and unemployment bene fits. Did he have a policy? "Not that I am announcing this morning, no." The position had been stated in the Commons by the party spokesman, Mr Michael *Thomas. What was that* position? "I cannot remember." Then, after consultation, Mr Jenkins agreed that he was in favour of taxing benefits.

Mr Jenkins was on firmer ground when he spoke about devolution for Scotland. The SDP commitment was clear, he said, and stemmed quite narurally from the party's general philosophy.

On cuts in local authority budgets he said that although there had been some "fat" in *council spending, he thought* that the cuts had gone too deep. That was inflicting "severe blows on very necessary and valuable services" such as housing.

Mr Jenkins deplored the Conservatives' attempt to make law and order "a great party issue". He also criticized the Conservative candidate for joining in the "sniping" against Mr William Whitlaw, the *Home* Secretary.

May,1979, result:

Albraith, T. G. D. (C)	12,368
Mowbray, R. A. (Lab)	10,366
Harris, M. (L)	4,349
Borthwick, J G. (Scot Nat)	3,050
C majority	2,002



Sandra Radley: 90-mile trip to hospital

Girl faces more leg surgery

A student whose severed right leg was sewn back after a road accident was said to be in a satisfactory condition in hospital yesterday.

Sandra Radley, aged 17, of Anderson Road, Scunthorpe, was in the intensive care unit at *the regional plastic* surgery and burns unit in Withington Hospital, Manchester. She was taken 90 miles to the hospital by ambulance, with a *police* escort.

Five surgeons performed an eight-hour operation using microsurgery techniques *for which the hospital* has become well known. A spokesman said yesterday that it was too early to talk about the operation being permanently successful. The girl would undergo secondary surgery in due course.

☐ By using improved microsurgery techniques British surgeons *have* been replacing accidentally amputated limbs since 1966; The first recorded *operation* was in 1964 (Our Medical Correspondent writes).

Under a microscope surgical thread invisible to the naked eye is used to join blood vessels half a millimetre in *diameter*. The surgery has been speeded up by the introduction of multiheaded microscopes,

The immediate task is to restore the circulation to the severed limb, which will survive six to eight hours at room temperature, or longer if cooled. Limbs are usually cooled by ice in ambulances. As in Sandra Radley's case, it is often necessary for the nerves to be operated on later.

Sandra Radley's amputation was above the knee. The higher the amputation the larger the blood vessels and the better the chance of the limb surviving;







Four stamps featuring British youth organizations that have grown worldwide go on sale today: Boy)'s Brigade (15½p), Girl's Brigade (19½p), the Scouts (26p) and Guides and Brownies (29p).

Figures likely to back Alderson

By Craig Seton

One of the highest crime detection rates in Britain is expected to be reported soon by Devon and Cornwall police, whose chief constable, *Mr John Alderson, was* reportedly criticized by Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, on Monday.

It is understood that the crime statistics for the south-west force for 1981 will show crimes cleared up at the rate of 42 per cent for the Metropolitan police.

Opponents of tougher policing measures which are being urged on Mr Whitelaw *are likely to use the figures* to vindicate Mr Alderson's well-publicized belief in community policing to which Mr Whitelaw referred and which has earned Mr Alderson a reputation as a "soft" policeman.

Mr Alderson was modest yesterday in his response to reports that Mr Whitelaw had told a meeting of Conservative back-benchers on the *law-and-order issue* that he was fed up hearing about community policing and that policemen "ought to be able to do it at the same time as catching criminals".

~~Before he retires next~~ month, Mr Alderson will present his final annual report containing the crime figures *which his supporters* believe will demonstrate that far from being incompatible, *community policing enhances* a force's ability to tackle crime.

In a statement issued yesterday Mr Alderson, replying to the Home Secretary, said that he fully appreciated that Mr Whitelaw had been under "considerable pressure" caused by *demands for the return of* capital punishment and tougher penal measures.

He *still* believed that *successful policing* would be provided by following Lord Scarman's excellent philosophy set out in his report on last summer's riots and it was a pity that that had not been mentioned in Mr Whitelaw's reported comments.

Mr Alderson said reports that *he would become a* Liberal politician after his retirement were pure speculation. "I am not and *never* have been involved in any activity of a party political kind", he said, and added that his views had been endorsed by many shades of political opinion

☐ Mr James Jardine, aged 54, chairman of the Police Federation for six years, said last night that he is to retire on October 10. Mr Jardine, a policeman for 30 years in the *Metropolitan force hopes to* run a village public house in west Hampshire (our ~~Middlesborough correspon~~dent writes).

Mr Jardine, who is heading the federation's capital punishment campaign, announced his retirement in Middlesborough, where he was *addressing the Cleveland* Police Federation.

He said he was horrified at the growth on 30 years of violence against the police

Cabinet consideration for Ulster initative

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Plans for a political initiative in Ulster will be considered by a powerful Cabinet committee tomorrow before going to full Cabinet and being announced next month.

Despite growing opposition to the proposals as so far revealed, *Mr James Prior*, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, is determined to press ahead with his attempt to introduce legislation leading to elections for an assembly in October.

Mr Prior is not underestimating the opposition both within the province and among his own back benchers to some of his proposals but believes that the momen*tum that has developed since* he arrived in Ulster must continue. He will have further meetings with the main political parties before his package is unveiled and it is after that, that the mainly Catholic Social Democratic and Labour Party will decide whether it will take part in *elections* for and *assembly*. The Secretary of State said he hoped no party would boycott the election.

He can hardly have been surprised at the joint statement from Mr Charles Haughey, the Irish Prime Minister, and the SDLP which criticized his plans as *"unworkable"*.

Turning to the claim by Mr James Molyneaux, leader of the Official Unionist Party, that a CIA unit was operating in the province Mr Prior said he gave no credence to it. Asked if he thought the OU leader was talking nonsense, *he repled: "Yes"*.

In government circles Mr Molyneaux's allegations *about the CIA and other sinister groups who might be* behind political murder in the United Kingdom, are being greeted with incredulity.

Even Official Unionists are astonished at Mr Molyneaux's claims and the manner in which they were made for he is not renowned in the province as a leader who keeps a high profile. The United States State Department has dismissed them as outrageous.

Letters, Page 11

BLACKS MAY SUE POLICE ON CRIMES

By a Staff Reporter

A black organization is threatening to refer the Metropolitan Police to the Attorney General for possible legal action because it gave the colour of offenders in crime figures released earlier this month. The West Indian Standing Conference is asing the Commission for Racial Equality to refer the matter to Sir Michael Havers, QC and says if the CRE fails to act it will do so.

Mr Joseph Hunte, the conference general secretary said yesterdy that they wanted the Attorney General to approve a prosecution under the Public Order Act on the ground that the police had incited people to racial hatred.

Section 5 says that a person commits an offence if he publishes or distributes written matter which is threatening, abusive or insulting.

Mentmore painting of the Armada makes £11,880

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

A brightly coloured gouache of the Spanish Armada, with the burning of the boats at *Calais* in the background, sailed through Christie's yesterday securing a bid of £11,880 (estimate £3,000 to £4,000) from Spink's. It is ascribed by Christie's to the Flemish school and dated around 1610, some 20 years after the event depicted.

It was sent for sale by Eva, Countes of Rosebery, with four other gouaches from the celebrated collection formed by Baron Meyer de Rothschild for Mentmore. The group also included an outstandingly attractive view of an imaginary Mediterranean seaport by Johann Wilhelm Baur, dated to the 1640s, which sold to D. Tunick, from New York, at £7,020 (estimate £3,000 to £4,000).

The drawings sale included a Parmigianino study of a youth at £11,880 (estimate £4,000 to £6,000) which had belonged successively to Sir Peter Lely and Sir Joshua Reynolds. It came to Christie's from a private source still in the old Sotheby's wrapper from an auction in *1866* when it sold for 11 shillings.

There was an unexpected casualty, a Rembrandt brown ink drawing of "Moses and the Burning Bush' unsold at 13,000 (estimate £20,000 to £30,000). The faded condition of the drawing appears to have put off bidders. That was the main contributor to the 18 per cent of the total left unsold.

At Christie's South Kensington The Royal Scottish Museum spent £1600 (estimate £500 to £800) on the robes of a Knight of the Bath worn by Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Goves at his installation in 1803. The set is unusually complete, including his boots and plumed 'bonnet' as well as a 1787 edition of the *Statutes*,

Business is brisk for London taximen

By Michael Baily Transport Correspondent

London's taxi drivers were doing a brisk trade yesterday, *the second day of* doubled fares on buses and Underground trains.

Business should have been slack because of the spring weather that enveloped the capital: But it was well up to last week's levels and drivers are expecting even better things as the implications of *the new high fares sinks in*.

"We are back to the position where three or four *people can jump into* a cab for less than it will usually cost them by Tube", a drivers' spokesman said yesterday.

Meanwhile all was calm on the buses and Underground with no disturbances by "Won't pay" campaigners and passengers apparently accepting the new fares.

Traffic was noticeably down by between a fifth and a tenth, with short-distance travellers particularly staying off the buses; a marked shift in London's travel patterns is apparently under way.

Daily journeys in the capital up to last weekend were broadly as follows: Foot and bicycle (journeys of more than 100 yards) 12 *million; car and motor cycle* (drivers and passengers) 10 million; Bus four million; Underground two million; railway 1½ million; taxi half million.

As a result of higher fares, bus journeys are expectedto decrease by about 800,000 or a fifth, and Tube journeys by *200,000 or tenth, and those* million journeys are expected to be redistributed as follows: *To foot and bicycle 400,000*; to car and motor cycle 200,000; trip cancelled 200,000; to railway 100,000; to taxi 100,000.

☐ A report on road pricing as a means of keeping traffic out of London is to be published by the Greater London Council this week.

Mr David Wetzel, chairman of the GLC transport committee, emphasized that the council *does not support* road pricing any more than its predecessor — it prefers low public transport fares. The system requires fixed payments for entering the central area on a weekly or monthly basis.

Butcher in horse flesh case jailed

From Our Correspondent Bradford

A *wholesale butcher* was jailed for six months and fines totalling £7,500 and *costs of £4,350 were imposed* by magistrates at Bingley, West Yorkshire, yesterday when five men and a meat firm were convicted after an eight-day trial concerning a total of 83 offences involving knacker meat and horse flesh.

The magistrates were told that unfit meat which should have gone to a pet food factory went to a firm of *wholesale butchers*.

After the case, Mr Fred Bilney, principal environ*mental* health officer for Bradford, said: "It is high time that the law was updated

Derek Frank Carman of Lee Lane, Cottingley, Bingley, West Yorkshire, who was convicted of 10 offences, was jailed for six *months and fined £750. His* company, Brighouse Meats Ltd. of Armitage Road, Brighouse, West Yorkshire, which is now in liquidation, was fined £950, after being convicted of the same 10 offences.

Arthur Binns of Well Head Farm, Hanging Gate Lane, Oxenhope near Keighley, West Yorkshire, was find £700 and *given a six-month prison sen*tence, suspended for two years. He was convicted of nine offences.

Ramsay Timmins of Stainburn Road, Stainburn, Workington, Cumbria, who was convicted of 18 offences, was fined £1,540, and given a six-month sentence, suspended for two years.

His sons, Stephen Timmins of High Harrington; *Workington*, and David Timmins, of Gilgarron Farm Cattages, Distington, near Workinton, were each fined *£1,780. They were also convicted* of 18 offences each.

All five men and the company were ordered to pay £750 costs each.

Science report

Oil flow may give pipes the 'bends'

By the Staff of "Nature"

When is a pipeline bent more readily by a small rather than a larger external force? When, apparently, it is carrying a sufficiently fast-flowing stream of oil. This is the paradoxical prediction of an investigation of pipeline systems carrying liquids that has been carried out by J. M. T. Thompson of the Department of Civil Engineering at University College, London. Dr *Thompson makes* the obvious point that the prediction, which has been confirmed by experiment, has a potentially important bearing on the stability of submarine pipeline structures in the North Sea.

This paradoxical behaviour flouts commonsense. *Most mechanical systems* are more readily distorted by large than by small external forces. But a pipe carrying a sufficiently fast flow of liquid will exhibit, on Dr Thompson's prediction, the opposite behaviour, called "negative stiffness". A bent pipe will tend *to be straightened by the* application of even alsmall force that would be expected to have the opposite effect. A larger "bending" force will tend further to straighten the bent pipe.

The account of *this* curious behaviour now published says that it is *possible to demonstrate the* predicted paraoxical behaviour by means of a flexible *hosepipe hanging* freely and carrying a sufficiently fast flow of water. In such a case, the deflecting force might be supplied by means of a string attached more or less horizontally to the lower free end of the hosepipe and connected over a pulley to a freely hanging scale-pan to which weights might be added. The *prediction* is that the *addition* of larger weights to the free scale-pan would tend further to straighten the pipe.

The explanation for this surprising phenomenon depends critically on the speed with which liquid is flowing through the pipe. When the flow is slow, the *behaviour of the pipe will* be that predicted by commonsense, with small ex*ternal* forces producing small deflections and larger forces producing larger deflections. But if the speed of the flow is great enough, this behaviour will be reversed.

The underlying reason *is* that the flow of liquid around bends in the pipe *generates* centrifugal forces on the walls of the pipe hose. The net effect of the forces, other things being equal, is to tend to compress the pipe. Simple calculations, confirmed by experiment, suggest that the stiffness of a flexible system will be determined by the square of the velocity of the liquid flowing through it, and that *there will be some critical* velocity above which the phenomenon of negative *stiffness appears*.

These predictions obviously have a bearing on the calculation of the properties of pipes carrying flowing oil, as in the North Sea, but do not of themselves imply that these structures would be unstable. But it does appear that if the velocity of the flow is greater than the critical velocity at which the *negative stiffness ap*pears, flexibe pipeline systems are liable to flutter, as *with the loose ends of a* garden hosepipe when the flow of water is fast enough, with potentially disastrous results when large amounts of oil are involved.

Source: *Nature*, (March 11, Vol 296, p 135) 1982.

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CORRECTION

Mr James Sillars was wrongly described as the Social Demo*cratic Party vice-chairman in* our Hillhead report yesterday. He is vice-chairman of the Scottish National Party.

Overseas selling prices Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 40; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 80; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran IR 135; Iraq LD 0.500; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1800; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.500; Lebanon Ll 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 53; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 50c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 90; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore $5.00; Spain Pes 125; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L$5.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 50.

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Science report

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the Staff of "Nature"

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CORRECTION

ST JOSEPH'S HOSPICE MARE STREET LONDON E8 4SA

Right to stage sit-in upheld in Plessey case

From Our Correspondent, Edinburgh

Plessey workers who staged an eight-week occupation at the Bathgate factory in an attempt to save their jobs have won a legal victory at the Court of Session in Edinburgh although their action ended last week.

The appeal judges have upheld the decision taken by Lord Kincraig last month that the workers had legal right under section 13 of the Trade Union Labour Relations Act to continue their occupation because it was in furtherance of a union dispute. The judges had heard an appeal on behalf of Plessey management against Lord Kincraig's ruling.

The workers had denied the management claim that the consequences of the workers *trespass on* the premises interfered with trade. Lord *Emslie* said the court was unable to say that Lord Kincraig had erred. The balance of convenience was against the granting of the interim interdict banning the workers from continuing the occupation

In particular the court had in mind that even if there had been no occupation the management would have suffered the same loss as the great bulk of that caused by the strike.

Mr Alan Rodger, counsel for Plessey, asked the court for leave to appeal to the Lords against the decision. He said that those instructing him were concerned about the decision which had been reached by the judges and the effect it would have.

Refusing leave to appeal to the Lords, Lord Emslie said that the court was simply dealing with a judge's decree on the question of whether it had been shown that the judge had erred in his undoubted discretion. The court was of the opinion that he had not. Lord Emslie said that they refused the appeal because the matter was no longer a "live issue".

yesterday Lord Emslie, the *Lord President*, Sitting with Lord Cameron and *Lord* Avonside said the court of appeal had not been persuaded that Lord Kincraig had misdirected himself in law in lifting an interdict which banned the workers from sitting in and allowing them to continue their protest,

Lord Emsdie said that Section 13 (2) of the Act read together with Section 30, seemed to say that an act done *in furtherance* of a trade dispute did not give ground for a law suit as a "wrongful or negligent act giving rise to liability". Later Mr James Sillars, vice-chairman of the scottish Mational Party, Said: "This is an historic judgment which not only vindicates the Plessey workers but establishes the principle of industrial occupation as a legitimate tactic for Scottish workers facing redundancy and closure." He said the Plessey management had suffered yet another rebuff and it was time it changed its "deplorable approach" to industrial relations.

Pickpocket's car to be sold

A pickpocket who bought a car for £5,500 from the proceeds of her crimes yesterday lost an action in the High Court against Sir David McNee, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, for the vehicle's return after her release from prison.

Mr Justice Milmo told Mrs Jeanette Soloman that she could not have her car back and was not entitled to damages over its detention.

Mrs Soloman, aged 30, of *Chipstead Avenue, Thornton* Heath, Surrey, was jailed for two years in 1978 after being convicted of conspiracy to steal. At the time of her arrest, she lived in a flat in Lee Green, south London, and was a member of a gang of pickpockets who stole from shoppers in the Oxford *Street* area of London's West End, the court was told.

Mrs Solonom bought the car in August, 1976 from a car dealer in Berkeley Square, Mayfair, with bundles of crumpled notes. She used the car to drive into the West End and to return home

During police questioning, she *admitted having* bought it with notes stolen from shoppers. She demanded the return of the car, which was seized from a car park at Marble Arch, in the West End, but the police refused.

After dismissing Mrs Solomon's action, Mr Justice Milmo said his decision did not mean the police could now keep the car. They were bound by legal regulations to dispose of stolen property. Lawyers for the police said later that the car would be sold and the proceeds given to charity.

In her action against the police, Mrs Solomon did not contest their right to seize the car at the time of her arrest, but claimed that, once the criminal proceedings against her were over, they had no right to retain it.

Mr Justice Milmo ruled that, under the Theft Act, 1968, the car represented the stolen money with which Mrs Solomon had obtained it and *was therefore "stolen* goods".

Extradition case opens on IRA man

From Our Correspondent San Francisco

A hearing of a request for the extradition to Britain of William Quinn, who is wanted in connexion with inquiries into the murder of a London policeman, opened in San Fransisco with the testimony of an expert on political violence, who has spent four months a year for 16 years with the IRA in the Irish Republic.

Dr John Bowyer Bell, a consultant of the effects of political violence, drew parallels between the IRA and separatist movements with which he had pesonal contact in a dozen African and European countries. Almost all of the strategies used by organizations from ETA to the Mau Mau had been *invented by the IRA, he said.*

He described how a deliberate separation had been maintained between the military and political structure of the IRA, as it was in Mr Menachim Begin's Irgun group in Palestine.

Dr Bell, who has taught at Columbia University and Harvard, *told Mr Steele* Langford, the magistrate: "I attend wars, revolutions and coups".

But his account of an IRA change of policy in Britain and Northern ireland in the early 1970's drew aggressive cross-examination from Mr Mark Zanides, District Attorney, representing the British Government.

Dr Bell described a shift from military and national security targets for bombing to "commercial" ones — such as Aldershot railway station?" Mr Zanides interjected.

Dr Bell was pressed to concede that no thought was given to the political implications of the bombing. "It was wanton and random," Dr Bell replied, "but it had a point."

Mr Richard Harvey, for the defence estimated that 83 per cent of all convictions in Northern Ireland were founded on evidence gained in *confessions.*

The hearing continues.

Nurses reject 6.4% offer

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

Leaders of Britain's 450,000 nurses and midwives were seeking an urgent meeting with Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Health and Social Services last night after their rejection of the Government's 6.4 per cent pay offer.

Union leaders urged health service employers to join them in an approach to the Government to seek more money for nurses this year in addition to the extra £63m which ministers have allocated.

After the rejection of that overture the unions decided to go to the minister alone and they are hoping for a *quick meeting.* They are due to meet the management again for further talks in two weeks. Mr Bob Jones, National Officer of the National Union of Public Employees, said yesterday that the £27m that the health authorities will have to contribute as part of the extra funding agreed by the Government will lead to cuts in services and patients' care and could mean the loss of up to 5,400 jobs in the National Health Service.

A risk of industrial action by nurses is now "a distinct possibility", Mr David Williams, the nurses' staff side leader said last night.

The nurses have become the latest section of the one million NHS workforce to reject pay offers from the Government. Five hundred thousand ancillary workers have rejected 4 per cent, more than 50,000 "paramedics" who include physiotherapists and radiographers, have rejected 6.4 per cent and leaders of 17,000 ambulance men are expected to reject a 4 per cent offer at negotiations next Monday.

An employers' statement last night said the offer to nurses and midwives was realistic it added that the employers were determined to find more satisfactory long-term arrangements.

Under the 6.4 per cent pay offer, the basic pay of a first year student nurse would increase by £3.42 a week to £66.42, the new weekly pay for a staff nurse would be increased by £5,23 to £90.81 and a ward sister would earn an extra £5.50 a week taking the pay to £113.50.

☐ Nurses and ancillary workers picketed Merseyide Regional Health Authority yesterday demanding a 12-per cent pay rise.

Echoes of war in Wales



Mr Owen Glyn Williams at the entrance

Tussle over treasure caves

From Tim Jones Cardiff

A court will be asked later this year to force the Govern*ment to surrender its claim* to large chanbers deep inside a Welsh mountain which are designated to store Britain's art treasures in a national emergency.

Although they have been empty since the last war, the silence of the chambers is broken each day by the *soft hum of air conditioning* equipment, which maintains a constant temperature in five brick buildings in the caverns:

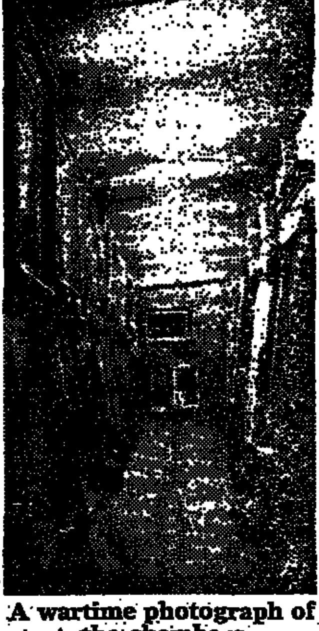
Inside the chambers, each 100ft long by 20ft wide, are rows of wooden frames designed to store paintings from London galleries.

The entrance to the chambers is almost 2,000 feet up Manod Mountain, which dominates the slate grey Welsh-speaking town of Blaenau Ffestiniog, Gwynedd. Although the peak is saturated by more than 100 inches of rain a year, the buildings are dry because they are protected by hundreds of feet of impervious slate.

the reason for the dispute. The caverns are sublet to the Department of the Environment by Mr Owen Glyn Williams, the owner of Cwt y Bygail Quarry.

When the department's 21-year-old lease on the caverns ran out last year Mr Williams informed the department through his solicitor that he wished it to move out. Although the department had fallen behind with its payments, it reacted quickly to protect its interest and will ask a county court in Portmadoc to renew the agreement.

The department is expected



A wartime photograph of the chambers

to call expert evidence at that hearing to argue that the boundary of the lease should be considerably extended because the stability of the self-supporting ceilings in the chambers is in doubt.

If that happens Mr Williams fears that the quarry will be forced to close and his 15 employees will be made redundant in an area that is an unemployment blackspot.

Mr Williams said: "With access to the chambers I could double the workforce, and the quarry would have enough reserves to be viable for 100 years. There is a huge demand for good quality roofing slate and it seems ludicrous that the chambers are allowed to remain empty and unproductive year after year".

Mr Williams doubts whether even Manod Mountain could protect art treasures in the event of a war. "The situation has changed completely since the last time, when I suppose it did make sense to store the painting there. At that time paintings from the National Gallery and treasures from the British museum were moved to the chambers after the fall of France. They remained there until 1946.

"Now, however, I believe this area would be a target for attack, for it is ringed by nuclear and hydro-electric power stations, which generate enough power to serve a city the size of London.

The chambers which contain the buildings are guarded by huge doors, which are always locked. Two full-time employees who service the air conditioning units and other equipment refused to comment on their work.

Mr Frank Allaun, Labour MP for Salford, East, has tried to pursue the affair, but with little success. Mr William Whitelaw the Home Secretary, has written to him, but as the letter is confidential Mr Allaun cannot disclose its contents. Nevertheless, Mr Allaun said "There are all kinds of rumours surrounding these chambers and I think people have a right to know what is going on".

Mr Dafydd Thomas, the Plaid Cymru MP for Merioneth, said: "It is scandalous that a government is preparing to use these chambers to store the art treasures of England at the expense of the ordinary people of Wales".

The Department of the Environment refuses to discuss the matter because it maintains it is sub judice.

JAPAN SET TO REJECT WHALE BAN

By Nicholas Timmins

Japan looks set to reject moves by conservationist countries to halt its catch of sperm whales in the Northwest Pacific, even if the meeting of the International Whaling Commission, which opens in Brighton today, *resolves that the catch* should cease.

A decision by Japan to continue the hunt against the wishes of the majority of the commission could jeopardize the future of the commission and would lead to pressure on the United States Government to impose fishery sanctions on Japan.

At present Japan takes 890 whales from a population of at least 200,000 adult sperm whales, all within 200 miles of its coastline.

Under the commission's complex management procedure, a case can be made that the hunt should cease so that the whale *population can* recover. But the scientific evidence is insufficiently clear for either the Japanese, who want to continue the hunt, or the conservationists, who want to stop it, to make out a cast-iron case.

As a result, the Japanese will argue from one set of figures that the catch can continue without doing long-term damage to the population. The conservationist countries, however, will argue from other figures that key sections of the population will still decline over the next decade, even if no whales are caught, although in the longer term they will recover.

Mr Kunio Yonezawa, the Japanese commissioner to the IWC meeting, claimed yesterday that "the science is obviously on our side" and that the catch should be allowed to continue.

Heseltine praises dock site regeneration

From John Chartres Liverpool

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, yesterday described the budget for the Liverpool International Garden Festival of 1984 as "a major act of commitment" for the beleaguered area for which he has had special responsibility since last year's riots.

He was among nearly two hundred people who boarded the ferry, "Royal Iris", to view the work which has been done in converting 250 acres of derelict dockland into the garden festival site. The *land is between Hercualneum* Dock and Offerspool Promenade: it is hoped that the site will remain after 1984 and perhaps attract more industry and jobs.

The 1984 festival, which will involve investment of £13m, but which is expected to break even, is the first project by the one-year-old Merseyside Development Corporation to come close to fruition. It will be opened between April and October 1984 and it is expected to attract three million visitors.

The two-mile long, half-mile wide strip of land alongside the now quiet, ship-deserted Mersey will contain a modern British garden, possibly Japanese, Italian, Jacobean and Victorian gardens, a special area to give the disabled and the blind pleasure, a children's garden and a "teaching garden".

The features will include exhibition buildings which will be converted later to indoor sports stadiums, restaurants, and public houses.

Although the organizers have only two years to shift the existing debris, lay about half a million tons of topsoil and create a garden of a high standard all concerned in yesterday's event expressed confidence that that would be achieved. Indeed in the "international garden festival circuit" Liverpool has been granted full status already in competition against bids from Nice, Nantes, Vienna and Chigago.

Mr Hesiltine emphasized that the garden festival was the only one of many projects being undertaken by the development corporation, which is trying to regenerate a total of 865 acres of derelict dockland, and whose creation was at *first* viewed with suspicion by the existing local authorities.

Bogus specialist goes to prison

One of the defendants in the 1974 Essex Barns Murders case posed as an eminent psychologist to get work when he left prison, Gloucester Crown Court was told yesterday.

Nicholas de Clare-Johnson, aged 37, described himself as a bachelor of arts with honours, a Cambridge master of arts, a doctor of philosophy at Sussex Universtiy and a member of the British Psychological Society, said Mr. Christopher Hodson, prosecuting. But his only academic studies had been with the Open University

De Clare-Johnson, of Stratford Lodge Cottage, Stroud, Gloucestershire, admitted obtaining payments by making false claims, and two charges of obtaining unemployment benefit by deception. He asked for nine similar offences to be considered and was jailed for 15 months.

Passengers give thumbs down to BA

By Michael Baily, Transport Correspondent

British Airways is the airline and London, Heathrow, the airport most international air travellers would prefer to avoid, a survey by the International Airline Passengers Association shows.

But both recorded significant improvements since the association's last survey two years ago; and although many travellers did not like BA, many others did like it, the survey found.

Of the top ten polled Swissair came out as the most preferred airline with BA in fourth place. Two years ago BA was the most *popular with Swissair in* second place. But whereas in 1979 23.7 per cent of respondents to the poll thought BA the worst international airline, only 14.6 thought so last year.

Heathrow recorded a similar improvement with 30.7 per cent voting it the worst in 1979 and only 20.1 per cent doing so last year.

The survey went out to 40,000 of the association's 100,000 members, and of these 7,000, mostly senior businessmen, replied. About a third of those were British but that did not invalidate the result, the association said yesterday.

British Airways was the most used but least liked airline internationally, whereas American Airlines was both the most used and most preferred United States domestic airline.. Cabin attendants and servicegenerally were the main determinants of choice.

British Airways said last night: "It is inevitable that the world's biggest international airline carrying 16 million passengers a year should attract some criticism, yet of fewer than 1,000 European respondents less than 15 *per cent voted* BA as the airline most to be avoided.

"We prefer to measure criticism by comments received direct from our own passengers, which was the lowest on record during 1981."

Other points from the survey were:

The Boeing 747 jumbo is by far the most popular international aircraft because of romminess and comfort, followed by the DC10, Airbus and Tri-Star. Least popular was the Trident, followed by the DC10, Boeing 707 and Douglas DC8.

Cabin staff attitudes were the most important factor on both short and long flights; but food was second on long flights, and baggage arrangements on short flights.

After Heathrow, New York/Kennedy was the least popular airport, followed by Los Angeles, Cairo and Bombay. Most popular were Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Zurich and Singapore.

Concorde's popularity seems to be slipping, with only 42 per cent preferring to fly it compared with 50 per cent two years ago.

International Airline Preference/Avoidance

For international flights, respondents were asked to specify the airline they would prefer to fly and the airline they would prefer not to fly

Airline preference	1981 No.	1981 %	1979 %	Airline avoidance	1981 No.	1981 %	1979 %
Swissair	1,680	21.7	14.9	British Airways	964	14.6	23.7
Singapore	1,059	13.7	11.7	Aeroflot	653	9.9	9.0
Lufthansa	626	8.1	8.6	Alitalia	433	6.6	6.7
British Airways	604	7 8	16.7	Pan Am	559	8.5	7.2
KLM	392	5 1	3.8	Nigeria Airways	204	3.1	3.7
Cathay Pacific	328	4 2	1.6	Saudia	202	3 1	3.4
British Caledonian	266	3 4	5.3	Egyptair	169	2.6	2.5
TWA	238	3.1	3.8	Iberia	145	2.2	3.3
Air France	229	3.0	2.1	Pakistan	138	2.1	1.2
SAS	207	2.7	2.3	Air France	132	2.0	2.3
Other Multiple	2,122	27.4	27.2	Other/Multiple	2,99	45.4	36.8
Total	7,751	100.0	100.0	Total	6,597	100.0	100.0
No Preference	48	0.6	2.8	No Avoidance	105	1.3	8.3
No Response	339	4.2	7.0	No Response	1,436	17.6	18.9

Service for the sick opens Pope's visit

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

A large congregation of disabled and sick people drawn from all over southern England will take part in a service of blessing and anointing to be conducted by the Pope in London on the day of his arrival in Britain, May 28, it was announced yesterday.

Southwark Roman Catholic Cathedral and its precincts and car park will be adapted for hundreds of stretcher cases, each of whom will be attended by a medical helper. The seriously ill will have their medical records with them so that emergency treatment can be administered if necessary, and ambulances will be available if urgent hospital care is required.

The stretcher and wheelchair patients, and those able to walk, together with a large team of nurses, doctors, attendants, and stewards, will make up a congregation of about 4,000. Some will be children, and some from non-Roman Catholic churches. Two tented enclosures will be erected by the cathedral, and part of the service will be held outside the main building.

The central part of the service *will* consist of the administration of the sacrament of anointing the sick, for which the Pope will be assisted by several bishops and priests. One representative of each of the nine southern Roman Catholic dioceses taking part will receive the sacrament from *the Pope personally.*

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Southwark, the Most Rev Michael Bowen, said yesterday that the church did not share the contemporary view that the sick and disabled were diminished in value. "We will see the Pope as *'alter Christus'* — another *Christ* — ministering to his flock with care and compassion".

The sacrament was, until the Second Vatican Council, generally associated with the last rites for the dying, although it is now authorized for use in all cases of serious illness.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Filipinos in protest at expulsions

The Home Office was picketed yesterday by a group of Filipinos, some of whom have been told to leave the United Kingdom (Lucy Hodges writes).

The *Migrants Action* Group, which organized the demonstration, said it was not clear why 10 of the 40 Filipinos whose cases have been decided were being expelled. Most of their cases have been taken up by the General and Municipal Workers' Union.

Almost 400 Filipinos have been threatened with removal over the past two years. They have been accused of illegally entering Britain because of alleged irregularities in their work permit applications when they first came here.

The Home Office says that they have either concealed the existence *of children* they should have declared or that false references were supplied for them. The Migrants Action Group says that most of them were unaware that such action was practised on their behalf

Judge praises police couple

Police constable Leslie Johnston and his girl friend, WPC Christime Richardson, both aged 21, were commended by Judge Abdela, QC, in the Central Criminal Court, yesterday, for tackling an armed robber.

They were off duty, when they heard a cry for help and took up the chase, the gunman aimed at them but they brought him down.

Michawel Travers, aged 27, barman, of Talbot Road, Winton, Dorset, was jailed for six years and nine months after pleading guilty to robbing two Arab women of cash and jewelry worth about £3,000, possessing a replica Colt 45 revolver and assaulting another officer.

Both officers were awarded £25 each by the judge.

Barrister is disbarred

Mr Everard Layton Hyslop, a barrister has been disbarred and expelled from the Middle Temple, the Senate of the Inns of Court and the Bar it was announced yesterday.

A charge of professional misconduct was heard *against Mr Hyslop,* in his abscence. The Senate's disciplinary tribunal found the charge proved after receiving evidence that Mr Hyslop had been convicted of dishonestly obtaining cheques.

Labour choice

Mr Alan Griffith, aged 28, an *Oxford University* law don, has been chosen by Labour to fight the Pembroke seat of Mr Nicholas Edwards, the Secretary of State for Wales, at the next general election. Mr Griffiths will be trying to overturn a 7,000 majority.

Fire victim dies

Mrs Jane Elizabeth Mourby, aged 97, who was badly burnt in a fire at her home in Salop Road, Welshpool, on Monday, died in Shrewsbury Hospital yesterday. The fire was discovered by an off-duty ambulanceman.

PARLIAMENT March 23, 1982

Callaghan warning on South Georgia

DIPLOMACY

It would be gross dereliction of duty for the Government to persist in withdrawing HMS Endurance from the South Atlantic, Mr James Callaghan, former *Prime* Minister said during exchanges on the Argentine landing in South Georgia. Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, said that the Government was making arrangements to ensure the early departure of the six to 10 Argentines left at Leith Harbour after the landing.

Mr Luce said that recent actions had not created a helpful atmosphere and it was not sensible in that climate to discuss further progress on the *Faulkland* Islands with the Argentine. The ship which had transported the Argentine party was a naval transport ship.

In his statement, Mr Luce said: We were informed on March 20 by the Commander of the British Antarctic Survey Base at Grytviken on South Georgia that a party of Argentinians had made a landing at Leith Harbour near by.

The base commander informed the *Argentine party* that their presence was illegal as they had not obtained his prior authority for the landing.

We immediately took the matter *up with the Argentine* authorities in Buenos Aires and the Argentine Embassy in London and, following our approach, the ship and most of the personnel *left on March 21.* However, the base commander has reported that a small number of men and some equipment remain. *We are therefore making* arrangements to ensure their early departure.

Mr Denis Healey, chief Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth *Affairs (Leeds,* East, Lab): Is it not odd that Mr Luce did not refer to the Argentine party planting the Argentine flag on the island?

After his talks with the Argentine representatives in New York recently the Argentine government said that unless it got a satisfactory agreement it would take unilateral action. Has he any evidence that the recent *action was in fulfilment of that* threat?

Mr Luce: For a short period the Argentine flag was planted. It has been removed.

On the New York talks, the atmosphere was in a good spirit and was not about the substance of the issue but about how we can adopt procedures to discuss *the dispute in the longer term.*

Since then, I regret that some action has been taken which has not createda helpful atmosphere. In that climate it is not sensible to discuss making further progress.

It is important that, if we wish progress, we should not do it against a background of threats and provocation.

Mr Healey: Is there any evidence that this action by Argentine citizens tool place with the support ot knowledge of the Argentine Government?

Mr Luce: The Argentine Government claimed that it did not know of the action, which was taken by a commercial company. But the House will need to know that the ship which transported the party there, though a cargo vessel, is a naval *transport ship.*

Sir Bernard Braine (South East Essex, C): While it is important for us not to overreact it is important to maintain the islanders' morale. It *is pointless* to go on asserting that the islands will remain British as long as the inhabitants wish to remain there while withdrawing signs of tangible support like the survey vessel. Will the Government give tangible support to the islanders in this time of some anxiety?

Mr Luce: This Government is committed to support and defend the islands and their dependencies to the best of its ability.

Mr Alan Beith (Berwick upon Tweed, L): That is not the impression the Foreign Office actions have given. Might not this escapade have been encouraged by the British Government's stance over the leaseback proposal?

Will Mr Luce make clear that self-determination for the islanders will be a cornerstone of the Government's policy and that we will stand by it?

Mr Luce: Yes. There will be no question of any changes on the islands without the islanders' consent. Their wishes are paramount. Equally, we would not do anything without the consent of the House.

Mr James Callaghan (Cardiff, South East, Lab): Mr Luce was warned that as soon as the news of the withdrawal of HMS Endurance became known to the Argentines this sort of escapade would be likely.

Mr Nicholas Winterton (Macclesfield, C): The incidents of the last few days are tantamount to an invasion of an independent country whether or not the *personnel were sponsored* by a commercial company or not. Will Mr Luce ensure that HMS Endurance or a similar vessel remains on station in those parts?

Mr Luce: It is not for me to answer specifically for the Secretary of State for Defence about the deployment of forces.

Mr Healey: The Government has put itself in a situatoun where it has decided to withdraw HMS *Endurance. The only option open* to it is to ask the Australian government to allow HMS Invincible to spend time around the Falkland Islands on its way to serve in the Royal Australian Navy. (Laughter).

Mr Luce: The position about our responsibility to the islands is as I have stated.

Mr Michael Morris (Northampton, South, C): What exactly is "tangible support" in South Georgia and the Falkland *Islands?*

Mr Luce: We will take and are taking firm action to deal with the present situation. HMS Endurance is there now.

Mr Eric Ogden (Liverpool, West Derby, SDP): Is he saying that a party of 50 or 60 Argentine Steptoes on a contract paid for and undertaken from Edinburgh and Buenos Aires in an operation organized and controlled from Edinburgh and Buenos Aires were able to land on British territory in a commercial operation without the Foreign and Commonwealth Offfice, the British Government, the Faldland Islands Government, the British Embassy in Buenos Aires or the British authorities in South Georgia being awa43 of that? Is that preparedness?

Is he saying that the hoisting of the Argentine flag on British territory only days and weeks after the Government made significant concessions to the Argentines about sovereignty has no political significance?

Mr Luce: There is no question of the British Government having made any concessions. There are no such things as any concessions that the British Government has made. The practical situation on the ground is that there was a landing by a party of some 60 people last Saturday. *We think that there are somewhere* between six and 10 people there at present. We are taking steps to deal with them.

Mr John Stokes (Halesowen and Stourbridge, C): When I was in the Foreign Office, when in trouble you called on a cruiser, and the next day it appeared (cheers). Are there sufficient armed forces to defend the Falkland Islands and their dependencies?

Mr Luce: We have a duty to the islands. That duty is to support and defend them. That is what we shall do.

Mr Douglas Jay (Wandsworth, Battersea, North, Lab): Apart from HMS Endurance, what other defence forces have we in this area?

Mr Luce: Although the details of the deployment of forces are for the Secretary of State for Defence it would not be wrong to say that there is a garrison of British marines on the Falkland Islands as well as HMS Endurance.

Mr John Blackburn (Dudley, West, C): Would he make a covenant with this House and this nation that the question of the sovereignty of these islands is not an agenda item for discussion with any foreign power?

Mr Luce: I do not know whether it would be right for me to make a covenant with anybody. We are clear that we have British sovereignty over the Falkland Islands. It is equally certain that the Argentinians claim sovereignty over the islands. This is a dispute. It would be sensible for all the parties if they were to resolve this dispute in a sensible and peaceful fashion. We cannot do that against a background of threats.



Ogden: Argentine steptoes.

Healey: Send Invincible.

Protests at naval training cuts

DEFENCE

Consultations are to be initiated with trade unions and, where apropriate, local authorities and other interested bodies about the proposed closure of seven Royal Navy training establishments, Mr Peter Blaker, Minister of State for the Armed Forces, said in a *written reply.*

The establishments and the dates by which they are to close are: *HMS Fisgard,* Torpoint, Cornwall, 983; HMS Phoenix, *Portsmouth, 1984; HMS Excel*lent, Portsmouth, 1986; HMS Vernon, Portsmouth, 1986; and Fraser Gunnery Range, Portsmouth, 1986.

HMS *Pembroke* would also close by 1983 as part of the naval base at Chathem, the closure of which had already been announced. In addition, the function of HMS Caledonia at Rosyth will change by 1985 from that of a training establishment to that of a fleet accommodation centre. About 600 new jobs would be created at Rosyth as a result of the expension of the dockyard.

Mr Blaker also pointed ut in the reply that the policy described in the Government's White Paper *The United Kingdom Defence Programme* of reducing posts and establishments ashore and undertaking more training afloat had the aim of releasing maximum resources for front line combat capability.

Earlier, during questions to the Ministry of Defence MPs protested about the closures which had been revealed by Sir Henry Leach, Chief of Naval Staff, and complained that because the information was being given in a written answer they could not question the minister.

The subject was first raised by Mr Robert Mitchell (Southampton, Itchen, SDP) who said that the closures at Portsmouth, added to cuts in naval shipbuilding which caused many redundancies at Vosper-Thorneycroft, and the closure of Portsmouth Dockyard, were having damaging effects on *employment prospects* in south Hampshire. It was a high price to pay for Trident.

Mr Geoffrey Pattie, Under Secretary of State for Defence *Procurement, replied:* I do not accept the contention that this is part of the price of Trident. We are redoubling our efforts to support Vosper-Thorneycroft to obtain export orders.

Mr Peter Viggers (Gosport, C): When will the minister be in a position to announce the result *of the review of training* and shore establishments?

Mr Pattie: The Minister of State for the Armed Forces (Mr Peter Blaker) is today answering in a written question that it is proposed, subject to normal consultation procedures, to close certain naval shore establishments:

Phoenix, Excellent, Vernon, and Fraser gunnery range, Portsmouth, and HMS Fisguard, Torpoint. MPs whose constituencies are affected were being kept informed.

Mr Denzil Davies, an Opposition spokesman on defence (Llanelli, Lab): Before the Government dismantles the Royal Navy even further (Conservative protests) the minister should have had the courage to make a statement. It affects many jobs. The Government should rethink its strategy. The whole defence strategy is based on the belief that if there was a war *in Europe, it* would last only a few days. But that war, should it come, would be a war of attrition and the navy would have to play an important part, especially in the East Atlantic.

Mr Pattie: If that is Mr Davies's understanding of defence strategy, he *should* read our White Paper again. The decisions announced today are in pursuance of policies announced last July.

Mr Alan Clark (Plymouth, Sutton, C) said that questions should be allowed on the written answer which Mr Pattie had touched upon.

The statement that MPs whose constituencies were affected would be kept in touch meant that there would be written statements of intentions which did not allow MPs freedom to question ministers on behalf of constituents.

During a later question on the cost of Trident, Mr Ioan Evans (Aberdare, Lab) asked if the Government right to pay about £8,000m to £10,000m, which would come from the naval *estimates of the future, was the* reason a written answer was to be made because they were talking about a cutback in conventional weapons?

Mr Peter Blaker, Minister of State for the Armed Forces: The announcement later today is nothing to do with Trident. *(Labour protests).* The defence review last year took place to deal with the problems of that time when Trident was costing practically nothing.

On the naval estimates, we have a defence budget, we budget for defence priorities. We have a separate programme for Trident. It makes sense that the navy *should* manage *that programme* because the navy will be managing Trident. It does not follow that if we were not to have Trident the naval programme would be any different.



Blaker: Written reply annoyed MPs

Mr *Michael* Latham (Melton, C): *Trident is by far the most* effective strategic deterrent. So long as these abominable and dreadful weapons exist and the British Government alone is responsible for the defence of these islands, it cannot shuffle the responsibility off on to anyone else.

Mr Blaker: I agree, The policy of the Opposition to abandon our strategic nuclear deterrent could not enhance the prospects for peace but would diminish them.

Mr Richard Douglas (Dunfermline, Lab) later said that a planted written reply on the subject was a gross disrespect to the House. *This is not open government,* (he said), it is subterfuge.

Sir Frederick Burden (Gillingham, C) said that the minister *should have made a statement* in the House.

Mr Alan Clark (Plymouth, Sutton, C): If this country wishes to make , store or deploy *chemical weapons it is matter* for the Government and this House to debate and discuss. But the fact that any other power might wish to store them here is not of the slightest interest of relevance.

There is also a clear qualitative distinction with the agreement that allows the United States to store nuclear weapons on this country and this cannot be invoked to cover similar facilities for chemical weapons.

Mr Pattie: I would agree with the thrust of his general argument. It is the duty of the British Government to be aware of the changing nature of the threat and to be aware of the fact that the Soviet Union have 60,000 troops specially trained and designated for chemical warfare and they have huge supplies of chemical agents that they have deployed forward.

Mr Denzil Davies an Opposition spokesman on defence (Llanelli, *Lab): Why not give* an assurance that the British Government will not allow the stock piling of American chemical weapons in the United Kingdom? There has been enough proliferation of nuclear weapons in Europe already without the further proliferation of chemical weapons.

Mr Pattie: I have already answered that question.

Mr Kenneth Warren (Hastings, C): Would he confirm that not only is the Soviet army equipped with chemical weapons but they are a front line capability of the Warsaw Pact

Mr Pattie: We know from observations of exercises that they are carried out under nuclear, chemical and biological conditions and these have been supplied to satellite countries of the Soviet Union

No US request on chemical weapons

The United States Government had no sought permission to store chemical weapons on the United *Kingdom* and no *such* request was expected Mr Geoffrey Battie, Under Secretary of State for Defence Procurement, said during questions.

Mr Frank Hayens (Ashfield, Lab) who had raised the question said the answer was not acceptable. Many of us believe (he said) *that the Government is hiding* behind the Official Secrets Act. Will the Goverument come from behind that cloak of deceit and let the nation know exactly what is going on with chemical weapons?

Mr Pattie: He persists in this delusion about about this cloak *of deceit. I have to repeat there* has been no such repeat nor are we expecting one.

Balance in training scheme

If young people only from underprivileged areas were taken on the adventure training scheme, which is to be run under the auspices of the armed forces, it would not be as useful as a balanced scheme, Mr Jerry Wiggin, Under-Secretary of State *for the Armed Forces,* said during questions.

Mr Robin Maxwell-Hyslop (Tiverton, C) asked him to look at the way the scheme is being run, because it looked as if priority was given to public school cadet forces rather than the deprived youngsters for whom MPs *understood* it was being introduced? This was a deviation from what was announced as its original intention.

Mr Wiggin: The original scheme was that cadet forces would be given priority. I have given instructions that the combined cadet forces which already have *similar training and other facili*ties, shall not be given that priority. The priority will be for the army, air and navy cadets.

Mr Kevin McNamara an opposition spokesman on defence (Kingston-upon-Hull, Central, Lab): What priority is he going to give to children and young people from under-privileged backgrounds? Can he undertake that they will not be put to any expense or be expected to meet any charges for equipment, uniform, running shoes, football boots, games equipment and things of that nature?

Mr Wiggin: We have said that the *scheme will be free and* we will provide travel, food and clothing. As for balance, if we were to take only young people from underprivileged areas the scheme would not be as useful as a more balanced scheme. There will be central control and we will try to get some form of reasonable balance between the under-privileged and those from better-off areas.

'Healey wanted bad news'

PM's QUESTIONS

The Government believed in covering the majority of its expenditure by taxation and insurance contributions and not, as the last Government did, by a great *deal of borrowing* , Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said during questionss.

Mr William Hamilton (Central Fife, Lab) began the exchanges by asking if the Prime Minister would read the Treasury reply to a parliamentary question on the tax effects of the Budget on the average family. He invited her to confirm that successive budgets had resulted in nine out of every 10 families in Britain paying substantially more taxes now *than they did in 1979.*

Does that not give the lie (He went on) to every promise she and her friends made at the last election? (Labour cheers).

Mrs Thatcher: This Goverment believes in covering the majority of its expenditure by taxation and insurance contributions and not, as the last Coverument did, by a great deal of borrowing. (Conservative cheers). If he wishes to have both lower taxation and *lower national insurance* contributions he must show precisely where he would cut expenditure, and in particular, if he wishes to have lower national insurance contributions, where he would cut pensions and other benefits.

Mr Denis Healey, Deputy Leader of the Opposition (Leeds, East, Lab): May I thank her for allowing the Treasury to admit that it has already broken the major promise in which she won the last election — to cut taxes? (Renewed Labour cheers). Now that the collapse of law and order under her administration has led her to claim that she has no influence over the amount of serious crime in Britain, will she *pluck the dagger out of the* Home Secretary's back, tell her supporters in Tory gutter press to cease inflaming hatred and fear on this issue and accept the advice of the Minister of Agriculture that unemployment is a major cause of the trouble in law and order and do something about the unemployment figures which are shown today to be still rising all over the country? (Further Labour cheers).

Mrs Thatcher: On his first point, this Government has had to repay a large amount of overseas debt which the last Government, under his disgraceful leadership as Chancellor, left us to repay. No person has done more on the numbers and pay of the police and on morale than the Home Secretary.

The news today on unemployment is good. The numbers are down to below three million. Seasonally adjusted, United Kingdom unemployment increased by only 5 per cent, which is the lowest rise since November, 1979. I recognize that he would prefer the news to be bad. (More Conservative cheers).

Mr Healey: On law and order and with the continuing increase in unemployment her administration is wrecking every promise on which she won the last election. (Labour cheers).

Mrs Thatcher: I did not hear all the question, but at least my administration has not got the nation bankrupt as he did.

Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party (Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles, L) said later: Reverting to the rising crime figures, Mrs Thatcher should study the speech made in Glasgow, Hillhead, by her predecessor, Mr Edward Heath when he pointed out that if young people are hanging around the streets, what can we expect, but an increase in crime. Does she agree that is part of the breakdown of society under the stress of unemployment?

Mrs Thatcher: It is much too simplistic a reply to say there are increased crimes because there are increases in unemployment. Certainly there is more crime today. If his argument is right, the figures would have been at their highest in the 1930s when the proportion of the population unemployed was much higher than today.

There has been a considerable increase in crime throughout a period of increasing prosperity not only in this country, but others as well.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30). Questions: Scotland; Lord Advocate. Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments Bill, second reading. Debate on CAP proposals for *1982-83. Lords* (2.30): Debate on law and order.

New needs formula endorsed by MPs

SOCIAL SECURITY

The needs allowance formula *applied under the Social Security* and Housing Benefits Bill should be clarified, Mr Brynmor John, chief Opposition spokesman on social security, said when the report stage of the Bill was resumed.

Mr John (Pontypridd, Lab) moved a new clause to provide *that the needs allowance should* not be less than the sum of the supplementary benefit long-term scale rate, 40 per cent of the national average council house rent, the national average domestic rate and the national average domestic water and sewerage charges, being in each case the *prevailing weekly* rate or charge appropriate to the size of the household for each category of needs allowance.

He said the new clause differed from the needs allowance formula that the Government had proposed in that it would include the whole average domestic rate instead of 40 per cent as the Government proposed, and it would continue to include the housing element in the supplementary benefit uprating figure as opposed to merely the housing benefit.

The Government's intention, surely, must be that someone whose average income was equal to the long-term supplementary benefit scale rate on average rent and rates should have 100 per cent of his housing costs paid. *The Government's formula* did not do that.

He suspected the Government was hiding a saving that would be made by the Bill and if that was so he wanted to know how much the saving would be.

He asked for an assurance that any money saved would be used rather than put back into the general account of the Treasury, never to be seen again. It should be used to make improvements to the scheme.

The effect of the change in the formula would be to uprate the supplementary benefit by a half per cent less than it would otherwise have been. The Government apparently agreed with that in talking of savings of £90m. At a time when the recipients of supplementary *benefit were likely to top four* million for the first time, that was an unwarranted penalty on the poorest in society.

The Government ought to give an assurance it would *stick* by its new formula and would not abandon it if it did not prove favourable, as had happened with the tax and *prices* index.

The Opposittion did not want the Government to bring in a Rossi Price Index in place of the retail price index only suddenly to drop it when it *worked against* expectations.

If the housing costs were being taken out of the RPI because they were no longer relevant to the poorest sector, there needed to be more sensitive measurement of the weekly budget of the poorer families.

The formula should be made truly representative of the poorest 25 per cent, and not averaged out as it was with the RPI at present.

*It had been said that simplify*ing the benefit scheme would produce a possibly more bluntly tuned scheme for the first few weeks but result in a saving of a *thousand civil servants.*

If that was still Government policy the likely effect would be that the poor would be deprived of their rights and they would suffer from the lack of refinement as the Government rushed to save civil service jobs in order to show it had kept some of its pledges.

The Government could not guarantee that as a result of the Bill there would be no losers under the new scheme and said it would cost £35m to do so. That had to be set against the likely £90m, saved by introducing the new formula. The money would be available if the Government *wanted to use it.*

It was monstrous that the Government was proposing a change in the law while being unable to give the guarantee there would be no losers, it was the Government's job to make sure there would be none.

Mr Christopher Patten (Bath, C) said that if, later in the year, it proved that the Treasury had overestimated the likely increase in housing costs as a result of the *benefit rates either at the end of* the year or retrospectively next year.

He would like an assurance that the Government was prepared to recognize the importance of constructing a new price index for poorer families. An index for the poorer members of the community was long overdue and it would be logical and rational to move in that direction.

Mr Reginald Race (Haringey, *Wood Green,* Lab) said the Government already had a number of specialist price indices relating to the specific costs accruing to certain members of the community, the problem about having specialist indices for the development of particular scales of benefit was that the Government could, if it so wished, ignore them.

He supported Mr Patten's point about the need for more specific information than the retail price index *provided on the way costs* were moving for the lowest paid, but the political will to put that information into effect was also important. The opposition strongly suspected the Government's political intentions.

Mr Andrew Bennett (Stockport, North Lab) said this measure would not make life easier for claimants. It would be particularly difficult for them to understand why the benefit was not adequae to meet their requirements.

Mr Hugh Rossi, Minister for Social Security, said this was a difficult and complex matter. There was a certain amount of difficulty because there was a tendency to confuse two separate things the uprating of the needs allowance, and the uprating of supplementary benefits. They were two distinct exercises having different consequences.

This Bill related to needs allowance, not the uprating of supplementary benefits which was dealt with by other statutes. In these amendments, they were *not strictly dealing with uprating of supplementary* benefit.

They could not change the basis of the uprating of the benefit. Amendments could only be directed to the way in which the needs allowance was calculated.

The new clause sought to introduce a 100 per cent rate element into the needs allowance. This was contrary to the way in which these matters had always been dealt with. The needs allowance was based on the supplemntary benefit long term scale rates.

He had not got the rsources to accede to the proposal to increase the rate element as *proposed. I would cost more than* £120m.

Mr John said the Minister would go down in history as "stick-to-the-formula-Rossi". He was one *of the authors of the* Bill and of the appalling complexity and subterranean deceit which was going on and which would mean that a number of people would *have their supplementary benefit* uprated by an insensitive formula which would remove one element while not paying due regard to others.

The new *clause was rejected by* 202 votes to 145, Government majority 57.

Heart transplants

Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Health, in a written reply, said he understood that six patients at Papworth Hospital and three at Harefield Hospital had been accepted and were currently waiting for a heart transplant.

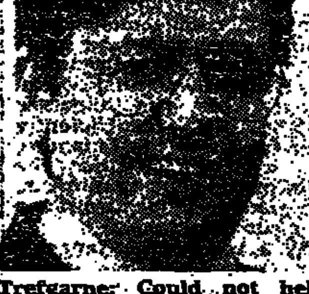
Anxieties remain over property of Indians

CANADA BILL

A puzzling omission from the schedule to the Canada Bill which sets out the Canadian *charter of rights and freedoms* was any explicit reference to the right of the people not to be deprived of their property, Lord Stewart of Fulham, an Opposition spokesman, said in the House of Lords during the committee stage of the bill which patriates the Canadian constitution.

He said during a debate on the schedule, that he would have expected the Bill to contain an explicit provision, that people, whether of the aboriginal people or otherwise, could not have their land taken away from them unless there was a good reason, after legal process and with *proper compensation.*

Lord Trefgarne, Under Secretary of State for Foreign and Commomnwealth Affairs, said he could not help on this. It was not a matter for the British Government had no part in the framing of these provisions and was not responsible for what was included or omitted.





Trefgarne: Could not help the House

Lady Gaitskell (Lab) said that everyone in Canada had sovereignty except the Indians who were still a colonial people. Surely the House could express an opinion *on* that?

Lord Stewart of Fulham said he saw Lord Trefgarne's difficulty as a spokesman of the Government but this quwstion of land *ownership, particularly as it* affected the Indians, was important. There was a lack of any constitutional safeguards.

Lord Somers (Ind) said the Bill had been prepared and rushed through Parliament before any consultation with the Indians. It was a shocking example of insincerity and was likely to lead to serious trouble in Canada.

Lord Shinwell said the House could not object to Canada having complete sovereignty over her own affairs Lord Stewart of Fulham was going a little too far. The Bill had been accepted on second reading and the matter should be left there.

Lord Home of the Hirsel (C) said Lord Stewart of Fulham wanted to impress on the Canadian people two principles: first, that the ownership of property should *not be changed without the due* process of the law, and, second, that there should be proper compensation if property was taken over.

All my life (he said) I have been trying to impress those *principles* on the Socialist Party. I am glad they have been *converted. (Laughter) But I hope* we shall not feel that Parliament should lecture the people of Canada on those principles who, I think, understand them as well *as we.* (Conservative cheers).

Lord Stewart of Fulham said there was no question of Labour peers trying to prevent the *passage of the Bill. Mr Trudeau* had said that the British Parliament would pass the Bill "holding its nose." He had not suggested they should pass it *holding their tongues. (Labour* cheers) They did not want to wreck the Bill.

Lord Trefgarne said it would not be right for him to offer an interpretation of what was essentially Canadian legislation.

The schedule was approved and the committee stage completed.

Russians in red to Camden

The Government is carefully considering what action it can take on rate arrears amounting to nearly £50,000 owed to the Camden Borough Council in respect of the Soviet Trade *Delegation's premises* in that borough, Lord Trefgarne, Under-*Secretary of State at the Foreign* Office said during questions.

He told Lord Boyd-Carpenter (C), who had asked for action to ensure the borough was paid with appropriate interest, that the collection of rates was primarily a matter between the rating authority and the occupier, but the *Government* had held discussions with Camden Council and the Soviet authorities over the years in an attempt to assist in resolving this *long-standing problem and* its efforts would continue.

Lord Boyd-Carpenter: In the view of the Foreign Office, are these premises covered by diplomatic privilege? If they are not is there anything to prevent Camden Council treating this defaulting ratepayer as they would treat any *other defaulting ratepayer — levy a distress warrent.*

Lord Trefgarne: The question of whether or not these premises enjoy immunities from payment of rates lies at the heart of this problem.

Camden Council have asked for a certificate from the Foreign Office in connection with that point. We are now carefully considering how to respond.

Lord Stewart of Fulham (Lab), the former Foreign Secretary: Sometime *in the eighteenth* century somebody served a writ on the Russian ambassador to recover a debt due to him and Parliament was so incensed with *this proceeding they hurriedly* passed an Act making the serving the serving of writs on ambassadors an offence punishable with corporal punishment. (Laughter).

Lord Trefgarne: Quite right too.

Merger means new university for Ulster

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

The New University of Ulster at Coleraine and the Ulster Polytechnic are to merge to form a multi-site university, with a strong emphasis on vocational and continuing education, the Government announced yesterday.

The Chilver report on higher education in Northern Ireland, which was also published yesterday, advised against a merger on the grounds that it would be unlikely to achieve significant economies, would increase the dominance of the Belfast institutions, and would give rise to disruptive administrative difficulties.

Mr Nicholas Scott, Minister of State for Northern Ireland, said at a press conference in London yesterday that there was no question of Coleraine University being closed or downgraded. The Government had simply decided to join two institutions.

The higher education review group for Northern Ireland, chaired by Sir Henry Chilver, which was set up by the Government more than three years ago, recommended that Coleraine University should continue as an independent, smaller, institution with emphasis on non-traditional degree courses.

Mr Scott said that the Government shared the review group's desire to keep a higher education base outside Belfast. (The only other Northern Ireland university, Queen's, and the only polytechnic, are both in Belfast.) But it did not believe that the group's recommendations for Coleraine University's future work would give it a worthwhile role.

When Coleraine University was opened in 1968, it was intended that the student body would reach 5,000-6,000 by 1980. The present full-time enrolment is only 1,800.

The A level qualifications of entrants to the Ulster Polytechnic are about the same as those for Coleraine, but the polytechnic, which is described in the Chilver Report as "a young institution which has displayed commendable energy and initiative", is considered successful

Mr Scott said that although the Government's plans were intended to provide a blueprint for the future of higher education in Northern Ireland, the details still had to be worked out. He did not expect the new university to come into being before 1984/85.

The Future of Higher Education in Northern Ireland. Report of the higher education review group. (Belfast: Stationery Office. £6.50.) *Higher education in Northern Ireland: the future structure. A Government statement.* (Department of Education for Northern Ireland. Belfast: Stationery Office. £2.

Tenants lose move to buy council home

By David Nicholson-Lord

A couple's attempt to secure their own Act of Parliament giving them the right to buy their council house has failed because an estimated 50,000 tenants are in the same position.

Mr and Mrs David Berry, of Catford, south London, submitted a personal Bill seeking to remove an acknowledged anomaly of the Housing Act, 1980, which denies to leasehold, as opposed to freehold tenants the right to buy. The Prime Minister last month attached high priority to remedying the exclusion.

But Mr and Mrs Berry have now been told that the 15-page David and Anne Berry (Right to Buy) Property Bill is not technically personal because it affects others, in this case Lewisham Council which refuses to sell, and because their position is not unusual.

Mrs Berry, who bought the freehold of the house and is thus the council's landlord, described the decision, by the Lords' chairman of committees and Commons' chairman of Ways and Means, as frustrating and gossly unfair.

She added: "From the beginning we have been turned down by people in authority and now it has happened again. It seems absurd that when Conservative MPs back us up and the Government supports us, everybody else should have the right to buy except us".



Thirst for travel: Chizzy Lizzy, a lamb aged five weeks, at the Children's section in London Zoo, enjoying a meal yesterday. Three weeks ago the lamb was stolen from the zoo and was later found wandering on the Underground tracks at Chiswick, west London. It is believed children were responsible.

Year's wait for 20% of hip operations

By Annabel Ferriman, Health Services Correspondent

One in five of those waiting for hip replacement operations has to wait more than a year, a report published today says.

Such operations have the longest waiting time of any surgical procedure undertaken by the National Health Service, and patients wait four times longer on average than for other surgery, a report from the Office of Health Economics says.

Seat belt legislation coming into effect later this year could increase the number of hip operations performed however, by reducing the demand for surgery from road accidents.

The operation which took off in the late 1960s, can transform a patient's life by relieving pain and increasing mobility. Because the results are so good, demand is high,

It is much more readily available in certain parts of the country than others. The median waiting time nationally is five months but it reaches seven months in the West Midlands, Trent and South-western regional health authorities.

The number performed per head of population also varies greatly. In 1978 the rates in Mersey, East Anglia and the Northern reagion were under half those of Oxford, Wessex and the South-west.

About 18,000 hip replacements were performed on the NHS in 1978, the last year for which full data is available, and an estimated 1,000 to 2,000 in the private sector.

The report says demand might be levelling off since the backlog of cases which accumulated when it became apparent that the operation was successful is gradually being cleared. About 200,000 Britons are estimated to have undergone the operation, which costs about £1,200.

The Office of Health Economics, research group financed by the drug industry, says that hip replacement is not an area where the NHS has failed because demand is gradually being met and because the rate per head of population is as good as in the United States

But it says that rates could improve if better management techniques were used to ensure that operating theatres were used more intensively. It estimates that many operating theatres are used for only 37 weeks a year.

It also recommends that a coding system be introduced to denote how badly a patient needs the operation so priorities can be worked out. The present system is too crude, with usually just two categories recorded: urgent and non-urgent.

The Arthritis and Rheumatism Council yesterday deplored the fact that patients were waiting on average four times longer for hip replacements than for other operations and that "after many years this unsatisfactory and painful state of affairs still persists.

Hip replacement and the NHS, by William Laing and David Taylor (Office of Health Economics, 12 Whitehall, London SW1; £1).

Move to link waterways with Europe

From Ronald Kershaw, Leeds

Plans to develop the commercial potential of the canal and river systems in Yorkshire and Humberside with the long-term objective of a water-borne link with the continental waterways are being implemented by the British Waterways Board. The impetus for the initiative is contained in the 1981 Transport Act, which, for the first time, brings commercial waterways in line with the railways for government grants.

Under the 1968 Transport Act, railway customers could receive direct grants from the Government of up to 50 per cent of the cost of rolling stock, railway lines and handling equipment, provided they could show they could remove the carriage of goods from the road and that environmental benefits would accrue. Under the 1981 Act, using the same criteria, the same government aid is now available to canal users for barges, handling equipment and warehousing.

Mr William Scott, the board's freight manager, north, said last night: "This is the sort of kick we have been waiting for. The Act is just getting under way and we have had one or two applications for aid."

The new deal has already earned the support of three district councils in West Yorkshire, Leeds, Wakefield and Kirklees.

The councils are expected today to put a seal of approval on a campaign to promote the opportunities offered by the waterways to industry, including earmarking prime industrial sites near waterways, helping with access to waterway-based development and in supporting applications for grants under the new Act.

In the long-term, the board hopes to revive the BACAT (barge aboard catamaran) operation which was abandoned after industrial action by Hull dockers about eight years ago. That involved barges beig sent to the Humber ports, floated on board a specially constructed catamaran "mother" ship, taken across to Rotterdam and released to navigate the European waterways.

New study on turning rail to road

By Michael Baily
Transport Correspondent

A fresh study on converting railways to roads has been sent to Mrs Margaret Thatcher after the strike by the Associated Society of Engineers and Firemen and its disastrous effect on British Rail finances. It has been prepared by the Centre for Policy Studies, a non-party think-tank of which the Prime Minister was joint founder with Sir Keith Joseph in 1974 and of which she is still an active supporter.

It argues that converting Britain's railway network into roads would save the taxpayer an immediate £1,000m a year, 2,500 lives a year, remove juggernauts from residential areas and provide cheaper and more efficient transport.

The report is also being studied by Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, for its possible application to loss-making commuter lines like that from St Marylebone to Aylesbury. Conversion there would not only save several hundred thousand pounds a year in subsidy but would also release a valuable development site.

Mr Angus Dalgleish, transport engineer and author of the study, argued at a press briefing in London yesterday that political opposition to rail closure sprang from ignorance of the benefits. Many men in high places still had model train sets and were unable to see the issues objectively.

Although road carries nine-tenths of passengers and freight, Britain has only 2,500 km of custom-built road compared with 18,000 km of rail Mr Dalgleish pointed out. The remainder of the road system was a network of paths stretching back centuries. If asphalted over, the railways would make a magnificent road network.

Lord Thomas, chairman of the Centre for Policy Studies, said the centre was not committed to the study's conclusions but regarded it as an important topic for discussion in a new form.

The Truth about Transport, Centre for Policy Studies, 8 Wilfred Street, London SW1E 6PL (£2.50).

Stansted 'would need top quality farmland'

From John Young, Agriculture Correspondent, Quendon, Essex

Top quality farmland was designated by the British Airports Authority for expansion at Stansted Airport, a public inquiry into proposed development was told yesterday.

The land was well farmed and largely free from significant urbanization, planning and environmental constraints and those factors were reflected in its high output. Most of it was within the grade two classification of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Dr Ainsley Ede, an agricultural consultant giving evidence for the National Farmers' union, said.

The long-term value of high quality agricultural land to the nation could not be measured solely in terms of the capitalized value of its output, the inquiry was told.

Dr Ede said that planning acknowledged as one of its objectives the protection of high quality farmland as a national resource. Its development was not permitted merely because its value for industrial or commercial use exceeded its agricultural value.

The inquiry, which entered its 23rd week yesterday, is in the midst of hearing agricultural evidence which could prove a significant inlfuence on the Government's decision whether or not to allow the airport development.

Mr Howard Elliott assistant director in the parliamentary division of the NFU, who finished giving evidence yesterday, told the inquiry last week that the development would be contrary to the objectives of agricultural policy; breach long satnding regional and local planning policies to control urban development and protect the countryside; cause an excessive and unnecessary loss of high quality land; cast the shadow of blight and uncertainty over a large number of efficient and highly productive farms; and would generate constraints upon agricultural production in the area.

The national benefits of retaining the land intact as security against possible long-term food requirements outweighed the benefits of a new international airport, he suggested.

West Bank violence

Peres attacks Begin's occupation policies

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, March 23

As violent protests and a Palestinian general strike continued throughout the West Bank for the fifth consecutive day, the Government of Mr Menachem Begin tonight faced three Knesset motions of no confidence over its policies in the occupied territories.

The parliamentary challenge reflected growing disquiet among many Israelis about the repeatedly used tactic of firing live ammunition into crowds of unarmed Arab demonstrators. This has already killed two teenagers and injured at least 10 others since protests began over the dismissal of the elected council of El-Bireh last Thursday.

The opening speaker, Mr Shimon Peres, leader of the Opposition Labour Party, broadened his attack on the right-wing coalition to include its handling of the evacuation of Jewish settlers from Sinai and the deteriorating state of Israel's relations with the United States.

Replying for the Government, Mr Ariel Sharon, the Defence Minister, was subjected to noisy heckling from left-wingers. He said that rather than debating false allegations against the Government, deputies should have been discussing Jordan's recent threat to impose the death penalty on West Bank Arabs who refused to resign from the new village leagues.

Earlier, Mr Peres had been involved in a bitter exchange with Mr Sharon during a heated session of the Knesset's foreign affairs and defence committee. The opposition leader accused Mr Sharon of labelling all Israeli critics of the Governments hard-line policy as "traitors."

Throughout the day, continuing efforts by the Israeli security forces to break the strike failed to have any noticeable success, and annexed East Jerusalem 17 Arab merchants were arrested for refusing to obey a military order to reopen their shops.

While bewildered groups of foreign tourists looked on, several hundred israeli soldiers and mounted policemen patrolled the shuttered streets and alleys near the holy places. At one point, a thick column of black smoke rose high over the walls of the old city as Arab demonstrators set fire to barricades of petrol soaked tyres. Near by, an illegal Palestinian flag was briefly raised.

I watched as 10 policemen wearing riot helmets and weilding long white batons arrested two Arab children suspected of involvment in one of the incidents. There were emotional scenes as Mrs Jihan Kashur, the mother of one of the boys, who she claimed was only aged eight, tried to drag him from the back of police wagon.

As police drove the two hysterical boys away for questioning, Palestinian women began screaming abuse in Arabic and appealing for help from passers-by. One onlooker taunted the riot squad by shouting that they "should take on men, not little boys."

Stone throwing, the hoisting of Palestinian flags, the burning of barricades and the general strike continued in many areas, although military sources reported a slight drop in the intensity of the protest.

The Army barricade around the large towns of El-Bireh and Ramallah was extended to Halhoul, which has a population of 15,000. One Israeli officer was injured near Nablus when he was hit by a stone during a demonstration.

With tension remaining at a pitch rarely experienced since the occupation in 1967, there were strong indications that further action by the Israelis against the most radical of the allegedly pro-Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) mayors was imminent.



Sinai solutions 'soon'

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv, March 23

Dr Osama El-Baz, President Mubarak's special envoy on a mission to Mr Begin, conferred for two hours in Jerusalem today with the Israeli Prime minister and forecast an early solution of all outstanding issues. He gave no details.

The most pressing is the disagreement about siting 15 border markers on the frontier. Israeli officials have given warning that it will be impossible to complete the withdrawal from Sinai on April 26, in accordance with the peace treaty, if there is no agreement on the precise frontier.

The disputed territory includes Taba Bay, a stretch of coastline on the Gulf of Aqaba south of Eilat where an Israeli recreation complex is being built.

Dr El-Baz delivered a message from President Mubarak to Mr Begin. He told reporters it was "friendly" and that Mr Begin promised to reply in a few days.

He added: "I am quite satisfied that with the talks and exchange of messages that all outstanding issues will be solved in the immediate future".

Other controversies believed to have been discused were Israel's demand that President Mubarak visit Jerusalem during a state visit and that sessions of the Palestinian autonomy negotiations be held in the capital.

Astronauts rise to the sound of music

From Piers Akerman
Houston, March 23

Colonel Jack Lousma and Colonel Charles Fullerton performed a variety of tasks on board the space shuttle Columbia today to test the capabilities of the orbiter during its third mission.

The commander, Colonel Lousma, who suffered motion sickness before going to sleep after the craft's first day in space, was feeling much better when awoken by a radio call from the Johnson Space Centre in Houston.

Officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (Nasa). awoke the men with a tape of the country singer Willie Nelson singing "On the Road Again".

The first task was a test of Columbia's remote controlled manipulator arm which will be used during future flights to place satellites in orbit and retrieve equipment in orbit for return to earth in the space shuttle's cargo bay.

The astronauts said they could see damaged tiles in a small area close to the front windows on the nose of the aircraft. Mr Mark Hess, the Nasa spokesman, said there appeared to be pieces of tiles missing in six areas and that one or two entire tiles might have dislodged during the launch on Monday.

The tiles are white and are not exposed to the highest temperatures during reentry and their loss has not worried Nasa technicians.

Mr Hess said: "Later during the flight the camera on the remote manipulator arm will survey most of Columbia's top side for tile damage. We assume different areas of the craft damaged during ascent and descent and we will be able to compare the damage Columbia has suffered now with whatever damage occurs during reentry".

Colonel Fullerton turned on one of the 12 experiments in the early afternoon, United States time. The experiment is an attempt to produce urokinase from human kidney cells. Seven million frozen kidney cells and an equal number of frozen human red blood cells were taken into space for the experiment.

The kidney and blood cells were mixed with a salt water solution and subjected to an electrical current. It it hoped that the urokinase was produced as the electrical current moved through the solution. After the process was completed in about an hour, the solution was frozen for the return trip to earth.

Num the wiser

Lourdes.—Two young women police inspectors disguised as nuns, who are patrolling Lourdes to prevent visitors being robbed by pickpockets, have made numerous arrests.

Soaring defence costs worry Capitol Hill

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, March 23

A Pentagan report showing that the United States' 44 largest weapons projects are now expected to cost $114,500m (about £62,500m) more than was estimated three months ago has brought new congressional criticism of the Reagan Administration's huge planned increase in defence spending.

The new estimate, which is contained in a report which the Pentagon is required by law to submit each quarter, comes when the Senate budget committee is completing its work on the 1983 budget.

Senator Peter Domenici, the committee's chairman, has indicated that while he is in favour of strengthening America's defence, he believes the Administration's $258,000 defence budget for 1983 is too high. His committee is to call for a 5 per cent increae in defence spending compared with the 18 per cent increase proposed by the Administration.

The soaring costs of military programmes are causing concern among both Republicans and Democrats on Capitol Hill. "If cost are rising so sharply now, what will they be like over the next few years?" remarked a congressional aide.

The cost of the new weapons systems has risen from $340,300m to $454,800m, an increase of 33 per cent since the last Pentagon estimates were released three months ago. The Tomahawk cruise missiles have quadrupled in price to $12,600m, the cost of the F14 fighter jet has trebled to $35,800m and of the F15 fighter more than doubled to $40,600m.

According to the Pentagon, the increases reflect the impact that inflation is having on the defence sector as well as the larger quantities of weapons being ordered as part of its military build-up. Officials say that only a small portion of the increased costs referred to in the now report will be covered by the 1983 budget period.

The Pentagon claims the higher estimates were expected and will not require changes in the President's plans to spend $1,600,00m on defence between now and 1987.



"Pepper fogging" is the current phrase for American police action in spraying tear gas at strikers, who have blocked the entrance to a precision tool factory in North Kingstown, Rhode Island for the twenty-second week.

Walesa spurns offer to leave

Warsaw, March 23.—The Polish authorities have suggested that Mr Lech Walesa, the interned Solidarity leader, should voluntarily leave Poland with his family, his wife, Danuta said today.

"Of course we refused", she said in a telephone interview from her flat in Gdansk.

An Interior Ministry spokesman said today that he was unaware of a departure offer made specifically to the Walesa family.

The Communist Party newspaper Trybuna Ludu today denied reports that Mr Stefan Bratkowski, the chairman of the disbanded Journalists' Association, was hiding or on a wanted list.

"Bratkowski is neither in hiding nor wanted by anyone", Mr Eugeniusz Gus, an official commentator, affirmed. He accused Western reporters of making a legend out of Mr Bratkowski, a Communist reformer who has circulated highly critical statements condemning the imposition of martial law.

Meat rations may have to be reduced further because of a shortage of feed grains, the Peasants' Party newspaper Dziennik Ludowy reported today.

It said that Poland would be able to import only four million tonnes of grain this year compared with seven and a half million tonnes in 1981.

Mr Jerzy Wojtecki the Minister of Agriculture, said in a broadcast today that the situation had been made worse by low supplies of domestic grain. Domestic supplies amounted to only 1,700,000 tonnes so far compared with the 3,600,000 tonnes planned.—AP and Reuter.

Collapse of a social experiment

Zurich's AJZ, Autonomous Youth Centre, in the Limmatstrasse, was razed to the ground yesterday after its contents, including a handful of squatters, had been removed by police in the early morning (Ian McGregor writes).

Its fate was sealed a week ago when church and social organizations responsible for its supervision withdrew on the grounds that the premises could no longer serve a constructive purpose and had become a venue for drug pushers and their clients. The municipality, which spent £225,000 on the building last year, decided on demolition as the only way to ensure that the centre, once a warehouse, would not again become a focal point for demonstrators with toe onset of spring. Similar demolitions have taken place in recent years in other Swiss cities. The site will become a garden.

Guerrillas threaten Salvador cities

San Salvador, March 23 — Left-wing guerrillas announced plans today to march on El Salvador's cities in an attempt to overthrow the American-backed junta.

The guerrilla radio, Venceremos, said: "Our forces have defeated the enemy in the countryside and now prepare for final victory by marching on the cities".

The guerrillas, who have been fighting security forces backed by extreme right-wing groups for two years, have vowed to wreck next Sunday's Constituent Assembly elections which are seen by Washington as a first step in bringing peace to the country.

In a wave of bombing attacks, guerrillas yesterday damaged or destroyed more than 20 buses in various parts of the capital in an attempt to cripple the transport system on the eve of the polls.

Venceremos called on countries supporting the guerrillas to break off diplomatic and commercial relations with the Salvadorean Government. It said the forthcoming elections were not the solution to the country's difficulties.

The guerrilla radio claimed yesterday that the United States planned to invade El Salvador and called on friendly members of the Organizaion of American States (OAS) to stop "this new criminal intent".

There were uncomfirmed reports that public transpot in various parts of the country has been suspended or serverly curtailed because of guerrilla threats to kill drivers. Up to now, the guerrilla tactics have been to order people out of buses

Gandhi warns banks not to lose trust

By Lesley Plommer

International financial institutions should be isolated from political ideologies or risk losing the trust of the Third World, Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, told a City of London luncheon in her honour at the Mansion House yesterday.

It was a clear reference to the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, which have tightened their lending policies under the private enterprise philosophy of the Reagan Administration.

India is still smarting over a £3,000m IMF loan granted last November. The negotiations showed up continuing economic policy divisions between India and the IMF and washington abstained on the loan question, believing that the terms were not tough enough.

After lunching yesterday on asparagus, salmon, and strawberries with melon, the Indian Prime Minister acknowledged that it seemed "incongruous to speak of poverty after such a sumptuous meal." But the human race was one and should not live "half in want and half in opulence, half free and half enslaved".

Now that India had built up its own industrial base, foreign investment rules have been liberalized, Mrs Gandhi told the gathering of businessmen, diplomats cricketers and sitar players.

India's policy of "economic self-reliance means not diminishing but augmenting cooperation", but because of the world recession the developed countries were increasingly reluctant to take a few small steps to help poorer nations: Mrs Gandhi asked how the rich nations could expect to be immune from the ills afflicting the poor.

Aid levels had dropped, many commodity prices had fallen and the Third World often confronted "a wall of protectionism".

Mrs Ghandhi, who already in her tour has been reminded several times of Britain's role in "establishing the framework of Indian democracy" — as Sir Christopher Leaver, the Lord Mayor, put it yesterday — told the City gathering: "For a couple of centuries, decisions affecting India's fortumed were taken here." But, she added, much has changed".

Earlier in the day Mrs Gandhi met Mr Michael Foot, the Labour Party leader, and Mr Denis Healey, his deputy, for private talks which a spokesman described as "very useful and interesting". Mr Foot and Mrs Gandhi also attended an exhibition at Portland Place dedicated to her father, Jawaharlal Nehru, which includes historic unpublished photographs of the Nehru family.

Throughout the day, police, motor cycle outriders and armed guards accompanied the party, which includes Sonia, wife of Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Prime Minister's son and heir apparent.

India fears arming of Pakistan

From Kuldip Nayar
Delhi, March 23

India feels justified in revising its defence plans to raise the budget to £3,000m because of the arming of Pakistan.

The Defence Ministry's annual report says that "developments in our neighbourhood have brought big power conflicts close to our doors and have obvious and grave implications for our security." The report, placed before Parliament, expresses concern at the arming of Pakistan as a " frontline state".

The transfer of advanced weapons like the F16 jet aircraft, far beyond Pakistan's legitimate defence needs, will result in a qualitative and quantitative increase in Pakistan's capability and tilt the balance in the region, the report goes on. It recalls that previous armings of Pakistan have resulted in military incursions against India (a reference to the 1965 and 1971 wars in which Pakistan used United States supplied arms against India).

The current supporters of arms to Pakistan are being justified by developments in Afghanistan but the report affirms that much of the equipment is not suitable for use on the Pakistan border.

The report also voices concern at Pakistan is efforts to achieve nuclear weapons capability. These developments cannot be disregarded, it says, though India has studied Pakistan's recent offer of non-aggression pact as objectively as possible. India will continue to base its relations with Pakistan on the Simla agreement.

The report deplores the long drawn-out war between Iran and Iraq in a region which has crucial significance for India. The developments in Afghanistan also continue to be a cause for anxiety.

Zia shows he holds the reins

From Trevor Fishlock
Islamabad, March 23

President Zia ul-Haq rode to Pakistan's National Day parade today in a landau drawn by six black horses, escorted by scarlet coated lamcers. He addressed a distant, fenced-off and largely unenthusiastic crowd on his endlessly reiterated theme of the need for the enforcement of Islam.

National Day, marking the Lahore declaration of 1940 which called for the establishment of Pakistan, is regarded as an occasion on which trouble may be created by opponents of the regime. But no incidents were reported, an indication of President Zia's firm grip on the country.

In four and a half years of power he has become skilled at nipping demonstrations and meetings in the bud by arresting organizers and ensuring that no one has thme to grow into a focus of dissent.

There has been unrest in the past few weeks, leading to tightened security in the cities today. Three thousand people (the government figure) have been arrested recently and the banned political parties have demanded their release.

National Day is also a celebration of the memory of Mr Muhammad Ali Jinnah, founder of the nation. One of today's newspapers, The Muslim, carried a picture of him and quoted his words: "I am sure democracy is in our blood." The newspaper carried an editorial reflecting the soul-searching which forms part of a growing debate on Pakistani identity.

"That the reality of Pakistan has been contrary to the ideals of its founding fathers is a sad reflection on the quality of our national leadership over the years.

US farmers press for grain sales to Russia

From Baily Morris
Washington, March 23

The Reagan Administration is under renewed pressre from angry farmers to reopen grain ualks with the Soviet Union with the aim of selling the Russians an additional nine million tonnes of corn and wheat this year.

A group of influential Conressmen has joined leaders of national farm organizations in urging President Reagan both to reopen the talks and to rule out the possibility of any future embargo on grain salea to the Soviet Union.

Mounting unrest among farm groups is presenting the Administration with a difficult, political dilemma at a time when it is trying to placate its conservative supporters by adopting a tough position on trade with the Soviet block.

A delegation of senior Administration officials has just returned from an apparently unsuccessful mission to Europe where it tried and failed to convince government officials to join with the United States in shutting off Western credit to the financially-pressed East.

In toughening its position on Soviet trade generally, the Administraion is none the less refusing to rule out the possibility or renewed, formal grain negotiations with the Russians.

President Reagan met farm leaders yesterday and reiterated his position that farm exports will not be used as a diplomatic weapon except in extreme situations. He indicated that the situation in Poland is not regarded by his Administration as serious enough to warrant the imposition of another embargo similar to the one imposed in 1980 by President Carter in response to Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

Indeed, senior White House officials admitted privately that it would be very difficult politically for Mr Reagan to halt grain sales at a time when bankruptcies among United States farmers are rising and grain exports are dwindling.

Mr Reagan may be forced however, to take a more positive position on grain sales than he has so far articulated as both farmers and Congressmen urge him actively to pursue renewed trade with the Soviet Union.

Two influential Republican Senators, including Mr Rogert Dole of Kansas and Mr Roger Jepson of Iowa, appealed to Mr Reagan today to reschedule talks with the Soviet Union as early as next month.

Falklands landing raises clamour in Commons

By Hugh Noyes, Parliamentary Correspondent

The Government was under pressure yesterday to retain the survey ship HMS Endurance in the South Atlantic after the illegal landing by a group of Argintines at Leith Harbour, South Georgia, last week. South Georgia is a dependency of the disputed Falkland Islands. In the Commons Conservative and Labour members urgently appealed to the government to reconsider the withdrawal of the vessel or to consider a replacement. There was some indicaton that Ministers may be having second thoughts after a statement by Lord Trefgarne, Under-Secretary of state, at the Foreign Office, that the matter was still being discussed.

Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State at the Foreign Office told the Commons that the Argentine naval transport ship and most of the personnel left on Sunday. HMS Endurance is in the area and there are Marines in the Falklands.

Mr James Callaghan, the former Prime Minister, said Mr Luce was warned that this sort of escapade was likely as soon as the withdrawal of the Endurance became known to Argentina. It would be gross dereliction of duty by the Government to persist in this course.

☐ Buenos Aires: The British Ambassador, Mr Anthony Williams was summoned to the Foreign Ministry yesterday to discuss the landing and the military junta met to view the the situation, a Government source said.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Top woman journalist sent to jail

Istanbul. — A military court sentenced Mrs Nazli Ilicak, Turkey's leading woman columnist, to three years in jail for violating a ban on political debate, said a spokesman for her newspaper, Tercuman, a right-wing daily with a national circulation of more than 500,000 copies.

He said Mrs Ilicak was found guilty of having violated Communique 52 issued by the National Security Council, which virtually bans all political life and public debate on Turkey's past, present and future politics. The military edict was intended to prevent mass media references to parties dissolved by the council on the day the military took over in a coup on September 12, 1980.

The Tercuman spokesman said that Mrs Ilicak, wife of Mr Kemal Ilicak, its publisher, was convicted for her article entitled "Fascism on trial" which referred to a mass trial in Ankara in which 220 officials of the ultra-nationalist Action Party risk the death penalty for an alleged rightist conspiracy to overthrow the regime in Turkey.

Battle victory claim by Iraq

Iraq said it had launched a big counter-offensive in the Iranian oil province of Khuzestan and had wiped out an Iranian division. Iran, meanwhile, said that its forces had killed thousands of Iraqis and recaptured a large tract of occupied land.

The official Iraqi News Agancy, in a report telexed to Reuters, said the battleground at Dezful and Shush was littered with the bodies of Iranian soldiers. Tehran radio, monitored in London, said that more than 5,000 Iraqis had been killed and 7,000 wounded in the recent Iranian offensive.

Dutch Labour hopes fading

Amsterdam. — Nationwide provincial elections in the Netherlands today will give Dutch voters their first opportunity to pronounce on the performance of the six months old Cabinet of Christian Democrats, Labour and Democrats '66 (Robert Schuil writes).

Opinion polls indicate that Labour is likely to suffer heavy losses, reflecting the electorate's growing disechantment with Mr Joop den Uyl, the Socialist deputy Prime Minister and Fminister of Social Affairs and Employment. He agreed to an 8 per cent cut in sick pay and has also been criticized for the country's record unemployment.

Daughter flies to see Kitson

Johanessburg. — Miss Amanda Kitson, a British girl aged 19, has arrived from London to visit her father, who is serving a 20-year sentence as a political prisoner in Pretoria's central jail. She was accompanied by Mr Stanley Clinton Davis, the British Labour MP and his party spokesman on southern Africa, and a woman friend.

In January Miss Kitson's brother Steven, aged 25, a British subject, was detained in South Africa for five days and put on an aircraft back to London aftr police said he had been found making sketches of the prison where his father, David, is being held.

US nuclear sub in collision

Norfolk, Virginia — The American nuclear attack submarine, Jacksonville, and a Turkish-registered cargo ship collided off the Virginia coast, but no one was injured and no radioactive material leaked, the U.S. Navy said. Both vessels were able to sail off under their own power, the Jacksonville to Norfolk and the cargo ship, the General Z. Dogan, to Newport. The submarine was operating on the surface at the time of the collision.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

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Daughter flies to see Kitson

US nuclear sub in collision

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Farmers invade Paris calling for higher prices

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, March 23

Mr François Guillaume, the leader of the 700,000-strong French National Farmers' Union, appears to have won his wager to bring together 100,000 farmers in the biggest demonstration ever held in Paris. It was held in protest against the seady decline in their living standards in the past eight years, and to bring pressure on the Government to hold out in Brussels for a substantial increase in farm prices.

M Guillaume wanted this to be a show of the peasants' power in the land, and of his own over them — and he got it.

All throughout the night, in more than 1,500 buses, in as many cars, and by train, the farmers, including the big industrialized ones from the Beauce, the Brie and the Somme, as well as those with a few acres and a couple of cows from Brittany and Auvergne, converged on the Place de la Nation, in Paris. Some from the Tarn-et-Garonne told me they had travelled 10 hours by bus.

The vast square was black with people. The four-mile-long cortge proceeded by tractors, from which chains and sharp pieces of metal had been removed to avoid temptation, and by farmers' leaders, got slowly under way. It was accompanied by steady bursts of flares and bangs of bird scarers, which conjured up warlike reminiscences.

From the early hours, groups of farmers lay in wait for office worders at railway and metro stations to distribute tracts setting out their case. At broadcasting house, 60 cattle breeders came with two frisians. "Do Parisians even know what is a cow?" One of them asked.

But the cows originally scheduled to open up the march were present only at its close, at the Porte de Pantin, where a meeting was held in the cattle market buildings now used for political and pop meetings.

Precautions were taken to prevent the demonstration from degenerating into a riot; 5,000 farmers' delegates effectively controlled the crowd, to "prevent the infiltration of external elements", anarchists, trotskyists, and the like. "We have not come to smash things up," the organizers said. Alcohol and firecrackers were banned, but in this respect discipline broke down. The police stayed well out of way in side streets.

The whole thing took place in a good humoured atmosphere, even though the east of Paris was paralysed for the greater part of the day.

"Peasant, I agree; *mujik*, never", and, "Beware, I am discouraged, becoming enraged", some slogans read, as well as the usual puns on the name of the minister, Mme Edith Cressom (water cress). "We do not hold anything particularly against her," one farmer told me. "It is the English we are after. They are a damn nuisance to everyone." They would march on the embassy, he added, half in jest and take some of its staff hostage.



Figures prove the slide

From Ian Murray, Brussels, March 23

A Commission report this month disclosed that French farmers' incomes had suffered in real terms more than those in any other member state since 1977.

The trend in lower farm incomes in France began in 1973 — three years before the rest of the Community — due to both a severe squeeze on costs relative to pricing and to a significant slowing in the growth of production

The Committee of Agricultural Organizations in the European Community (COPA) and the General Committee of Agricultural Corporation (COGECA) have said they want a 16.3 per cent increase in European currency unit incomes for the next marketing year starting on April 1.

The organizations argue this should permit a substantial reduction in positive green rates, such as those in Britain and West Germany, But only if this does not stop a fair incomes distribution in the member states concerned.

Britain and West Germany would like to hold farm price rises to no more than the 9 per cent proposed by the commission: but France has been pressing for something nearer 14 per cent. Ireland and Italy are insisting on nothig less than the full 16.3 per cent.

Adjustments to the green rates following the devaluation of the Belgian franc and the Danish kroner earlier this month would improve farmers' incomes in those countries, so there would be less incentive for their governments to press for anything higher than 9 per cent.

FDP resists pressure to oust Schmidt

From Patricia Clough Bonn, March 23

West Germany's small, but politically vital, Free Democratic Party (FDP) today resisted all pressure to bring about a change of Government in Bonn after Sunday's Lower Saxony *Land* elections.

The victory of the Lower Saxony Christian Democrats and the severe losses of the Social Democrats (SPD), which confirmed a strong national trend, brought calls from the CDU for the Free Democrate to abandon the tattered, 12-year-old coalition with Herr Helmut Schmidt's SDP in Bonn and form a new Government with themselves.

Herr Franz Josef Strauss, leader of the CDU's Bavarian sister party, even said he did not rule out the possibility of an FDP-CDU coalition by the end of this year. But after a parliamentary party meeting in West Berlin Herr Wolfgang Mischnick, the FDP floor leader, said the party had no reason to consider a change of coalition partners.

The FDP made their decisions according to what they thought right "and not according to the expectations of Franz Josef Strauss", he added tartly.

Namibia moves inch by inch towards independence

From Michael Hornsby Oshakati, Northern Namibia March 23

"Swapo's strength is down by 10 to 15 per cent on what it as a year ago. The number of incidents has also dropped, and I am sure we will eventually eliminate Swapo as a fighting force" Brigadier Jan Klopper, Chief of Staff Operation, told visiting correspondents at South African military headquarters in Windhoek, the Namibian capital, last week.

This confident assessment of the current state of the 17-year-old guerrilla war between South Africa and the South West Africa People's Organization (Swapo) guerrillas fighting for the independence of Namibia (South West Africa) was echoed by Army commanders at forward bases along the territory's 1,000-mile northern frontier with southern Angola, much of it an unprotected "cut-line" through dense bush.

While detailed independent verification of the Army's claims is impossible, a tour of military bases from Oshakati in Ovamboland to Mpacha in the eastern Caprivi Strip offered reasonably convincing evidence that the South Africans are having little difficulty in containing Swapo's threat, and over the past year have sharply reduced its military effectiveness.

What seems certain is that, as the complex diplomatic negotiations nudge Namibia inch by glacial inch closer towards internationally-approved independence, Swapo's guerrilla activity will be one less important factors determining how quickly a settlement is eventually reached.

There is litte doubt that the South Africans, if they wanted, could go on fighting this are for many years. it is, in the jargon of military analysts, a "low-intensity" war: so low, in fact, that the number of guerrilla-related incidents in an average month is about equal to the number occurring daily during the last stages of the civil war in Zimbawe-Rhodesia.

That said, the conflict is a far from negligible drain on South Africa's resources, costing, it is thought, about 400m rands (£230m) a year and tying down up to half the standing Army of 60,000-plus men at a time of growing activity by black nationalist guerrilla's in South Africa itself. The defence budget was increased last year by 30 per cent.

The guerrilla war is concentrated on Ovamboland, an area of 20,540 square miles criss-crossed by river beds, dotted by salt-pans and covered mainly by scrub and stunted mopani trees. More than 60 per cent of its 475,000 Ovambo-speaking inhabitants — half the population of Namibia — live in the central part of Ovamboland and and within 30 miles of the Angolan border. As many Ovambos again live on the far side of the border.

The area thus meets the classic Maoist definition of the ideal guerrilla environment, offering a sea within which the guerrilla fish ("terrorists" to the South Africans) of Mr Sam Nujoma organization, which draws its support mainly from the Ovambos, can swim.

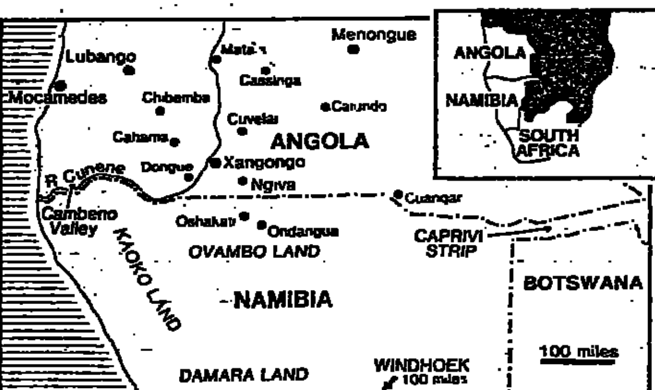
The South Africans struck a heavy military blow at Swapo in Operation Protea last August and September, in which they claim to have killed more than 1,000 Swapo guerrillas and Angolan soldiers, seized large amounts of weapons and destroyed missile-protected early warning radar sites at Cahama and Chibemba.

Swapo suffered further losses during the three-week-long Operation Daisy in October, when the South Africans struck at the guerrillas' main command post south of Cassinga, in the central part of southern Angola.

The South Africans estimate that Swapo has 6,000 trained troops at its disposal, compared with a figure of 7,500 most military analysts have hitherto believed. This is still surprisingly high. However, if South Africa's claims to have killed 4,500 Swapo troops in the past three years are accepted.

The Army's main problem may well be convincing the local population that they have less to fear from their supposed protectors than Swapo.

As Brigadier Rudolf Badenhorst, the commanding officer at Oshakati, put it "every family has its naughty children".



EEC silver jubilee: Part 3

Europe speaks, the world listens

This is the last of three articles by Ian Murray in Brussels marking the first quarter-century of the European Economic Community, which was created with the signing of the Treaty of Rome on March 25, 1957.

If it has done nothing else over the past quarter of a century, the EEC has succeeded in putting Europe on the world trade map. Although bickering continues inside the Community, from the outside it represents the most important trading block in the world. In consequence, when Europe speaks, the world increasingly listens.

Given the current economic climate, it seems clear that, if the EEC had not been created 25 years ago, something like it would be necessary today if its individual member countries were to have any chance of facing the pressures of the United States and Japan. The Community may or may not be doing the job badly; but the fact is that Europe is now an established entity in the minds of trading partners.

Japan is being made to think seriously about opening its markets much more than it would like. Even France, with its strong protectionist streak, is coming over to the view that the best way to force concessions from Japan is to do so collectively.

The United States now negotiates on trade quite naturally with Europe. Fibre producers in the Third World have been obliged to make their arrangements with the Community as a whole.

Protecting its security and trade has led the Community forward into developing its own foreign policy — an issue which strictly falls outside the provisions of the Treaty of Rome but which is the most fertile growth area for Community spirit at the moment.

The European initiatives on the Middle East and Afghanistan may not have succeeded, but they remain credible alternatives to the present stalemates in both regions and they do so precisely because they are a joint initiative.

On Poland, Europe can argue that it has been consistent and that it understands the Polish issue better than the Americans, who see it all in black and white. Europe has more to lose and less to gain from a tough trade confrontation, and nobody seriously considers that Poland is worth going to war over.

There are no illusions that Europe can become a superpower. At the same time it does see itself increasingly in the role of a moderator, with enormous influence for peace and common sense.

The political cooperation (known as "POCO" to European intimates) of the Communities has been rapidly gaining importance and, with the London report last year, was institutionalized. It is increasingly the case that every member government takes foreign policy decisions in consultation with the other states and a joint European position is emerging on most issues.

This is being maintained despite the fact that Greece, since it changed government last November, has tended to view things very differently from the rest. It refused to agree sanctions against the Soviet Union over Poland, for example. But, more important, Greece did not stop the other members taking sanctions and did allow its name to be involved in most of the Community statements deploring events in Poland.

The London Report admitted that the Ten are still far from playing a world role appropriate to their combined potential. All members, in consequence, are prepared to work together increasingly at this level to shape events rather than simply react to them.

This is why there is cautious, but widespread, support for the plan put forward jointly by West Germany and Italy for greater Euripean union and why France has won muted support for its ecomomic and social blueprint for the future. It is now recognized that Europe can only advance if it pulls together and can only do that if it has a sound economic base. The problem is finding the necessary way.

The only way out of the financial straitjacket is to agree on plans which honestly lead to convergence of the economies. When Spain and Portugal enter the Community the problem will become even more difficult.

The argument as to whether the EEC is worth saving is futile. The fact is that after 25 years it exists and will go on doing so in one form or other.

The challenge of the next 25 years is to find the best way of making the treaty of Rome work to everyone's advantage rather than allowing individual nations to exploit it at the expense of others.

VOICE OF AMERICA CHIEF QUITS

From Nicholas Ashford Washington, March 23

Mr James Conkling, who was appointed by the Reagan Administration to take charge of the Voice of America broadcasting network, has resigned after 10 months in office.

According to Mr Charles Wick, the director of the United States International Communication Agency which is responsible for the network, Mr Conkling's resignation was voluntary and reflected his inability to adjust to working in government.

Soon after Mr Conkling took over, a number of senior executives resigned, fearing that he wanted Voice of America to play a more active propaganda role. These fears seemed to be confirmed last year with the appointment of Mr Philip Nicolaides

Mr Nicolaides was responsible for a memorandum advocating the turning of the Voice of America into a direct propaganda arm.

Nato planners poised to rebuff Brezhnev offer

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

Defence ministers attending Nato's nuclear planning group meeting which opened yesterday are expected to rebuff Mr Brezhnev's offer of a freeze on Soviet nuclear missiles in Europe.

But Mr John Nott, Britain's Secretary for Defence, also due to urge the United States to initiate talks with the Soviet Union this summer over reducing their stockpiles of strategic weapons.

He wants, meanwhile, to use the two-day meeting as an opportunity to extract more details from Mr Caspar Weinberger, his American counterpart, about the job opportunities open to British firms in the manufacture of the Trident 2 missile.

Altogether 11 defence ministers, plus officials from Portugal and Greece, came together for the six-monthly planning group meeting at Colorado Springs. The two-day session is providing them with their first opportunity to discuss the Brezhnev initiative in the intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) talks at Geneva.

The INF negotiations opened between the superpowers at Geneva on November 30.

The resumption of similar talks over Soviet and American foreign ministers at a separate one-day meeting in Geneva two months ago. But US resentment over the Polish crisis overshadowed the rendezvous.

Now Mr Weinberger has reopened the prospect of strategic arms reduction talks (start) this summer, assuming that the Russians agree, and Mr Nott and other European ministers do not want to see US administration change its mind.

For his part, Mr Nott will tell the planning group that British preparations for the basing of 160 American cruise missiles at Greenham Common, Berks and ultimately Molesworth, Cambridgeshire — are on schedule for deployment of the first missiles by the end of next year.

Letter from Beirut

Lebanese shake, rattle and roll

Every morning at about 6.30 *The Times's* modest apartment on the Beirut seafront shakes to the blast of explosions.

This is no mere metaphor: the flat actually moves. The floor perceptibly wobbles back and forth for a few seconds. The pictures do not fall off the wall, but a pencil will usually roll off the desk and the curtainn will sway ominously away from the windows.

Readers unused to daily life in Beirut may put this unsettling phenomenon down to the shell-fire that rumbles nightly in the commercial centre of the city, a mile and a half from the apartment. More sophisticated readers may attribute the tremors to the gun battles that break out behind the Corniche. Not long ago, after all, the Lebanese resident of a neighbourng block of flats was shot clean out of his fifth-floor window in a blaze of gunfire. He fell all the way to the ground where — this being Lebanon — he was shot again for good measure.

Recent visitors to Beirut might even suggest that the car bombs, which now explode with chilling regularity along the Corniche, a mile and a half in the other direction, might have set up the blasts.

But they would all. It is the fishermen who make the apartment move. Once again, readers accustomed to paintings of Arab fisherfolk, gently plying their trade in the waters of the Holy Land may be confused. For there is no trawling and heaving in of nets for your average Libanese fisherman: ever aware of the laws of supply and demand, he simply chucks a hand-grenade into the water, rides out the tremendous explosion that follows beneath the surface, and then pull on the might catch which rises — somewhat stunned, it is true — trom the deep.

Most boats travel with a basket of grenades at the ready and it is even possible, from *The Times's*-balcony, to see young men hurling explosives into the water with both hands. This is not as easy as it looks. During the civil war, I sat in one such boat while a spotty-faced youth tried to throw explosives into the water. Thrown constantly off balance by the waves, he developed an alarming propensity for bouncing the grenades off the sides of the vessel. The method, it seems, is to withdraw the pin at the last moment and hurl the grenade at the fish rather than the passengers in the boat.

When the Turks controlled Beirut, they installed an underground gas pipeline system. Would that it still worked! Today, residents use gas cansisters hauled to upstairs apartments by suppliers of Croesus-like venality. These battered iron cartons lie, lethal and exposed, on balconies around the capital, and many a stray bullet has blown apart a kitchen and its occupants because they insisted on using a gas cooker. *The Times* - canister is secluded on the most sheltered balcony, and do for the block of flats has received only five bullet holes.

Not so this newspaper's car, which has taken seven bullets, mostly on the front line in central Beirut. The vehicle repair shop in Fin Mreisse charges just £25 to patch up the holes. None have yet apeared in *The Times's* correspondent — nor will they if the city's taxi rivers have their way.

Some months ago I arrived at Beirut airport to find a gun battle under way betwen Syrians, leftist mititais and Lebaneses police. Bullets were thwacking into the road in front of the terminal. I threw myself, panting shamesessly, into the back of an old yellow taxi whose owner turned to his new passenger, delighted to find a suppolsedly rich European captive in his car.

There was a flash of gold teeth and a wide smile in the violent darkness. "Welcome to Lebanon," he said. I couldn't have put it better myself.

Robert Fisk

Spanish democrats rally to the King

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, March 23

How can Spain's democrats best respond to the challenge symbolized in the sergeant-major-like phrase of Lieutenant-Colonel Antonio Tejero, on trial for his part in last year's attempted military uprising, that its purpose was to "make the nation shape up properly?"

How can the name of King Juan Carlos, the personification of threatened democracy on the night of the attempted coup, February 23, 1981, best be protected?

These are the questions the country's democratic forces are now agonozing over since the Government has entrusted the trial of 32 officers and one civilian to the Army itself.

This has meant a double inhibition: the normal one of any executive before a court hearing an important case plus the "independence" of the Spanish Army with its caste-like values.

The problem has come to a head because of the persistent attempt to involve King Juan Carlos in the coup plot by many of the accused and their lawyers. This ignores the fact that Spain has a limited monarchy and the 1978 democratic constitution expressly states: "The person of the King is inviolable and is not subject to accountability."

All the King's conduct, both on the night of the coup and before, indicates he was not involved.

All the democratic parties in Parliament have condemned the campaign against the King. The press ha been eloquent in this support and Señor Alberto Oliart, the Defence Minister, told a military audience in Madrid: "Any attack on the King is an attack on the armed forces".

The Government's strategy has been to stake everything on obtaining from the military firm sentences for the accused. But this is precisely the point most worrying many democrats as the trial enters its fifth week.

As the professional wife of a Madrid businessman put it to me the other night at dinner: "From the way the trial is going, and the generals on the Supreme Military Council are reacting to the defence lawyers' tactics aimed at cesmirching the King, I am far from certain the Government's calculations will work out right. The Bovernment should adopt a more energetic stance."

Señor Antonio Pedrol, head of the Madrid College of barristers, attending the court martial as an observer, has pointe out that an important legal subtlety may easily escape the general public. No defence lawyer, he explained, has been asking the accused what was the King's conduct, "but only what others wished to attribute to the monarch", he added: "Nothing has emerged at the trial to prove the King knew of the coup."

There is something at the trial which appears inevitably lop-sided. The defence lawyers are going on insistng on the King's support, but this means up to 26 defence lawyers, acting in an obviously concerted strategy, each having their turn to rebut the points the prosecutor has made.

Pro-Government observers at the trial point out that the rights the defence enjoys are supposed to ensure the fair trial of each accused, not that every lawyer can "go fishing" each time.

☐ Bilbao: Angry housewives screaming: "Murderer" and: "Traitor" tried to mob Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Spanish Prime Minister, at the funeral of two policemen shot by suspected Basque separatists. (Reuter reports.)

The killing yesterday of the two plainclothes inspectors and the Uruguayan girlfriend of one of them in Bilbao has raised tension in Spain. At tonight's demonstration armed police held back an angry crowd of several hundred as Señor Calvo Sotelo got into his car after the funeral service. There were shouts of: "Army to power" and: "Government cowards". One group screamed: "Tejoro, come to help us."

Whitehall portrait: The Home Office, 200 years old this week

The ministry of short, sharp shocks

Tomorrow the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visit the Home Office at Queen Anne's Gate to celebrate the department's bicentennary. David Walker surveys the functions of William Whitelaw's domain.

The Home Office's main task is the administration of pain — or "emotions," as Mr William Whitelaw, the present Home Secretary, says, with a late-twentieth century sensitivity that has earned him few friends among his party's hangers and floggers. But really the business of this great 200-year-old department of state is pain — in the Benthamite sense of penalties against breaking the rules, the criminal law and the social control of individual freedom.

The pain is often real enough. The Home Office runs an apparatus of arrest, border control and imprisonment which entails pain in the "short, sharp shock" sense. Truncheons bruise; arrested people sometimes die; eyes sting, too. Home Office civil servants order up the CS gas; the Merseyside constabulary fires it.

The technology of the Queen's Peace changes, but the core Home Office work remains the same as in the nineteenth century when, an administrative catch-all from the time of George III, it took on its special colour as combined police department and ministry of justice.

The functions, however distasteful, are necessary for the continuation of civil society — any society. Threats to law and order are not abstract. Mr Whitelaw refers to some denizens of HM Prisons as "fairly terrifying characters". Menace is often close to home. A celebratory booklet issued by the Home Office discloses that *The Times* could, if it so wished, mark the centenary next year of one of the first Fenian outrages on the mainland: a parcel of dynamite left on the newspaper's steps in 1883.

But to whom is the public safety entrusted? John Stuart Mill writing in the age of Peelers and Bull's-eye lanterns, contended that civilized society depended for its refinement on these necessary functions, the dirty work, being done by "delegation to peculiar and narrow classes", professionals of pain.

The Home Office does the delegation; its job is the organization and oversight of the peculiar and narrow classes. Mill's examples were judges, soldiers, the executioner. Once upon a time the Home Office paid domestic spies like the notorious "Oliver". Nowadays it oversees prison warders, immigration officials, the Special Air Service Regiment and Mr James Anderton.

Mill went on to argue that the work of delegation was subtle, it could be achieved only by "a perfection of mechanical arrangements impracticable in any but a high state of civilization". Something the Home Office, for all the plush modernity of its St James's headquarters, is not.

Indeed the events of recent weeks suggest the mechanical arrangements are all too fragile. The name of Mr Anderton, the Chief Constable of Greater Manchester, suggests the increasing unease surrounding the concordat between councils, civil servants and magistrates under which the police in England and Wales are administered. Post-Scarman reverberations from the cities show how crime becomes a social issue; the Home Office is not a social department.

"Things come at you; you can't in the end escape," commented one official, and the accumulation of political pressure on Mr Whitelaw from within his own party to "do something" about crime might be taken as an example. Home Secretaries and their civil servants will always be at the political centre because beneath the day's news, the Parliamentary questions and the moral panics (rape, mugging) there are questions about the social order itself.

From Home Office officials comes a picture of balance, and in a sense they will probably always be in the middle. To the left, liberals and critics of society, the pain administered by the state is hateful or absurd; it is not pain but social justice that will hold society together. To the right, there will never be enough pain (corporal punishment, spartan penal regimes) because to them pain is a social cement; they want only one half of Bentham.

The Home Office formula is: enough pain to keep order. It is a formula that gets buffeted from both sides.

It runs Britain's largest stud

On the basis of the formula Mr Whitelaw says of the Home Office with pride over last year's riots: "We managed to keep Britain calm through that situation." The formula is, of course, not neutral. Among the Home Office's ragbag of ancient responsibilities are various seal-delivering and Mail-decorating royal duties. And the Home Office stands, again in Mr Whitelaw's words, as "the guardian of the traditions... for the preservation of the fabric of the state".

This makes it the department of emergencies, which naturally vary in their seriousness. In the early 1950s there was a celebrated Home Office emergency when MPs reported that M Georges Bidault, the former Prime Minister of France, had arrived in Britain without the Home Office's having any record of of his arrival.

At other times, emergency is signalled by the sight of Mr Robert Andrew, the deputy secretary in charge of police, dashing along Birdcage Walk to the Cabinet Office for example to administrate the Stanstead hijacking. As Mr David Heaton, an under secretary responsible for civil defence, emergencies and fire, put it: each department of government is responsible for its own emergencies.

If London floods, that is for the Department of the Environment. It can call on troops under the provisions of Military Aid to Civil Ministries. But once the police and fire services are seriouslyinvolved, the emergency becomes a Home Office one. Military Aid to Civil Power (recently, the SAS) is specifically Home Office.

Officials say this responsiveness to events gives the Home Office a flavour. Planning for crisis is not academic. Mr Andrew recalled the green goddesses: "When I came here (from Defence) I was surprised at the extent of Home Office involvement in operational matters — like running an emergency fire service".

The remark is a useful reminder of how thin a garment the fabric of the state has appeared in some recent years. When involved in telephone intercepts of virginity tests, the state — in the persons of Home Office officials — has arrogant, overweening power. But in several of the crises of the 1970s, when the firemen struck, the police ranks were seething and the prisons were in ferment, the Home Secretary was a vulnerable man in the last ditch. His only weapons were committees of inquiry given a free hand to bribe the peculiar and narrow classes back to work.

So it seemed in 1978-79, the winter of discontent. It was then that Mr Andrew, he said, went to the public library to take out books on the Liverpool police strike of 1919 to see what could be done. Lord Edmund-Davis and his committee saved him by paying the police index-linked salaries.

In comparison, the recent years of Conservative government seemed relaxed — at least until the present panic about crime. Law and order has enjoyed priority in the spending aggregrates. Police and prisons have, in the recession, been growth industries. (Industry is the right word for the prison service, bedevilled as it is by the trade union muscle of the Prison Officers Association. Mr Dennis Trevelyan, the deputy secretary who commands the service, will take you through a list of its huge undertakings, including the largest laundry in Europe and one of the biggest stud farms in the country).

The Home Office is not a department for the new jargon of management and cost effectiveness. The arithmetic of pain is no highly developed art, the output of prison or baton rounds being difficult to calculate. Mr Whitelaw said: "I am a political Secretary of State first and foremost." Management he leaves to the Civil Service machine which had not, until recently, even considered paring candle ends.

Sir Derek Rayner, the Prime Minister's efficiency adviser, has not been barred. And there is, now that police pay is both generous and indexed, a new awareness of the need to extract value for money. Mr Andrew, in charge of the police department, is candid. "One of the things that struck me when I came here was that the Home Office is not cost-conscious," he said. "After all, many of its activities are those where money does not figure, or only in a minor way."

The Queen's Peace comes, at £2,000m, relatively cheap in the scale of modern British government. Directly employed Home Office staff numbered in January nearly 35,000, of whom 25,600 were in the prison department. As a demand-led service, prisons have not lacked recently for staff nor, after decades of neglect, for new capital spending.

Such figures — police numbers are, outside London, at an all-time high — should add up to good times for the narrow and peculiar classes and, by extension, for the Home Office. Under a new Permanent Secretary, Sir Brian Cubbon, there is a scent of change in the air.

The tight departmentalism of the Home Office seems to have given way to a more collegiate structure where the deputy secretaries in charge of the various divisions now meet regularly under Sir Brian's chairmanship. "Openness" is the order of the day. We want it for the prison service, Mr Trevelyan said, in order to illustrate just how necessary is penal expenditure: We are simply following the Whitehall trends, Sir Brian said.

Scarman helped police training

Whatever the reason, there is some willingness to relinquish some of the mystery of what has always been a closed department. Soon, careers may reflect the change. Traditionally Home Office men (women are few) stayed in the department; now there are moves to expose the younger element to different departments — Mr Andrew would like young principals to have a spell in the Treasury. One youthful under-secretary, Mr Hayden Phillips, even went to Brussels and seems to have returned to the Home unscathed.

But the shadows over the department's bicentenary have to do with the obvious paradox: what brings money into Home Office services is crime, which is not necessarily good for the public. The growth of crime is not recent, but has had three recent dramatic expressions: in last year's urban riots, in the outburst by Mr James Anderton and in the public response to the published statistics of crime.

Each issue raises questions about the Home Office far more important than whether Mr Whitelaw and Sir Brian fit into the apparently alternating pattern of liberality and illiberality which has marked Home Office administrations over the post-war years. (The two of them ought, by that reckoning, to be illiberal)

The response of officials asked about last year's riots in Liverpool, London and Manchester is couched in police terms. Scarman, for example, brought into sharper focus the Home Office's own planning on police equipment and inter-force coordination; officials wanted to see "community policing" go high on the agenda. One official said: "Scarman has strengthened our hand on police training, including that for chief constables".

The remark illustrates the extent to which the Home Office is a producers' rather than a consumers' department. The civil servant in charge of the police wears one of those specially commisioned Prince's Gate siege ties with pride; officials focus on their harrowing visits to the bedsides of police officers injured in the riots.

There is nothing censurable about this. But it shows how close the administrators get to the peculiar and narrow classes and raises the doubt whether the civil servants become like them, like policemen.

In his autobiography, Sir Robert Mark, the former Metropolitan Police Commisioner, declared that the head of the Home Office police department was devoted to the service. Surely the more apt expression would be "devoted to the public interest": a concept which comes bounding into play when there are bent or incompetent police officers; when a lay element needs to be injected into the investigation of complaints (or into the inspectorate of police itself).

Would Home Office inspectors ever buck the system and complain about official policy, as Her Majesty's Inspectors in education have done? Sir James Crane, a policeman made up to Chief Inspector of Constabulary, answered opaquely. "We are purely... independent... one always operates within government policy."

No Home Office officials have anything but praise for the main police statute, the 1964 Police Act. Only Mr Whitelaw says the Act and its attempted alignment of policing and local democracy is "under strain." It would be dangerous if that undoubted strain led to an even closer relationship between Queen Anne's Gate and the police force — whatever Mr Anderton says.

With a turn of phrase that would have graced a Victorian jurist, Mr Patrick Mayhew, the junior minister now overseeing the Criminal Justice Bill, said: "The job of the Home Secretary is always to keep the law and its applications consistent with life in a free society." That is fine in a stable society.

Officials, justifiably, claim some expertise. "We deal with subjects (within criminal justice) on which the man on the Clapham omnibus thinks he's an expert," Mr Tony Brennan, the deputy secretary responsible said. "It is difficult to know what the real demands of the community are." This sounds a little like Civil Service knowingness but refers to a vital function that the Home Office fulfils: to be a block, a mountain of dispassionate appraisal when the gales of moral panic blow.

In his bicentenary lecture, Mr James Callaghan, speaking as a former Home Secretary, argued that the Home Office should become a leading social department, that it was a tragedy that it had lost responsibility for children to the Department of Health in 1970. But the Home Office record on race makes the proposition doubtful.

Race for the Home Office means immigration control. Positive work for better ethnic relations was hived off to the Commission for Racial Equality; however much criticism is levelled at that body it is unlikely the Home Office would ever take back its prosecuting or propaganda-making roles.

Mr Whitelaw says, sincerely, he wants the debate to move away from immigration to talk about ethnic differences naturally. Changes in the machinery of government would help — as he acknowledges when he wonders aloud whether the Home Offices's odd little corner of broadcasting policy might not fit a lot more comfortably elsewhere.

Visitors to Mr Raison notice immediately the huge trolley which seems to sit permanently by his desk. It is full of cases: he gets 13,000 references a year from MP's of individuals caught in the various nets of the immigration system. Every senior Home Office official shares part of a huge departmental burden of casework. Prisoners appeal; firemen appeal against disciplinary charges; immigrants and would-be immigrants appeal. Mr Raison said that up to 40 per cent of immigration appeals could be successful. "The system is ridiculously overloaded."

Yet the Home Office's departmental wisdom is that casework, tempering the pain with mercy, marrying the heart with the head in Mr Whitelaw's words, is a vital function, a way of balancing individual against the collective interest. "It is the interplay, the contrast of these that characterizes most of what happens here", Mr Raison said.


William Whitelaw, Home Secretary


The Home Office

The main functions of the Home Office

- **The Police.** The Home Secretary is the "police authority" for the Metropolitan Police covering an area slightly larger than that of the Greater London Council. The Home Office supervises the other police forces of England and Wales; regulates the size of force and promotes inter-force cooperation. It runs central police services such as the national computer and forensic laboratories.
- **Prisons, borstals and detention centres.** The probation service is nominally run by local committees consisting predominantly of magistrates but comes under Home Office supervision.
- **Immigration and nationality:** control at ports; naturalisation and deportation.
- **Fire service.** The Home Office has a general responsibility of ensuring efficiency although fire officers are employed by the county councils. The Home Office appoints fire inspectors and runs various central services such as the service's staff college.
- **Criminal justice.** The Home Office deals with the content of the criminal law and shares with the Lord Chancellor's department responsibility for the courts. The Lord Chancellor appoints judges and magistrates; the Home Office is in general responsible for the machinery and procedure of the criminal and magistrates' courts.
- **Broadcasting.** The Home Office licenses the BBC and IBA — programme content remains entirely their responsibility. The Home Office handles wavelengths and frequencies. It also deals with technical planning and broadcasting legislation including the Code of Advertising for the IBA.
- **Race.** The Commission for Racial Equality is a Home Office quango. Each department of government is responsible for the "ethnic element" in its policies but the Home Office is held, by the present government, to have a leading role on race questions.
- **Sexual equality.** The Equal Opportunities Commission is another Home Office quango.
- **The Home Office rag-bag.** According to the traditional formula "the Home Office deals with such internal affairs of England and Wales as are not assigned to other departments". This includes royal ceremonials; relationships between church and state; charities; gambling — the Gaming Board is a Home Office quango. Also sex shop regulation. In addition the Home Office handles relations with the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man. Electoral matters are within its purview, along with liquor licensing; taxis and boundaries.

Home Office spending (constant autumn 1979 prices) and crime figures

	1950-51	1970-71	1981-82
Police	£339.4m	£1059.7m	£1640.3m
Prisons	£36.3m	£208.4m	£315.8m
Prison Population	20,750	39,000	42,000
Serious offences known to the police	479,400	1,555,995	2,690,000

Home office staff

	April 1979	January 1982
Total staff	33,490	34,856
Prison department	23,777	25,625
Administrators (principal grade and above)	292	272

Television

Minefield of comedy

Scenes of everyday life in the black townships of South Africa and the unexpected arrival there of the Messiah, or Murana, are the subject of a brilliant two-man entertainment by Percy Mtwa and Mbongeni Ngema called *Woza Albert!* (Rise Up, Albert) which was the subject of last night's Everyman (BBC 1). David M. Thompson's programme comprised excerpts from the show, interviews with the writer-actors, street scenes which inspired their inventiveness and reactions from Blacks and Whites who have seen it in theatres and halls all over the Republic. It was *nice*, said one young white couple, grinning shyly, it was nice to know how the Blacks felt about their life; presumably the point had never been made so effectively before.

Woza Albert! is a bitter comic strip run over a minefield in which Mtwa and Ngema employ all the basic theatrical skills of mime, energy, intelligence, timing and wit to impersonate everything from young boys selling meat to old men threading a needle and, where necessary, hair clippers, bulldozers and a helicopter over Table Bay. The end is high political theatre and it worked like a dream on the box.

Beside it the last of Andre Singer's trilogy on life in contemporary Africa (*Disappearing World*, Granada) seemed to come from some unreachable idyll of historic time while the problems of Christine in *A Sudden Wrench* (Play for Today, BBC1) seemed positively luxurious. Singer, his director Leslie Woodhead and anthropologist David Turton went to one of the very few remote inhabited areas of the continent left. Unspoilt either by white settlers or black revolution — though the latter is on its way — the Kwegu and the Mursi of Southwest Ethiopia co-exist interdependently on the banks of a fast river full of crocodiles in a world of carefully assigned territory and function. More, they are elegant, humorous and skilful; merely to watch one rub two sticks together and blow smoke into flame was a delight.

The heroine of Paula Milne's play was a white lower-middle-class English mum who felt useless and abandoned by her family at the age of 43. She attended a consciousness-raising session at her daughter's school, spoke tremblingly to Anna Raeburn, took up central heating maintenance and got a job as a plumber's mate. Her triumph came, we were asked to believe, when the lads offered to deal her in on their game, and she had the good sense to refuse. *A Sudden Wrench* was both predictable and hard to believe, and overlong at one hour, but it was beautifully played by the always-sympathetic and much-underused Rosemary Martin.

Granada took the unusual step of asking the press to be Crown Court this week because the new series has begun with what is described as the first ever prosecution of a journalist under the Prevention of Terrorism Act, 1976: the television reporter John Dickins (Denis Lawson) is accused of failing to pass on information that would have helped the police to arrest or convict a terrorist. If you arrived, as I did, five minutes late in court you might have been confused by the fact that the prosecuting counsel is courteous, concerned and impeccably made up while the defence, contrary to all convention, is purse-lipped and snide, but otherwise lay viewers will find everything in place: solid downbeat acting, clear direction and exposition of all points of view, with only counsel and one witness for light relief allowed to go over the top. Verdict: tomorrow.

Michael Ratcliffe

Sara Kestelman made her name with the RSC, in the Peter Brook 'Midsummer Night's Dream'. Next week she returns in 'Macbeth' to start a season which promises to be the strongest in years. Interview by **Sheridan Morley.**

A world larger than life

The Stratford season which opens on the RSC's main stage with a new *Macbeth* today week promises to be the strongest in years; it is a season largely run by young directors (Howard Davies, Adrian Noble, Ron Daniels) but its central casting (Derek Jacobi, Michael Gambon, Helen Mirren and Sara Kestelman) suggests that, despite the lure of the Barbican and the fact that most recent RSC successes from *Nickelby* to *Good* have been achieved in London, the company is now well aware of the need to repair some of the fences surrounding its first Warwickshire base.

The last Stratford *Macbeth* was six seasons ago, the celebrated Ian McKellen-Judi Dench chamber production by Trevor Nunn; this one marks a return to the wide stage and, for Sara Kestelman, a return to the role she first played five years ago opposite Keith Baxter at Birmingham. Later this season at Stratford she goes on to a double Goneril (opposite Gambon on the main stage in Shakespeare, and opposite her current Macbeth, Bob Peck, at the Other Place in the Edward Bond variant) and then an as yet unannounced *Sweet Bird of Youth* which she will do at the Other Place before moving the whole batch into the Barbican after Newcastle early next year.

This is for her a kind of homecoming: Sara Kestelman first joined the RSC in 1968, made her London debut with them a year later at the Aldwych and then made her name with them in the celebrated Peter Brook *Midsummer Night's Dream* for which she doubled Hippolyta and Titania. Since then, until now, she has not been back.

She was born in London 37 years ago, the only daughter of the artist Morris Kestelman who designed the sets for Olivier's *Richard III* and the Alec Guinness *Alchemist* during historic wartime seasons at the New Theatre: "My mother was a dress designer and they'd met at art school, so I grew up among painters and designers with the deep conviction that I was destined to be a dancer. I studied for 13 years without ever getting to be very good, but it was as a dancer that I first got into the theatre".

When she was 16, in 1960, she got into the last Robert Atkins season at the Open Air Theatre in Regent's Park as "a nymph" in *The Tempest*: "In those days I had a lot of red hair and Atkins had always fancied young red-haired ladies; but at the Camden School for Girls they seemed to think it was all good experience, so they used to let me off on Wednesday afternoons to do the matinées. It was like being thrown back suddenly into the mid-1920s; Atkins never knew who I was but used to shout 'You — out of the way' when he wanted something else to happen. By then he was too ill to go on playing Prospero himself, so he used to lurk in the bar reminiscing with Russell Thorndike until the interval when he'd wander into the wings and, as the nymphs were all making their exit, there'd be a little scream and a lot of rustling and you'd know he'd pounced again. On the last night he made a wonderful, sad, bitter speech about how he'd never had a subsidy or any proper recognition and after it we were all told to lock our dressing-room doors but at 75 he climbed up a drainpipe and through the lavatory window to kiss us all goodbye. It was a different world"

From there Miss Kestelman rejoined the modern theatre, first as a student at the Central in the generation of Jack Shepherd and Marty Cruickshank, and then straight into rep at the Liverpool Playhouse and the Library Theatre, Manchester.

"Ten pounds a week, that was, in 1967; five went to the landlady and on the other five you could live quite surprisingly well. I had this fantasy about becoming a film star but in the meantime I went on doing the real work and that's how it's always been. The RSC first asked me to join them as a spear-carrier straight from drama school, but that seemed a bit pointless so I did the reps instead and by the time I did join I was allowed to understudy Sheila Allen as Goneril, the role I'm playing now, in the Eric Porter *Lear*; then I took over from Sue Fleetwood on an American tour of *Much Ado* and that led to the Brook *Dream*.

"With one or two exceptions, like Alan Howard, most of that company was still extremely inexperienced in Shakespeare and Peter could be very frightening; every night I went home from rehearsals wondering whether I'd ever be able to do it and right up until the first press night Peter seemed as unsure as the rest of us about precisely what sort of show we had. I remember doing two or three try-outs in front of children at the Arts Centre in Birmingham but it was only on the last two or three days of rehearsal that he suddenly became authoritarian and started giving us fixed moves. The first night was like a tightrope; we had to fall or fly, and we flew".

That *Dream* became a passport to other work, and Sara Kestelman used it to leave the RSC and branch out into television as well as her only West End venture, an eccentric Tony Richardson stage version of *I Claudius*:

"We were all summoned to rehearsals in a French village that Tony seemed to have bought. You either love a man like that or you hate him, and I loved him; besides, Messalina was the most marvellous part — dancer, murderess, prostitute, and died an Empress. What more could an actress want? We drank a lot of champagne in Tony's swimming pool while John Mortimer was bashing out a script, but sadly that feeling of euphoria did not spread to the reviews and we were off in a month. Still, I'd not have missed it for anything".

Miss Kestelman's film experience has not been a lot happier; despite distinguished work for John Boorman in *Zardoz* and Ken Russell in *Lisztomania* her one bid for box-office success was as the Cheshire Cat in a screen version of *Alice* for which she spent five days stuck up in a tree trying to operate a mechanical tail before being replaced by Roy Kinnear:

Donald Cooper



Sara Kestelman rehearsing "Macbeth" at Stratford

"They kept telling me to look sexy like Eartha Kitt, and all I felt was extremely silly; I was padded up like an elephant by a Shepperton costume designer who kept calling me Joan and the whole thing was a fiasco".

From that she went to the comparative safety of the National Theatre where she spent five happy years from 1977, first of all taking over from Maria Aitken in *Bedroom Farce* and then playing everthing from Bolt's *State of Revolution* to Rosalind in Dexter's *As You Like It*:

"But gradually the roles got older and older until I think they thought I'd become Coral Browne, so I decided maybe it was time to move on again; I went to the Young Vic to play *Childe Byron* with David Essex, which was fascinating, not because it entirely worked" — which it did not — "but because of Essex. I've been lucky in working with some larger-than-life people of different generations, from Atkins through Ken Russell and Tony Richardson to Essex, and that in a way is what this business is all about, people. It's certainly a lot more interesting than marriage or children. So they tell me."

Theatre

Blow on Blow

Soho Poly

Few crimes are condemned more quickly than childbeating, and few criminals defend themselves more glibly than those who beat children. *Blow on Blow*, the newest offering in the Soho Poly's season of German plays, is startlingly candid about the whole business. The more so since all the words are taken from one life, from the story told to a Berlin court by a woman who was sentenced to several years in prison for the brutal beatings of one of her children.

That single voice has been edited by Maria Reinhard to tell a story as harsh as any of the beatings. Veronika M's sometimes rambling statement reaches back to her own childhood memories of a strict mother, of a beating from her father when he swung her by her legs and banged her head against the wall, of institution followed by institution where she grew up in the arms of the German state. In about an hour of speaking, the story moves through her marriages and childbearing experiences, with husbands either bigamous or jailed, until she meets a man who lifts her out of drink and builds a home with her.

Despite the partial rescue of her life, the state imposes penalties on her earlier lapses and she is imprisoned while her children are taken into care. She fights to regain one particular child, taken away in infancy, but that girl is the one who takes the worst of the mother's blows, the one who finds herself bashed against the wall as Veronika M had been.

Jan Sargent's production of this searing testimony is removed from the courtroom. It takes place in what amounts to an expressionistic cage, enclosing the audience and designed by Claudia Mayer as an immensely suggestive environment exposing the elements of Veronika M's life.

Chainlink fencing presses a lifetime of clothing to each wall while Kika Markham wanders restlessly through the room, telling the story and gradually preparing to return to prison.

Miss Markham is more restless than she needs to be, without all the modulations that would finally release the pain of Veronika M's life. But she is still feeling her way through the demands of the text and is generally working towards a more effective end. She speaks the words of the translation by Estella Schmid and Billy Colvill with a naturalism too near to art, but the honesty of Veronika M burns through.

Ned Chaillet

Dance

Ideas out of context

Ballet Rambert

Sadler's Wells

Richard Alston's treatment of *The Rite of Spring* was given at Sadler's Wells on Monday, completing the repertory for Ballet Rambert's London season. The two solo roles were both differently cast from the première a year ago. Quinny Sacks now plays the chosen girl, giving an account of the part that is slightly less crazed than Sally Owen's, but no less fearful.

That role is about equally well done in both the original and the present interpretation. The other leading part, the sage, remains for me as unconvincing in Robert North's reading on Monday as in that of Yair Vardi. North powders his hair to age his appearance, but walks with his usual easy stride, so that instead of looking old he seems merely a prematurely grey young man.

Alston's choreography must share the blame for the role's ineffectiveness. It starts with the interesting concept of making the sage a catalyst who, rather than choosing the sacrificial victim, simply provokes her into picking herself. But to make the most of that idea, the part probably needs to be either more static or more active, to bring out a more brooding presence or to needle the potential victims more sharply.

As it stands, Alston's *Rite* is full of good ideas; the sense of cold, for instance, or the presence of the protective older woman. But the ideas are not fully worked into a dramatic context, so that, although it is easy to admire what he has done, one is not very likely to be moved by it.

Actually, Paul Taylor's *Airs*, also given in this programme, in spite of being in form a simple suite of dances with no story line, conveys more emotion to me by the quality of the dances and their relation to Handel's music. Lucy Bethune this week has taken over a solo danced last week by Lucy Burge; she does it with a pleasing directness, as could also be said of Rebecca Ham, another replacement leading the ballet's central section.

Taylor's choreography puts all seven dancers in *Airs* into prominence at one time or another, but, to succeed, the performance has to reach a good sense of ensemble. The Rambert cast is not quite uniform enough yet in its standard, but there are some fine individual contributions (Hugh Craig, a young man of special promise, gives a notably controlled energy to all his entries) and it will not take much to bring the whole into focus.

The company generally is looking good under Robert North's leadership, and the programmes he has chosen offer an attractive choice of contrasted styles. You would need a very eclectic taste to enjoy equally all the works he has added to the repertory, but a season that includes both *Airs* and Bruce's theatrical *Ghost Dances* among its premières offers some cause for pride.

On the other hand, I do find it alarming that no space has been found, in three weeks of performances, for any work that has been in the Rambert repertory longer than 17 months. The company has a great many fine works available that were made for it earlier.

John Percival

Concerts

Sinfonietta/Knussen

Queen Elizabeth Hall/Radio 3

Just as the fantasy world of a child's imagination can often be more richly stimulated by stories read and heard than by the specificity of televisual images, so, tantalizing as it was, the first British concert performance on Monday of Oliver Knussen's fantasy opera *Where the Wild Things Are* worked its own magic.

From the programme's commentary and monochrome pictures we could well imagine what the unfinished stage première must have been like in Brussels in 1980. Yet it is the meticulously heard and crafted and often beguilingly beautiful colours and textures of Knussen's score that illumine Maurice Sendak's springing libretto.

What makes Knussen's deliberate attempt to revive professional fantasy opera for children (à la *Hansel und Gretel* and *L'enfant et les sortilèges*) so successful is not only this detail but the dramatic potential of the music itself, the more keenl appreciated in concert performance. The climactic sixth scene is, frustratingly, still not ready; but how effective the magicking from real to fantasy world as the boy hero Max rocks in a boat on a sea of horn, harp and tremolando strings in the first interlude, how sensitively placed the last three scenes as he "returns", wind, tuned percussion and strings seeming to suspend and finally restore his physical and emotional security.

The London Sinfonietta, under Knussen himself, brought the work as near the theatre as possible (it is to be staged by ENO at Christmas), just as the Sinfonietta Voices fleshed out with such fierce fun the "pidgin Yiddish", the yelps, splutters, moans and embryonic language of the Wild Things themselves. Rosemary Hardy's virtuoso performance as Max revealed the vulnerability as much as the vitality of the child's music, her final "dream" aria finely scaled and bright with that detail of childhood imagining that makes the work itself so entirely convincing.

Hilary Finch

Festival of India

Festival Hall

Monday night's inaugural concert of the Festival of India marked the start of an eight-month presentation of the subcontinent's music, art, science, and technology in various parts of London. It was built around three outstanding Indian musicians: M. S. Subbulakshmi, Ravi Shankar and Zubin Mehta.

Miss Subbulakshmi, a singer, had the first half, which formed an anthology of Carnatic (southern Indian) devotional pieces, several items each with its distinctive raga and tala being linked together. The accompaniment was provided by a small ensemble of violin, mrdangam, ghatam, kanjira and two sitars, and there were rises and falls of intensity within this group that were quite unpredictable to the Western ear.

At the same time, one soon got a sense of this music as being an intricate commentary on the vocal line. The violin playing, at once so intriguingly similar and dissimilar to European practice, is what one most easily relates to, although there was also a marvellous percussion interlude towards the end. This was full of invention and subtlety.

After the interval, East and West met in their proverbial fashion with *Raga-Mala* (Concerto No 2) for sitar and orchestra by Ravi Shankar, in which the composer was accompanied by the London Philharmonic conducted by Zubin Mehta. This was the European première of a work, in four movements, written during 1978-80, and it was a curious experience to hear the symphony orchestra employed in such an unusual way. The main point, though, was combining an (amplified) sitar with orchestra, something for which there are few precedents. This gave rise to many unexpected textures, and the music was full of colour and animation. It was Ravi Shankar's playing that drew the ear like a magnet, however, and one came away with a renewed appreciation of what an extraordinary virtuoso he is.

Max Harrison

LSO/Menuhin

Barbican Hall

Yehudi Menuhin is conducting the London Symphony Orchestra's concerts in the Barbican this week. Their symphony on Monday night was Beethoven's Eroica. They began with Mozart's D major Divertimento, K205.

Before the concert I had wondered whether Menuhin might lead the performance himself as violinist; but he was content with a baton to guide a small string ensemble, founded on two doublebasses, and with bassoon doubling the cellos.

Menuhin has been leading chamber orchestral performances of this kind since his Bath Festival days. One could have foreseen that he would tend the Adagio with loving hands, that phrasing and nuance would be scrupulously tailored, and the music's moods sympathetically evoked. Ensemble and inner part-movement left a little to be desired in the first movement, and the pulse of the first minuet sounded too heavy and earthy for a courtly dance. A larger band took the platform for Schumann's Piano Concerto. Sitting upstairs in the first tier, I noticed that the woodwind projected their music more immediately than the LSO strings, and that Krystian Zimerman allowed the solo part to melt in the mouth, so to say, without sacrificing clarity of enunciation. Of the Eroica Menuhin conducted an expansive and lyrical reading unconcerned with outward brio, but roundly euphonious, with some traditional retouches in the instrumentation.

William Mann

London debuts

Too little substance

It was both curious and frustrating that the young flautist Bette Rumbel Richards should travel all the way from the States to make her British debut in the Purcell Room with such a remarkably insubstantial programme. In just under an hour (including interval) the most weighty and also most imaginatively played piece was Copland's *Duo* for flute and piano, its open-air, yodelling calls modulated from near to far with a steadiness of breath control that could soon tauten into darting dance rhythms and back again.

While her Faure *Fantasie* was fluent but expressively over-cautious, the mischievous neo-classic melodic counterpoint of her enterprisingly chosen Three Preludes by Robert Muczynski revealed a sharp musical intelligence. It was the more pity that we had so little chance to see it develop and prove itself, and a pity, too, that Miss Richards saddled herself with such a slow-witted and amateurish pianist.

Marianne Blok, the Dutch coloratura soprano who has appeared as guest artist with the ENO and Kent Opera, made her recital debut at the Wigmore Hall. The most distinctive, hauntingly still, pure beauty of her natural voice made three *urie antiche* unusually compelling, particularly her cunningly and affectively ornamented Caccini "Amarilli". Fluctuating between a fey poignancy and a fiery flirtatiousness, the very mobility of her voice was particularly well suited to Wolf-Ferrari's *Four Rispetti*, while her Spanish songs displayed expressive versatility and skilful contouring within a harder, brighter coloratura timbre.

It is, however, a voice which can more easily adopt a personality than reveal one: for this reason her Strauss "Ophelia" songs and the rarely heard Ophelia aria from Ambroise Thomas's *Hamlet* were more appropriate choices than "Morgen", "Nacht" and "Ständchen", which need more than technical skill and beauty of sound for their full musical nourishment.

If one had a sense of déja vu at the London debut of the **Chamber Orchestra of Europe** it is because members of this group, spawned from the European Community Youth Orchestra, did play in St John's Smith Square, as much as two years ago. Now they are grown up, though, and it was indeed their first public London concert as professionals. The high calibre of their individual musicianship, their strength of ensemble, their well-groomed and always freshly confident playing were apparent from the first notes of Mozart's D major Divertimento to the last notes of Beethoven's second symphony. The clarity and imaginative nuance of part-writing was as audible in the lush romance of Wagner's *Siegfried Idyll* as in Stravinsky's *Dumbarton Oaks*.

They respond with enthusiasm and alertness to their musical director, James Judd; but he need not push them so hard, nor impose his own albeit exhilarating character so forcefully on their playing. Speed and brilliance in the Mozart and more particularly the Beethoven made both the music and the playing seem unnecessarily lightweight and self-regarding.

Hilary Finch

Rock

Van Morrison

Dominion

There is a line in one of Van Morrison's recent devotional songs which goes: "mystical rapture . . . I am in ecstasy". It is not so very many years since he would take an apparently mundane line or phrase from one of his secular songs and, by exaggerated repetition and elaboration, put himself into the kind of trance which suggested precisely that condition without needing to make such a literal statement.

His current work may be missing the majestic ambition and spiritual ambiguity of such an earlier classic as "Madame George", but then Morrison could not forever continue to teeter on the brink of his own sanity, between dreams and waking, which was the condition that invested his music of a dozen years ago with such uncommon power. If he has chosen to open his eyes and to retreat from the edge, then he makes up for the shedding of mystery by a concentration on his great ability to focus musical forces.

Long before Bruce Springsteen appeared, Morrison was searching for an idealized synthesis of rock and r&b styles, hoping to combine the reassuring sound of the horn-led blues band with a desire to twist the conventional forms. Springsteen was not the only beneficiary of his discoveries, and on Monday evening, in the last of his four London concerts, Morrison proved that he is still the master of his own hybrid.

As ever, he controlled his band — seven musicians and three female singers — with a subtle kind of semaphore, his gestures signalling tempos, breaks, diminuendos and repeats. The contrast between his tubby, immobile figure and the music's lissome grace was just one among the resulting creative tensions.

Two drummers drove the band without needing to pound, a Hammond organist summoned r&b ghosts, and the two horns (the trumpeter Mark Isham and the tenor saxophonist Pee Wee Ellis) and three singers were deployed as antiphonal choruses, against which Morrison could play vocal phrasing of such rhythmic acuity that sometimes (as in the infectious new "Bright Side of the Road") it seemed to lift the band by itself.

A restrained medley of "Into the Mystic", "Moondance" and "Wavelength" prefaced the set, which included a charming gospel-tinged arrangement of "It's All in the Game", an intent version of Sonny Boy Williamson's demon-driven "Help Me", a relaxed "Tupelo Honey" and a clutch of new songs, either nostalgic ("Cleaning Windows") or devotional ("She Gives Me Religion", "Dweller on the Threshold", "Beautiful Visions"). Of the latter, noteworthy were "Vanlo Staircase", in which Morrison produced a few bars of brilliantly appropriate lead guitar, and another in which his rapid-fire monologue mentioned Joyce, Eliot, Auden, Isherwood, Ginsberg and both Dylans before peaking in an electrifying exchange of shouts with Ellis. The encores included a disappointingly slack "Cyprus Avenue", a ferocious "Gloria" and a celebratory "What'd I Say".

Someone complained afterwards that Morrison remains an awkward performer who still does not know what to do with himself between songs or during other musicians' solos. Nothing becomes him and his music so well as that utter lack of artifice.

Richard Williams

Adrian Boot



Morrison: lack of artifice

Outbreak of peace over the Wall

Patricia Clough reports on a growing East German movement against nuclear arms

Quietly and unobtrusively, something that looks remarkably like a peace movement is growing up in the most loyal and strategically important wing of the Soviet camp: East Germany.

It is still a tender plant which could easily be crushed under the communist Government's heel. But the East German authorities, who unwittingly nurtured it themselves, seem at a loss to know what to do about it.

It has been fed for months on a massive diet of propaganda against the new Nato missiles, the "warmongering" Reagan administration and in praise of the peace movement in West Germany.

All this would probably have had little effect — such is the East Germans' faith in their official media — if the basic facts had not been reported on West German television and radio which reach most parts of the country.

The news struck at a fear which is as deep among East Germans as it is among West Germans — the fear of another war.

"They were always fairly sure the Russians did not want another war, they know how terribly they had suffered during the last one", a Western observer says. "They used to be sure the Americans would never start one, but after all the talk in Washington they are no longer so sure. They are afraid."

The first stirrings came last autumn. All at once, peace and disarmament became a burning issue in the East German Protestant church, in the youth groups and the regional synods. Apparently spontaneously, Herr Stephan Hermlin, a leading East German writer, organized an East West writers' peace conference in East Berlin.

These developments apparently suited the Government's own ends. Herr Hermlin was able to hold his congress, and Western TV and press were permitted to attend.

But the regime got more than it bargained for. The writers, like the young Christians, agreed that Nato missiles were bad. But then, they went on to argue, are the Soviet missiles not bad too? Why can't we do away with all nuclear weapons?

The young people began to fret at the militarization of East German life. They started to protest at the compulsory military training in schools, the endless military parades, and to demand the right for conscientious objectors to do social work instead of national service.

The movement came briefly but spectacularly into the open on February 13, the 37th anniversary of the British and American raids on Dresden, when in a couple of hours the beautiful city was destroyed and 300,000 people — four times more than at Hiroshima — were killed.

Some 5,600 young people armed with candles and flowers flocked from many parts of the country to the commemoration service in Dresden's Church of Our Lady.

Many of them wore white strips of cloth round their heads with the slogan "Make Peace Without Weapons" and arm patches with the words "Swords into Ploughshares". Later they moved over to another church for a long and intense debate with their bishops and to sing, in English, "Give Peace a Chance" and "We Shall Overcome".

The Stasi — security police — were there trying to look inconspicuous in anoraks and jeans. But they did not intervene and the young people disappeared as quietly as they had come.

Little else is known about the movement, or "Peace efforts" as the East German clergy prefer to call it. It is wholly spontaneous, shapeless, leaderless and evidently many-faceted like that in the West.

It has no organization, no media to magnify it, and only a grapevine on which to communicate. The strength of the feeling is difficult to gauge in a country where involvement in such activities can wreck a person's whole future.

"It is still a minority" said one East German pastor who works with young people, "but it is building up". It is not clear how much is pure anti-nuclear sentiment and how much may simply be rebellion against authority or the Soviet Union. But the pastor maintains that the driving force behind it — as in the West German peace movement — is a trend among young people towards more spiritual values.

Astutely, the movement is taking communism at its word. The ubiquitous arm patches depict also the statue of a man beating a sword into a plough share which the Soviet Union placed outside the United Nations building in New York.

The Government says tirelessly it wants peace — so it can hardly argue with young people in Dresden commemorating the senselessness of war. It has always supported Easter disarmament marches in the West; now the young people are talking of holding one of their own.

The Government is evidently in a spot. "It cannot crack down on people who demonstrate for peace, yet everything that is not controlled by it is automatically assumed to be hostile to the state", western observers said.

Perhaps the best measure of the movement's strength is the importance which the authorities are attaching to it. The main tactic, for the moment, is to absorb it. Officially, peace is all the rage in East Berlin. The official Communist Youth Movement has held a Peace Week, and a peace-oriented political song festival with a dove as its symbol. It has been selling peace T-shirts, placards and postcards with the dove motif. One big Berlin bookstore has an exhibition of peace paintings in its window: naturally all the missiles are American.

There is even talk of the communist youth holding their own Easter march. But the message of the official "peace movement" is absolutely clear. "Peace", it insists, "must be armed".

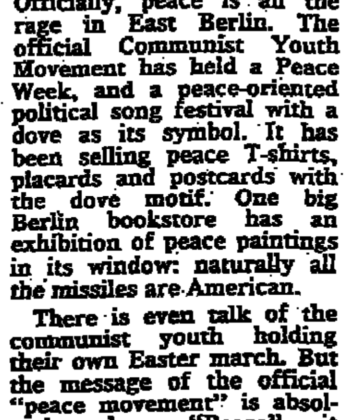
The movement has also created a dilemma for the Protestant church which is its main breeding ground. (The small Catholic Church is not involved). It fears that pacifists are stepping outside the narrow non-political area in which the church is allowed relative freedom and its future work will be jeopardized.

At the same time the Church is painfully conscious of having failed to take a stand against the Nazis and the Second World War and never wants to make that mistake again.

It received a clear warning of the dangers recently when a pastor who had drawn up an appeal against missiles and compulsory military service was hauled in by police and questioned for two days.

At present the clergy fear not so much the regime as the reaction in the West. "It is not a pro-Western movement. It is not a revolt against communism" says a West German pacifist leader with close contacts in the movement. "Although it is influenced by the West German peace movement, it is not some pan-Germanic awakening "They are telling us that the worst thing that can happen is that the West should get it wrong and play us up as dissidents or another Solidarity. Then the authorities will get nervous and crack down.

"We know the conditions we have to live in and the methods we can use" They say. "Support from the West can only harm us. We must fight on our own".



In Potsdam, young people take part in an organized demonstration against Nato's European-based nuclear forces: but East Germans are also beginning to criticise their own nuclear policy

Newman, the only name in the frame

A profile of the new Metropolitan Police Commissioner

A civil servant who recently met Sir Kenneth Newman, now confirmed as the next commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, found the experience slightly daunting. Sir Kenneth was reticent, drawing his companion further and further out but never himself showing more than the tip of his own feelings or views.

There was neither the bonhomie and frankness which Sir David McNee, the present Commissioner and a man shy of public appearance, shows in private, nor the quick articulation of Sir Robert Mark, Sir David's predecessor.

Sir Kenneth's entry in Who's Who is as sparse as his polite conversation, although at the same time utterly precise. His age is not indicated — he is now 55 — nor are his children — two daughters — but his police service is filled in under the forces for whom he has served: two years in the Palestine Police; 26 years with Scotland Yard where he rose to commander, and six years with the Royal Ulster Constabulary, rising from senior deputy chief constable to chief officer. He plays squash and rides.

Such brevity does little to fill out the detail of the man who one Home Office source said last week was "the only name in the frame" for the job of leading Britain's largest, most expensive and often most controversial police force. That, one suspects, is how Sir Kenneth would like it to be. Nicknames, anecdotes and personal details much beloved by journalists are less important than the job in hand.

In the 1980s that job is a highly professional one, and as commandant of the Police College at Bramshill for the past three years Sir Kenneth's task has been to polish the brightest and the best of Britain's policemen for future senior posts.

Over the past few days Sir Kenneth's attitudes on policing have been interpreted by both his period at Bramshill and his experience in Ulster. On the one hand he is seen as a supporter of the community policing camp and on the other as an expert in the fight against terrorism and street disorder.



Sir Kenneth Newman: a man for all seasons

On past performance the reality is likely to be more even-handed. Sir Kenneth, son of a Sussex builder, rose in London to head both the community relations branch and re-organize police reaction to civil disorder in the 1960s. He was sceptical of responding to mugging scares by inundating areas with the Special Patrol Group, analysed police confrontations with blacks and tried to limit police responses to incidents so that situations were not inflamed by phalanxes of officers.

Such ideas might have prevented problems like Brixton last year but if riots did occur Sir Kenneth also had answers. The simple logic of his reorganization of training police for public disorder so that policeman were no longer acting as individuals but as unified groups is now basic throughout Britain.

The ideas were unpopular at the time but Sir Kenneth is a man who perseveres: he took a law degree by getting up early to study. When he went to Ulster he also faced unpopularity as yet another Englishman foisted on the province by its Whitehall masters, but again he triumphed.

He took a staid, embittered and demoralized RUC and brought it out of the shadow of the Army presence and protection. His short, fit figure — he hardly drinks — could be found in the dead of night among patrols in Belfast's toughest streets.

While equipping his men with the latest computers and arms, he also worked to end the province's general lawlessness, appealing to the public to support its own police force. It was not always a happy courtship; the mistreatment of police prisoners brought harsh criticism, but in 1976 the number of people killed in Ulster stood at 297, compared with 113 in 1979.

It was in fact in Ulster, where he came to be admired by his men, that Sir Kenneth first became a contender for the London job, another difficult and arduous post. Although officers such as Mr James Anderton, the controversial Greater Manchester chief constable, have often publicly expressed their interest in London the Home Office's eyes have not wavered from Sir Kenneth.

Mr Merlyn Rees, fresh from Ulster himself as Home Secretary in 1977, clearly saw Sir Kenneth as successor to Sir Robert, but the needs of Ulster were greater than those of London at the time. With Sir David in place for at least five years, Sir Kenneth went to Bramshill.

It was there in the aftermath of the riots in Bristol in 1980 that Sir Kenneth said: "The police have certain objectives, one of them being to enforce the law; but it is a higher, superior objective to keep the peace." In Belfast marches might be policed

> When he went to Ulster he faced unpopularity as yet another Englishman foisted on the province by its Whitehall masters, but again he triumphed

with a low presence but using video cameras and retrospective arrests, law enforcement remained.

This year at Bramshill, before the announcement of his new job, Sir Kenneth was looking at Scarman and trying to find the balanced policing he called for. Students were to start projects on inner-city problems and the college is building a complex to stimulate major operations such as public disorder.

That is the sort of approach the Home Office are looking for in London now, someone who will continue to tune the Metropolitan Police to all the demands of the 1980s with imagination and logic. In Ulster Sir Kenneth spoke of the police combining toughness with sensitivity. Sir Kenneth may prove to be neither a John Alderson nor a James Anderton, but a man for all seasons.

Stewart Tendler

Henry Fairlie

Reagan, still a star in the Mid-West

No one denies that this year's Congressional election will be the most interesting and simply the most exciting for many a year. So after a good lunch on Capitol Hill last week I boarded a sleeping car at Union Station at 3.55 pm. The only way to cover the mid-term election is to travel the country to the Senators' and Congressmen's individual States and the most rewarding way to travel in America is still by train, if a train is still running to wherever one is trying to go on the country's sadly neglected railroads.

Even a journey of a mere 18 hours from Washington to Chicago has its lessons to teach, reminding one of the vastness and diversity of the nation which will seem to vote as one nine months from now. By sunset we had already crossed the swirling Shenandoah and Potomac rivers which converge at Harper's Ferry where three States also meet. Before us lay the Cumberland Gap through which we would cross the Alleghenies. From there the great plains unfold until they at last reach the Rockies. Washington is soon forgotten. The focus has changed. The West is in front.

In the dining car I had a drink with some other passengers. This is one of the advantages of trains: one can chose one's companions. One of them was a businessman from Pittsburg who always spends his Christmas in England. He wanted to talk about England; I wanted to talk about Pittsburg. All that one now reads about Pittsburg is of the steady decline of the steel industry. I asked him if it would recover. He returned an expected "no".

Pittsburg must be very depressed, I said, and his answer was unexpected: "Not really. The impact on the city's economy is not very great. Pittsburg has become a financial more than an industrial centre."

I talked later to another man from Pittsburg. He told the same story: "The steel industry is hurting, but it isn't hurting Pittsburg." To be jolted into realizing that Pittsburg can no longer be classified as just a steel city is to be reminded that one must get out of Washington to discover all that is going on in this huge land. Even before we reach Pittsburg after eight hours, my pictures of the industrial north-east and its depression had shifted.

We drew into Pittsburg shortly before midnight. I hopped out of my bedroom on to the platform. A few minutes later the train from New York drew in, on time as we had been.

There then took place that busy, noisy night-time shunting which I always associated with Crewe. The Washington and New York sections were joined, luggage vans fixed to luggage vans, sleeping cars next to sleeping cars to make one train for the long haul to Chicago. It was not only schoolboy fun to watch the railway men playing trains with their immense diesel engines. One learnt from the passengers who were embarking and disembarking to go to a dozen cities on the still bustling business of America's heartland.

At breakfast the next morning the train drew slowly into Fort Wayne. Everyone in the dining car craned to look to left and right at the devastating floods about which one had casually read. The two rivers which meet at Fort Wayne, swollen by a quick thaw, had become one churning sea covering the town. Yet on the platform at 7.30 am were the commuters, waiting for their train.

I asked a ticket collector if he could bring me back a Fort Wayne newspaper. What did Fort Wayne, not network television news, think of its floods?

This was strong Reagan country at the last election, which he must hold for his party this year. He had visited the city to throw a sandbag or two for the cameras as it tried to reinforce its dykes. In the newspaper was an awkward editorial defending him for that visit. His descent on the city, had stirred a lot of criticism in Fort Wayne. The defence in the editorial was not enthusiastic. It seemed odd in such a bastion of Mid-West Republicanism that so ordinary a visit by a President to what he later designated a disaster area should need to be so anxiously defended.

One incumbent Republican Congressman, a moderate, had been defeated by a State senator, a Conservative. He had been critized by his opponent for not giving uncritical support to Mr Reagan. Was this, then a signal? Hardly. Another moderate Republican Congressman elsewhere in the State had successfully fended off a challenge from a Conservative.

What is more, in the most hard-fought contest for a State office, the candidate mostly clerrly relied on Mr Reagan's nsme, finished a poor third. If there was anything at all to be told from the tally of all the results, it was that support of Mr Reagan and his policies does not automatically guarantee success. Yet neither does it automatically spell defeat.

There is uneasiness in his party, and there is among the people in this vital mid-West State, but one cannot overlook the fact that, at the right moment this year, he may still throw a sandbag or two into his party's dykes, more effectively than he did at Fort Wayne. One has only to gaze at the prosperity of Chicago moreover, the hub of the mid-West and its bustling life, to wonder how deeply people actually are upset by the economic situation, unless it directly touches them.

They are worried, they grumble, some are scared. But there is also a mood out there that it might be much worse — especially under anyone else than Mr Reagan.

At the weekend I travelled on to Wisconsin which advertises itself as America's dairyland. It is a state with a very individual political tradition, with a strongly progressive streak to its mid-West Rupublicanism. At the last election it swung almost uniformly to Mr Reagan, only Madison, the state capital and the seat of a traditionally liberal university holding out. How Wisconsin moves is really indicative of only its own mood. Yet its progressive tradition makes it an interesting state in which to try to judge the character and strength of the Conservatism on which Mr Reagan must be able to call again this year.

I sat down after a couple of days and decided that the news for the Democrats may not be good. A Conservative mood which is anxious first and last to restore and protect the traditional values of society shows little sign of changing. A young couple who went to live in the country town of Portage, went from church to church to choose one in which to worship. They found the only two that were crowded were also the most fundamentalist. There the full Conservative preaching — "this is what you shall believe, this is how you shall act, this is what you will vote for" — draws and holds congregations that overflow.

However much these people grumble at Mr Reagan's policies, this deep Conservatism seems strong enough to hold them in the end.

Farmers across the nation are enduring their fourth or fifth depressed year. But although they try to increase the federal subsidies to them, they remain convinced that Mr Reagan must be even more severe with others. They are in no mood just now to look to the Democrats as an escape. But that only one other fact that is clear out here in the mid-West. Not even those who would like to return to the Democrats seem to believe that the party has either policies or men which are worth supporting. The Democrats back in Washington should remember those sandbags which President Reagan threw into the dykes. He could do just that this year to save his party.

THE TIMES DIARY



To see the pheasants strutting about the north Hampshire fields like farmyard chickens, safe from legal pursuit for another six months, you would not think that they are close relatives to many of the world's most endangered species. Yet the justification for an exhibition by leading wildlife artists at the Bladon Gallery, Hurstbourne Tarrant, near Andover, is that of 48 pheasant species, a third are under threat of extinction. Things are little better for some of the other galliformes, which include francolins, currasows and megapodes as well as wild turkeys.

While it used to be "up goes a guinea, bang goes sixpence, down comes half-a-crown," a PHShot calculates that nowadays it costs £10 to put a pheasant over the guns. Catridges are 8p each, and last season in Hampshire the birds were £3 a brace, so even the most carefully conserved pheasants are not the bargain they were.

Two gentlemen try for that certain style

While the Institute of Directors decamped to the Albert Hall yesterday for their annual convention, men of style took over their Pall Mall headquarters. A jury of London secretaries had to choose between two finalists in the first Man of Style competition, sponsored by Fenton Menswear.

Gordon Bryant, a football-playing Ford Escort owner who has six suits and works in a bank in Ramsgate, was pitted against David Tewkesbury, who enjoys jogging and works in a car hi-fi business in Farnham, Surrey. Under the stern and stylish gaze of the Duke of Wellington and Leopold I, King of the Belgians, resplendent in full military dress on the Waterloo Room walls, the pair had to act out an embarrassing charade with a Manuel-like waiter in a make-believe restaurant.

The crucial test of style was how to cope with the suggestion that they should buy a bottle of wine they could not afford. Bryant sent his back on the pretence that he did not like the taste. Tewkesbury proposed to leave his watch as security. The Iron Duke and Leopold did not seem impressed.

Tewkesbury stood out valiantly against all the normal rules of good manners, by ignoring his actress-companion's request for champagne or Nuits St Georges, ordering instead some cheap still white. Manuel, meanwhile, continued in fine style: "We gotta a red, and we gotta a white. Have you got a bottle-opener?"

Bryant was declared the winner and given the gold cup, only to have it unceremoniously snatched away after protests from the jury. Finally both shared the prize money, and Tewkesbury went home with the cup.

Unkind cut?

In a show of solidarity with President Reagan, the Poles and the Afghans, the EEC finance ministers have agreed to restrict imports of caviare to 75 per cent of the 1980 total.

To add to the grim confrontational news, it will be equally difficult to purchase Russian king crab, tinned salmon, refrigerators, alarm clocks and ambergris. The restrictions will cut EEC imports from the Soviet Union by a crippling 1 per cent.

The Allington Court Gymnasium in London has revoked the memberships of several body builders. The reason given was that they took up too much space.

Nostalgic note

When Robert Cohen performs with the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra at the Festival Hall tomorrow he will, at the age of only 22, be celebrating the tenth anniversary of his debut there. He still has, but of course no longer plays, the three-quarter size cello with which he made his first appearance.

Cohen will play the work, the Elgar cello concerto, alongside the conductor, Norman del Mar, with whom he made his recording debut. The record still sells well, but it is the first time he has played the concerto on the South Bank.

Red line day

This weekend is likely to see the last reunion of surviving members of the 2nd Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (the 93rd), the "thin red line" who fought the Malayan campaign of 1941-42. They will be joined at Stirling Castle by some of the Royal Marines who joined with them in the defence of Singapore after the sinking of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse, and who were immediately nicknamed the Plymouth Argylls.

Colonel David Boyle, who is organizing the reunion, tells me it is only the second in 40 years and likely to be the last because there are so few survivors left. At the same time he thinks it will usefully counter recent adverse comment about the Singapore catastrophe. Field Marshal Earl Wavell wrote that if all units in Malaya had been trained and led with the foresight and imagination Brigadier Ian Stewart showed in training the 93rd, "the story of the campaign would have been quite different". Stewart, now 86, will be in the chair at the reunion.

Minder

The Rokaisky ceramics factory in the Soviet Lithuanian city of Kaunas may lead the world in having an agony aunt on the payroll. Pravda, reporting on Woman's Day about the facilities the factory has installed for the benefit of women night-workers, lists among them not only hairdressing salons, food shops and shoe-repairers but also a psychology clinic where workers can go in times of stress "to unburden their minds".

Village insights

Though the Indian government is notoriously sensitive about foreign film crews, Prafulla Mohantoi was allowed exceptional freedom when making his programme My Village, My Life, which is to be screened on BBC2 tomorrow night. Mohanti made the film in his native village of Nanpur in the impoverished state of Orissa, and because of his personal involvement, the Indian government gave up its usual insistence on an official liaison officer being attached to the crew to watch what they were doing.

Mohanti was brought up in the village, and still returns there for several months each year, although he has had a successful career as artist and writer since coming to Britain, originally as a town planner for the Greater London Council.

Mohanti's book of the same title as the television film has now sold 35,000 copies here, is translated into Norwegian and Danish and is in its second edition in Japanese. Bill Morton, executive producer for BBC television, has himself filmed in Indian villages but says he has never before had the feeling of giving such a unique insight into what life is really like for the 600 million who live in the country's 500,000 villages. He says: "The difference was that Prafulla was talking in front of the cameras with people who do not have any idea what film is, but who he has known since he was a little boy."

Deputy Sheriff James Galway flies into London this week, flashing his brand new badge of office presented to him by the law-enforcement authorities of Prince George's county in Maryland. The badge comes free with the job, which could require the peripatetic flautist to turn out in a midnight posse. But I gather Galway was made to pay for his own Stetson, which he purchased at a tourist shop after a recording session at Nashville, Tennessee.

Declared interest

A woman who has been daughter, wife, and mother-in-law to MPs and also an MP herself is well-placed to write about the role of women in political life. One of the more risqué anecdotes Lady Fisher, wife of Sir Nigel, Tory MP for Kingston-upon-Thames, will include in her book is one nameless Labour member's ribald response to her request for a pairing at the House one night.

Doubling up

Athens did not get the Elgin Marbles back from the British Museum, but it did receive from British Leyland yesterday a brand-new double-decker bus on a trial basis, in the hope of proving that double-deckers are the answer to the Greek capital's chaotic traffic problem.

The demonstration bus, a model appropriately called "Olympian" and duly painted in the national Greek colours (blue and white), was handed over to the Athens Transit Authority at a ceremony held at the foot of the Acropolis, in full view of the Parthenon. As the bus took the official party on its first demonstration run from the Acropolis to the seashore, some bewildered pedestrians crossed themselves at the unusual sight.

Troubled waters

One of the best-known landmarks on Saturday's university boat race course has become a bit of an embarrassment. Richmond Borough Council has just turned down plans which would have involved the demolition of Harrods' depository.

The building was purpose-built to hold customers' acquisitions and surplus chattels in the days when people quite often had more than they knew what to do with. It was a splendid place with lifts capable of carrying Rolls-Royces into upper-storey storage. When Sir John Betjeman was taken on a tour he went, as is his wont, into ecstacy.

Harrods still uses the building for storing bulky items of surplus stock. The company's plans for the site were to build 188 flats and houses, and to use part of its nearby sports ground for new warehousing, workshops and offices. Local residents favoured redeveloping the depository site, but opposed building on the sports field. For the time being Richmond has rejected both schemes.

PHS

THE TIMES

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MR WHITELAW AT BAY

This is the most critical week that Mr Whitelaw has faced in his time as Home Secretary — not the most critical for the country, but the week in which his personal political standing is put to the most severe test. There is much anxiety in the country over the rise in crime and much dissatisfaction within the Conservative Party over his performance in dealing with it. On Monday evening he underwent the scrutiny of the Conservative backbench Home Affairs committee, and came through it with success. Today there is to be a debate in the Lords on the increase in crime and tomorrow in the Commons on an Opposition motion on law and order. That Labour decided to devote one of its supply days to a topic that is normally regarded as being of more political value to the Conservatives is an indication of how beleagueredMr Whitelaw looked to be on this issue.

The public has been alarmed about the crime rate for some time. The alarm has been fanned by two recent development. One was the publication of the statistics for serious offences in England and Wales and the metropolitan area. The other was the demand from the Police Federation for the restoration of capital punishment. This demand has stimulated the appearance on the order paper of the House of Commons of a motion that has already been signed by more than 90 Conservative backbenchers, although there is no prospect of a majority of MPs in this Parliament voting to bring back the death penalty.

There is always scope for argument about the precise significance of crime statistics, because they tend by their very nature to be unreliable indicators. That applies particularly to the less serious offences, where not every crime that is committed is reported. The lastest criminal statistics are not in themselves conclusive. Although the increase of ten per cent in serious offences in England and Wales in 1981 was high, the rate of increase was not so high as in either 1974 or 1977. Much of the change can be attributed to the increases in theft and the handling of stolen goods. The number of murders and sexual offences has even fallen.

The figures need to be kept in proportion, but they are not to be *explained* away. Serious crime has been rising at a disturbing rate for some time. That is evident both from the statistics and from common observation. Public alarm, particularly over crimes of violence, has outrun even that rate of increase. This is not something that exists only in the fevered imagination of politicians, journalists and broadcasters. These are social and political facts to which any government is bound to respond.

But how should the Home Secretary respond? There is no cause for panic, partly because the figures do not warrant it, but even more because this is a field in which sudden dramatic decisions are usually of less value than the steady thrust of a consistent policy. The first element of that policy should be to maintain support for the police. If criminals are not caught they cannot be sentenced. This Government has in fact a good record in improving police pay and equipment, which are vital to recruitment. Mr Whitelaw is also intending to introduce changes in the law governing police procedure, going beyond the Criminal Justice Bill now before Parliament.

The other critical element in a coherent policy on law and order is sentencing. If convicted criminals are not given an appropriate sentence it is no deterrent to them and others and a positive discouragement to the police. But criticism here comes from two different quarters. There are those who complain that excessive sentences have led to overcrowded prisons, and others who maintain that hardened criminals are being treated too leniently. In fact the two criticisms are not contradictory, so long as one appreciates that they refer to different categories of offender.

It is necessary to reduce the number of non-violent, relatively minor criminals in prison if serious offenders are to be kept in conditions that are both humane and prevent prison becoming a university of crime. This Government has done something, though not enough, to encourage shorter sentencing — though one must always acknowledge that sentences are very properly awarded by the courts and not by any minister. It has also a reasonable record in largely preserving the prison building programme when all about it was being cut.

Mr Whitelaw should not then be short of ammunition in his own defence. The reasonable tone, which irritates many of his critics, is a necessary quality in a Home Secretary who is to reassure the disparate elements in a troubled society. The personalizing of the attacks upon him has also strengthened his position. Some Conservative backbenchers who have not previously been among his admirers now believe that it would be folly to sacrifice him on the altar of law and order. But while his continuation in office seems assured, the task that he now faces is to win the confidence of an agitated party and uneasy public for a policy that must be firm but need not be dramatic.

THE NATIVES ARE RESTLESS

In May 1981 an article appeared in *Commentary*, the influential American Jewish magazine, arguing that Israel had been unimaginative in allowing supporters of the Palestine Liberation Organization to monopolize the political leadership of the population in the occupied territories. The author, Professor Menachem Milson, head of the Institute of Asian and African Studies at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, asserted that many Palestinians did not in fact support the PLO but lacked leadership, and that the Israeli authorities had made very little effort to encourage the emergence of new leaders.

Professor Milson was perhaps being unduly modest, for he had himself laid the foundations of a more adventurous policy in 1978, when he was adviser on Arab affairs to the military commander of the occupied territories. It was with his encouragement that Mr Mustafa Dodin, a former Jordanian minister, founded the Hebron Village Association, through which Arab villages obtained money from the Israeli authorities for development projects.

It was true, however, that until last year not very much had been done to follow up Mr Dodin's initiative and exploit it politically. That was to change after last summer's Israeli elections, when General Ariel Sharon became defence minister and so assumed responsibility for the government of the occupied territories. Mr Sharon, it seems, was impressed by the *Commentary* article. (For academics with political ambitions *Commentary* is a good place to publish: it was also with an article there that Mrs Jean Kirkpatrick caught the eye of Governor Reagan.)

Last November Professor-Colonel Milson became the first head of a new "civilian" administration in the West Bank, the declared purpose of which was to involve more Arabs in the day-to-day running of the administration and so to prepare them for the application of autonomy as envisaged in the Camp David accords. Other village leagues were formed, in emulation of the Hebron one, with strong encouragement — not to say pressure — from the Israeli administration, and in the teeth of intimidation from the PLO, now joined by Jordan.

Village politics in any country tend to be apolitical in the national sense and to concentrate on parish pump issues which put a premium on a working relationship with higher authority, whatever its political colour. That does not mean that villagers are necessarily without opinions on national issues, but they find it more appropriate (and sometimes safer) to voice such opinions when gathered together in towns and universities. Palestine in that respect is no different from any other country, and Professor Milson, for all his orientalist erudition, is no different from previous colonial governors in many parts of the world: dismissive and when necessary repressive towards urban and educated groups voicing nationalist demands, paternalist towards peaceful village elders, and on the look-out for *interlocuteurs valables*.

Such policies have seldom if ever been successful in the long run because the only really valid interlocutors — the ones capable of mobilising popular support for a *political* programme — are almost invariably those saying what the colonial governor does not want to hear. The village elders may be good at settling local disputes over marriage porions or grazing rights, but they tend to cut a sorry figure when sent in by the colonial power to bat against nationalists on a political wicket. (Who now remembers Mr Ian Smith's Council of Chiefs?)

The present unrest on the West Bank has been directly provoked by Mr Milson's policies. He thinks — or affects to think, in an interview with the *Guardian* yesterday — that this is because "the PLO, who are afraid they are losing their hold on the population, are pushing things to a head". That proposition is, to say the least, unproven.

What is certainly true is that virtually all politically aware Palestinians on the West Bank are intensely suspicious of the new "civilian" administration because they see it as a step away from straightforward military occupation arising from a state of war and towards a permanent annexation in pursuance of Israel's claim to sovereignty — which is also how both Mr Begin and the Palestinians have tended to interpret the "autonomy" proposed as a five-year transitional solution by the Camp David accords.

The Egyptian interpretation, that autonomy would be a transitional stage towards an independent Palestinian state, finds few takers on the West Bank because people there can see that Israel would retain ultimate control and that Israel has no intention of allowing an independent state to emerge.

For the inhabitants of the West Bank it is Hobson's choice. "Civilian" or military administration, autonomy or no autonomy, they face continued Israeli rule and expanding Israeli colonization of their land. If the world wishes them to abstain from violence, it has to find a way of offering them a better *choice* than that.

Mental health

From Mr Malcolm Hurwitt

Sir, The concerted attack in your letters column (March 4, 12 and 13) on clause 38 (iii) of the Mental Health (Amendment) Bill is unduly alarmist. All your correspondents paint a disturbing picture of the consequences of requiring a patient's psychiatrist to obtain a second opinion for drug treatment if the patient is capable of giving consent but is unwilling to do so.

Professor Gunn and his colleagues, like Mr John Pringle, take the extreme cases of a gravely disturbed patient or a doctor's "sickest patients" and suggest that the doctor could "lose control" or that "a patient will get no treatment should the patient's consultant psychiatrist and the medical commissioner disagree". The weakness of the logic of this argument itself suggests that it would be an advantage to have a check on psychiatric practice.

None of your correspondents realises that a disagreement between two psychiatrists in itself casts doubts upon the suitability of the proposed treatment in a particular case. A further overstatement of their argument is to assume that such a disagreement would lead to "no treatment" and turning hospitals into prisons; but it is surely more reasonable to assume that a discussion between two doctors might well result in a different, but agreed, treatment.

Mental health review tribunals have always had the power to discharge certain patients from hospital when their consultants have been unwilling to do so. If a doctor's judgment in such matters can be reviewed by a tribunal only one of whose members is a psychiatrist, it is a lesser invasion of his clinical judgment for it to be confirmed or denied by a fellow professional in the case of a particular treatment.

The vast majority of cases will be straightforward and clear-cut and, if this is so the exceptional cases cannot be used to deprive patients of the dignity of having a say in their own treatment. The time has passed when the word of any expert must be accepted unquestioningly.

Yours faithfully,
MALCOLM HURWITT,
(Legal Member, Mental Health Review Tribunal),
91 South Road,
Southall,
Middlesex.
March 15.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Doubts on 'police accountability'

From the Chief Constable of Manchester

Sir, In the BBC 1 *Question Time* programme on March 18 a brief discussion took place on my recent proposal for the appointment of "non-political police boards" to oversee local police administration.

I was disappointed by it on two important counts. First, not a single contributor had a proper grasp of the essential point of my argument, which could be due to poor articulation on my part or misunderstanding through the press. And second, to my dismay, all the panelists, without exception, demonstrated a quite abysmal lack of detailed knowledge of the real workings of our existing police committee structure, which surely illustrates just how large is the current problem we face.

However, one rather frightening matter clearly emerged. Mr. Ken Livingstone, Leader of the Greater London Council, stated quite categorically that "police accountability" for him means direct political control of all police operations.

He used as an example the "swamp" tactics in London last year and said, in effect, that under his declared policy large numbers of police officers would not be allowed to enter an area to combat street crime without the express approval of the Greater London Council. Even members of the studio audience appeared to balk at this particular comment.

It is precisely because of Ken Livingstone's declared intention, precisely because of similar statements expressed elsewhere, and precisely because I fear the worst for the future, that I recommended so forcibly the need for police to be accountable to a more independent and balanced body of people with no political axe to grind and without loss of real community involvement.

Yours faithfully,
J. ANDERTON,
Chief Constable,
P.O. Box 22 (S.West P.D.O.),
Chester House,
Boyer Street,
Manchester.
March 19.

From Mr G. V. Harries

Sir, In your news reports, and those of the BBC, the phrase "police and civilians" appears from time to time. This is convenient but misleading. Ought we not to remind ourselves that the police are citizens like everyone else and that in general the policeman has no greater power in protecting the law than the ordinary citizen has?

In the words of the Royal Commission on Police Powers and Procedure (1929), "the police of this country have never been recognized, either in law or by tradition, as a force distinct from the general body of citizens."

Yours truly,
G. V. HARRIES,
Rokeby,
Badgeworth Lane,
Badgeworth,
Cheltenham.
March 21.

Mr Prior's plan for Ulster Assembly

From Mr Julian Amery, MP for Brighton, Pavilion (Conservative)

Sir, Your leading article (March 22) on Mr Prior's proposed Assembly for Ulster overlooks a fundamental issue.

The founders of Ulster Unionism, Carson and Craig, did not want devolved government. They wanted to play their part at Westminster along with representatives from the rest of the Kingdom. It was the British Government which imposed Stormont in the hope that Dublin and Belfast would eventually co-operate in a Council of All Ireland.

The result was that the real political leaders of Ulster remained at Stormont while MPs who came to Westminster, though often personally distinguished, had little political influence. None of them ever sat in a British Cabinet. Ulster was thus deprived of a natural goal for political ambition and denied the wider and more tolerant horizons which could have followed from taking part in the higher direction of British affairs. With Stormont as a political focus, Ulster politics inevitably became increasingly parochial and sectarian differences were correspondingly polarised.

Ulster is to have 17 members in the House of Commons after the next election. If there is no devolved Assembly Westminster will then become the natural place for the political leaders of the province to play their part, as Carson and Craig had hoped they would. In doing so, they could hardly avoid becoming involved in the larger issues before the House and some may even be eager to do so. Like Scottish and Welsh representatives, they will, no doubt, retain local loyalties and prejudices. But these could well be diluted by the wider claims of ideological allegiance or even personal ambition.

If the Ulster political parties were agreed on a form of devolved government it would be difficult to refuse them. But to try once again to impose on them a plan which they have already rejected would be to turn our backs on a unique opportunity to defuse the sectarian controversy which has so long plagued the province and to cement the unity of the Kingdom,

Yours faithfully,
JULIAN AMERY,
112, Eaton Square, SW1.
March 22.

Palestinian homeland

From the Ambassador of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Sir, Reading the advertisement published in *The Times* of March 16 under the title "Peace in the Middle East" one cannot help but remember Arnold Toynbee's wise words:

Right and wrong are the same in Palestine as anywhere else. What is peculiar about the Palestine conflict is that the world has listened to the party that has committed the offence and has turned a deaf ear to the victims.

From the terms of their advertisement it is clear that the Vedanta Movement, like so many others before them, have been listening only to "the party that has committed the offence". That has led them into expressing views that are both unjust and ill-founded. They have lent themselves to a campaign which Israeli and Zionist propagandists are carrying on at the present time to deceive world opinion into accepting that Jordan is the Palestinian homeland and hence that there is no case for Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza and for the establishment of a Palestinian state on Palestinian soil.

The advertisement invites the Palestinians to accept a version of history which is, to say the least, tendentious.

At the time when the League of Nations issued its Mandate, the territories east and west of the Jordan had been administered separately for many centuries. Throughout the period of Ottoman rule Jordan was part of the *vilayet* (province) of Syria. Palestine was divided into three *sanjaqs* (districts), one (Jerusalem) administered directly from Istanbul, and two attached to Beirut. As Norman Bentwich (the Jewish lawyer who served as Attorney-General in Palestine during the Mandate) observed in his book, *Palestine*:

The undertakings given during the war to the Arabs as to the autonomous Arab region included the territory (east of the Jordan), and it was decided that the Balfour Declaration could not receive application in it.

Consequently, when the Mandate was issued, it contained specific provision (article 25) giving the Mandatory, subject to the consent of the Council of the League, power to withhold application of the Mandate to Transjordan and to place it under separate administration. This was done in 1923 with the consent of the Council of the League.

The simple fact is that the homeland of the Palestinians is and always has been Palestine west of the Jordan, not Transjordan. There are still more Palestinians living there than anywhere else in the world (including Jordan). The argument that Jordan has now *become* the Palestinian homeland because there are upwards of a million Palestinians living there is typical of the sophistry of Zionist propaganda. People are driven from their homeland and prevented from returning to it by usurpers, who then turn round and tell them they have no claim to their homeland because they have already found another elsewhere!

I will leave your readers with the following words of Lord Carrington, who now occupies the office once held by the author of the Balfour Declaration. In a speech to the Conservative Friends of Israel on November 2, 1981, he said:

The argument that the Palestinians already have self-determination in a state of their own, namely Jordan, simply will not stand up in either historical or political terms. It is not accepted by the Palestinians in Jordan, the inhabitants of the territories occupied by Israel, or the Palestinians in exile elsewhere. Nor is it accepted by the Jordanians.

Yours faithfully,
I. IZZIDDIN,
Ambassador,
Embassy of the Hashemite
Kingdom of Jordan,
6 Upper Phillimore Gardens, W8.
March 18.

Race and crime

From the Bishop of Willesden

Sir, By reminding us that Asians and blacks are far more susceptible than whites to racial attacks the AUEW (TASS) General Secretary (March 16) provided a response to Ronald Butt's article of March 18. It is no doubt hoped that the release of mugging statistics in ethnic categories will assist effective action over this problem.

I submit that a sensitive and compassionate nation has other, longer term obligations as well; for example, to realize what it must feel like to belong to the black minority, every member of which stands out clearly whenever he or she goes on to the street.

Those whom Ronald Butt styles as race-relations pressure groups recognize an obligation to value rather than coldly tolerate the newcomers in our midst. Many are descended from those whom our forefathers caused to be carried across the Atlantic and sold, two centuries ago.

A change of attitude may take time and involve pain for us in the process. Those who recognize this obligation cannot be typecast into one mould. This correspondent's friends would have difficulty in describing him as other than quietly conservative.

Yours faithfully,
† HEWLETT WILLESDEN,
Chairman,
Community and Race Relations Unit Board,
British Council of Churches,
173 Willesden Lane, NW6.
March 19.

Film cassette piracy

From Mr R A B Cotterell

Sir, Mr Winner (March 18) has obviously not read that neglected masterpiecee of English literature, Lord Denning's *Pirate King* judgment in *Rank Film Distributors and others v Video Information Centre and others*. The *Copyright* Act provides that a copyright owner is entitled to damages equivalent to the depreciation caused by infringement ment to the value of a copyright, and also, because all illegal copies are held to be the property of the copyright owner, to the total of the value of such copies if they have been sold.

As the last probably prevents a pirate making any *profit*, one such action should suffice to put any pirate out of business.

Yours faithfully,
R. A. B. COTTERELL,
25 Crosby Row,
The Borough, SE1.

Telling the mothers

From Mrs Diane Packham

Sir, I note in Annabel Ferriman's article today (March 18), "Pregnant women and their birth rights", that mothers have a "thirst for information, unsatisfied by busy or offhand staff".

As we now have state birth in very much the same way that we have state education, mothers as parents should have the same access to information, when they are having babies, as they will have later on, when they are parents of school children.

All schools are now required by law to publish information about the general policy of the school covering matters such as curriculum, pastoral care and disciplinary methods. They are also required to publish examination results wherever appropriate. As mothers have little real choice except to accept a hospital confinement, surely mothers should have access to information about maternity hospitals, so they can make an informed choice between hospitals as they can between schools.

To ensure this, maternity hospitals should be required to publish information about their policies i.e., labour ward practices, infant feeding methods, and about their results, i.e., rates for induction of labour, epidurals, etc.

Yours sincerely,
DIANE PACKHAM,
9 Moorfield,
Newcastle upon Tyne,
March 18.

Electricity policy

From Mr Stanley Steward

Sir, Professor Cassels (March 18) in justice to the CEGB (Central Electricity Generating Board) points out the impracticability of forecasting electricity demand over long periods and makes valuable suggestions for reducing the time scale.

There is another aspect which needs to be born in mind and that is the benefit to be derived from a temporary excess capacity when nuclear power is involved. During the next decade this would be a boon as it would bring forward the retirement of stations with thermal efficiencies of around 20 per cent and their replacement by modern plant operating at 30 pc.

Spare nuclear capacity would also enable more coal to be used as an oil and gas substitute and as a valuable raw material. The CEGB's forecasts could well turn out to be a blessing in disguise.

Yours faithfully,
STANLEY STEWARD,
The Athenaeum,
Pall Mall.

The Pope's visit

From Mr J. Enoch Powell, MP for Down, South (Official Ulster Unionist)

Sir, Mr Longley writes today (March 23) of "Mr Enoch Powell's stern warning last year that placing one papal foot on English soil was enough to dethrone the Queen in that instant".

For those who may not recognize this as a joke, what I actually said in my speech of December 5, 1980, was that:

It is constitutionally and logically impossible for England to contain both the Queen and the Pope. Before that could happen, the essential character of the one or the other would have had to be surrendered. If the Queen is "on earth the supreme governor of the Church of England", then his Holiness is not in this realm "Christ's vicar upon the earth.
The assertion which his Holiness personifies and the assertion which her Majesty personifies are irreconcilable. Let no one suppose that when a Pope sets foot on the soil of England, one claim, one assertion, has not by that very act given place to the other.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. ENOCH POWELL,
House of Commons.
March 23.

By-election issue

From Mr Paul Sieghart

Sir, The outcome of the Hillhead by-election will doubtless be hailed by many commentators as a signpost for the future of British politics. But there is one crucial point which that outcome will demonstrate, whatever it is: the capriciousness of our present electoral system.

Four major parties contest Hillhead. The winning candidate may therefore poll no more than around 30 per cent of the vote. That will leave around 70 per cent of the electors represented by an MP *for whom they have* not voted.

Given broad support in the country for three or four major parties in a general election, up to three-quarters of the British electorate *could* end up being governed by MPs with whose politics they profoundly disagree. That is the most powerful argument there is for some system of proportional representation — and that will be the long-term significance of Hillhead, whoever wins there on Thursday.

Yours, etc,
PAUL SIEGHART,
6 Grays Inn Square, WC1.

Saving a Stubbs for the nation

From Mr Martin Butlin

Sir, As the expert adviser whose successful appeal to the Export Reviewing Committee led to the withholding of the export licence for George Stubbs's "Gimcrack with John Pratt up on Newmarket Heath" I cannot let pass Julian Pritchard's letter in your issue of March 22. That I was successful in my application, and that the National Heritage Memorial Fund and the Victoria and Albert Museum are both prepared to make large contributions towards the purchase of the picture, is perhaps answer enough. However, certain points in Mr Pritchard's letter possibly deserve more specific treatment.

Mr Pritchard suggests that the *reputation* of Stubbs in this country is somehow exceptional. The very fact that the price of £750,000 has been offered by a private American collector gives the lie to this suggestion. There is also a considerable interest in Stubbs on the Continent. For instance, the authorities of the Louvre have made known their interest in putting on a large-scale exhibition of the artist's work.

Mr Pritchard devotes a whole paragraph to what he sees as the ineptitude of Stubbs's composition. In fact the close juxtaposition of forms to which he takes exception is a deliberate and positive feature of Stubbs's painting. Many of Stubbs's most successful compositions play games, as it were, with such juxtapositions. On very rare occasions these games fail to come off, but in this picture anyone with an eye for classical composition must surely see that Stubbs has created a masterpiece of design.

Mr. Pritchard's letter reflects, however, a more general view which alas, still seems common in some quarters, that a picture of a horse is necessarily inferior to a picture of some more elevated subject. Over the years Stubbs has gradually become acceptable to the art establishment, largely on the basis of those exceptional pictures that go beyond conventional sporting art to cover a wider range of subjects, as for instance in the series of pictures of mares and foals or the more elaborate compositions showing Gimcrack racing at Newmarket.

But it is Stubbs's very achievement in the well-worn tradition of the horse portrait that makes this particular picture so exceptional. He has taken an accepted genre and transformed it into a masterpiece and it is for this reason that nothing must stand in the way of the Fitzwilliam Museum's gallant attempt to save the picture for *the nation*.

Yours faithfully,
MARTIN BUTLIN,
Keeper of the Historic British Collection,
Tate Gallery,
Millbank, SW1,
March 22.

A great reformer

From Bishop Norman Sargant

Sir, May I draw your attention and the attention of your readers, who may come to London for the festival of India and deplore the fact, that there is no memorial in that city to one of India's most illustrious sons, the great reformer Ram Mohan Roy (1772-1833).

He stayed in London from 1831 to 1833 to give evidence before a select committee of Parliament and to appear before the Privy Council on such important matters as the renewal of the East India Company's charter and the abolition of *Sati* or widow-burning. He lived for most of this time at 48 (renumbered 49) Bedford Square as the guest of the Hare family, well known to him in Calcutta and who were present at his death in Bristol on September 27, 1833.

The place of his death here is commemorated at Purdown Hospital and that of his burial at Arnos Vale cemetery. Could there not also be some commemoration of his valuable labours in London, if possible at Bedford Square; too late perhaps for the festival but in time for the 150th anniversary of his death?

† NORMAN SARGANT,
Honorary archivist,
Bristol Cathedral,
College Green, Bristol.
March 18.

Paper chase

From Mr G. D. Dew

Sir, I can assure Miss Holbrook (March 16) that it doesn't make the slightest difference. Today I received an amended notice of coding dated the day after the Budget giving me the 1981-82 married allowance of £2,145 !

Yours faithfully,
G. D. DEW,
8 Michelham Gardens,
Twickenham,
Middlesex.
March 16.

Winning smile

From Mr L. Murphy

Sir, Your picture today (March 19) of Dr Runcie receiving such a great smile from a patient at St Joseph's Hospice shed its own glow over an otherwise sombre morning. Both priest and patient were a moving testament to Christian love in action.

There is an example here for all of us to emulate not least those people who vilified Dr Runcie in his Liverpool church.

Yours faithfully,
LARRY MURPHY,
10 Hove Park Way,
Hove,
East Sussex.
March 19.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
March 23: The Queen held an Investiture at Buckingham Palace this morning.

Captain Dilbahadur Gurung and Captain Jaibahadur Gurung (The Queen's Gurkha Orderly Officers) had the honour of being received by Her Majesty when The Queen invested them with the Insignia of Members of the Royal Victorian Order (Fifth Class).

The Right Hon Margaret Thatcher, MP (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury) had an audience of Her Majesty this evening.

The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the Central Council of Physical Recreation, this morning presided at the council's annual general meeting at Fishmongers' Hall, London EC4.

Major the Hon Andrew Wigram was in attendance.

His Royal Highness, attended by Lord Rupert Nevill, left Heathrow Airport, London, this afternoon in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight for Switzerland.

Lady Abel Smith has succeeded Lady Susan Hussey as Lady in Waiting to The Queen.

CLARENCE HOUSE
March 23: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother this morning received the Chairman of the Council of the Royal Veterinary College (Dr G. N. Gould) and was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College.

The Hon Mrs John Mulholland has succeeded Ruth, Lady Fermoy as Lady-in-Waiting to Her Majesty.

KENSINGTON PALACE
March 23: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, Deputy Colonel-in-Chief The Royal Anglian Regiment, today received Brigadier R. J. Randall on relinquishing his appointment as Deputy Colonel The 3rd Battalion and Major-General J. A. Ward-Booth on assuming this appointment.

Her Royal Highness also received Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Thompson on assuming his appointment as Commanding Officer The 3rd Battalion.

KENSINGTON PALACE
March 23: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester as President, this evening attended a reception given by The Queen's Nursing Institute at 57 Lower Belgrave Street, London.

Miss Jane Egerton-Warburton was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
March 23: The Duke of Kent, as President, today visited The Duke of York's Royal Military School and later the factory of Avo Limited at Dover.

His Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Captain John Stewart.

The Duchess of Kent today opened Yeovil District Council's new specialized sheltered housing scheme at Park Lodge and in the afternoon visited Pittards Limited at Yeovil.

Her Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Mrs Alan Henderson.

The Duke of Kent will present the Anglo-Dutch awards for enterprise at the Savoy Hotel on May 27.

A memorial service for Sir Ian Walker-Okeover will be held in Derby Cathedral at 2.30 today.

Luncheons

Corporation of London
The Corporation of London gave a luncheon at the Mansion House yesterday in honour of the Prime Minister of India. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, accompanied by the Sheriffs and their escorts, received the guests. Among those present were:
Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, Dr P C Alexander, [illegible]

Weavers' Company
Princess Michael of Kent was admitted an honorary freeman of Weavers' Company yesterday at a meeting of the court of assistants held at the Savoy Hotel and was afterwards entertained at luncheon by the Upper Bailiff, Mr C. M. Wigan, and other officers and members of the court of the Company and their ladies.

Inter-Parliamentary Union
Mr John Page, MP, Chairman of the British Group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, was host at a luncheon held on the Restaurant Ship, Hispaniola yesterday in honour of a parliamentary delegation from Algeria, led by Mr Mohamed Abdelaziz, President of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Receptions

Queen's Nursing Institute
Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, president, attended a reception given yesterday evening by Mrs Martin Acland and the council of the Queen's Nursing Institute to welcome the chairmen and chief nursing officers of the new District Health Authorities. Others present included the Secretary of State for Social Services, the Minister of State for Health, and chief officers of other nursing and allied organisations.

British Institute in Eastern Africa
The President and Council of the British Institute in Eastern Africa held a reception last night in the rooms of the Royal Geographical Society in honour of Sir Laurence Kirwan.

Dinners

Indo-British Association
The Prime Minister of India was the guest of honour at a dinner given by the Indo-British Association at the Dorchester hotel last night. Mr Swraj Paul, chairman, presided and received the guests, accompanied by Mrs Paul. Mr Eldon Griffiths, MP, also spoke. The Prime Minister, the Speaker, and Mr James Callaghan, MP, and Mrs Callaghan attended. Other guests included:
[illegible]

High Sheriff of South Glamorgan
Colonel Chris Peterson, High Sheriff of South Glamorgan, gave a dinner for former high sheriffs of the county and their ladies at Dyffryn House, St Nicholas, Cardiff yesterday. The chief guests were the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Glamorgan and Lady Traherne and Mrs Susan Williams, Lieutenant for South Glamorgan.

Jewish National Fund for Great Britain and Ireland The Jewish National Fund for Great Britain and Ireland gave a tribute dinner at Guildhall last night in honour of the late Admiral of the Fleet Earl Mountbatten of Burma. Mr Rosser Chinn, honorary president of the fund and Chairman of the Earl Mountbatten of Burma Memorial Forest Appeal, and Mr Lou Stoltzman, president of the fund, received the guests. Countess Mountbatten of Burma, accompanied by Lord Brabourne, was the guest of honour. Others present included:
The Duke of Devonshire, the Marchioness of Milford Haven, Lord and Lady Bellwin, Lord Craihorne, Baroness Elliot of Harwood, Lord and Lady Fraser of Kilmorack, Baroness Hornsby-Smith, Lord and Lady Mishcon, Lord Renton, QC, and Lady Renton, Lord and Lady Sieff of Brimpton, Mr Harold Wilson MP, Mr William Whitelaw, CH, MP, Mr Julian Amery, MP, and Mrs Amery, the Hon Greville Janner, QC, MP, and Mrs Janner, the Hon Philip Knatchbull, Sir Nigel Fisher, MP, Sir Sidney and Lady Hamburger, the Chief Rabbi, Mr David Hicks, Mrs Rosser Chinn, Mr and Mrs Michael Fidler, and Canon Douglas Webster.

City of London Solicitors' Company
The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, accompanied by the Sheriffs and their escorts, were present at a ladies' dinner given by the City of London Solicitors' Company at the Mansion House yesterday. The Master, Mr J. H. Walford, was in the chair and the other speakers were the Lord Mayor, Sir Robert Megarry, Mr George Howard and the Senior Warden, Mr I. D. Hood.

Memorial service

Sir John Pennycuick, QC
A service of thanksgiving for the life of Sir John Pennycuick, QC, was held at the Temple Church on Monday. The Master of the Temple officiated. Sir Alan Mocatta, Treasurer of the Inner Temple, read the lesson. Among those present were:
Mr and Mrs Peter McConnell (son-in-law daughter), Mr Mark McConnell (grandson), Miss Sara McConnell (granddaughter), Captain D P Trentham (brother-in-law), Mr and Mrs S H G Johnstone (brother-in-law and sister-in-law), Colonel E Sampson, Mr Stuart Sampson, Mr L G S Johnstone, Mrs O P McConnell, Mrs Terrence McMullen, Mr Mark McMullen.

Lord Brightman, Lady Campbell of Alloway, Lord and Lady Bridge of Harwich, Lord and Lady Diplock, Lord and Lady Russell of Killowen, Lord and Lady Brandon of Oakbrook, Lord Roskill, Lord Dunboyne (Bar Lawn Tennis Society), Lord Rawlinson of Ewell, QC, Lord Scarman, Lord Wilberforce, Sir John Arnold (president of the Family Division and Treasurer of the Middle Temple), Lord Justice and Lady Oliver, Lord Justice Ackner (president, Senate of the Four Inns of Court), Sir Patrick and Lady Browne, Sir John Megaw, Lord Justice and the Hon Lady Stephenson, Lord Justice May, Lord Justice Ormrod, Lord Justice Slade, Sir Gordon Willmer, Lord Justice Griffiths, Lord Justice Lawton, Sir Robert Megarry (Vice-Chancellor of the Chancery Division), Lord Justice Dunn, Lord Justice and Lady Sarah Cumming-Bruce, the Hon Ewen Montagu, QC.

Sir George Thalben-Ball, Sir Ian Bowater, Mr Justice Farquharson, Lady Balcombe, Mr Justice Reeve, Mr Justice Lloyd, Mr Justice and Lady Warner, Sir Graham Swanwick, Mr Justice Peter Gibson and Lady Gibson, Mr Justice Nourse, Judge Sir William and Lady Stabb, Mr Justice Whitford, Mr Justice Wood, Sir Charles Sopwith, Mr Justice Walton, Mr Justice Goulding, Sir John Compton Miller, Mr Justice Taylor, Mr Justice Robert Goff, Sir Ashton Roskill, QC, and Lady Roskill, Sir Cecil Clothier, QC, (Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration and Health Service Commissioner), Lady Wien, Mr Justice Foster, Sir Robert Speed, QC, Sir Orby Mootham, Mr Justice Thompson, Mr Justice Croom-Johnson, Mr Justice Mervyn Davies, Sir Jack Jacob, QC, Sir Rawden Temple, Mr Justice Slaughton, Sir Denis Dobson, QC, Mrs Justice Butler-Sloss, Mr Justice French, Mr Justice Jupp, Mr Justice Forbes, Mr Justice Beldam, Lady Neill.

His Honour Roger Willis, Judge Richard Lowry, QC, and Judge Nina Lowry, His Honour Edgar Fay, QC, His Honour Ifor Lloyd, QC, and Mrs Lloyd, Judge and Mrs Solomon, His Honour J C Leonard, Judge Bruce Campbell, QC, Judge Perrett, Judge Finlay, QC, Miss Shirley Ritchie, QC, Mr R A Watson, QC, Professor Ronald Graveson, QC, Mr John Waite, QC, Mr Allan Heyman, QC, Mr John Lindsay, QC, Mr Hilary Magnus, QC (Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn), Mr Hubert Monroe, QC, Mr D C Potter, QC, Mr Henry Pownall, QC, Mr Richard Scott, QC, and Mrs Scott, QC, Mr Gerald Godfrey, QC, Mr Andrew Morritt, QC, and Mrs Morritt, Mr Julian Jeffs, QC, Mr Lionel Swift, QC, Mr P M Horsfield, QC, Mr N T Hague, QC, Mr Michael Miller, QC, Mr Eben Hamilton, QC, Mr G D Squibb, QC, Mr F Heyworth Talbot, QC, Mr W A Macpherson, QC, Mr Michael Turner, QC, Mr A O Russell Vick, QC, Mr Michael Nolan, QC, Mr Peter Millett, QC, Mr Donald Nicholls, QC, Mr Jeremiah Harman, QC, Mrs Harman, Mr S E Brodie, QC, Mr E G Nugee, QC, Mr William Goodhart, QC, Chief Master Heward, Mr Registrar Bradburn, Master Cholmodeley Clarke, Mr R E Ball, Mr J H Emlyn Jones, Rear-Admiral T B Homan (sub-treasurer, Inner Temple) and Mrs Homan, Mr A Stewart-Richardson and Mrs B Richards (Barristers Clerks Association).

New bishop appointed

A Priest who writes poetry for relaxation is to be the new Suffragan Bishop of Doncaster. The Rev William Michael Dermot Persson, aged 55, vicar of Knutsford, Cheshire, succeeds the Right Rev David Stewart Cross, who is to be consecrated Bishop of Blackburn on May 8.

Mr Persson will be consecraed Suffragan Bishop on July 22 in Yorl Minster by the Archbishop of York, Dr Stuart Blanch.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, will consecrate the Rev Brian Masters, Vicar of Holy Trinity with Saint Mary, Hoxton, as the new Suffragan Bishop of Fulham, in St Paul's Cathedral tomorrow.

OBITUARY

MR ALEC S. WARREN

Major role in wartime food administration

Mr Alec S. Warren, CMG, provisions merchant and temporary civil servant for seventeen years during and after the Second World War, died on March 20 in his 88th year at his home on the island of Sark.

He was one of the business men from the food trades, recruited from 1939 to wartime service, who were integrated with civil servants, accountants and dons to constitute the Ministry of Food.

Though he was enlisted "for the duration" only, he was persuaded after the end of the war to stay on in the Ministry when most of the "temporaries" from the business world had left for their own trades. Thus he made an important contribution not only to wartime food administration but also afterwards during the post-war years, when food supply difficulties were greater than at any time after 1941 and the climate of opinion was growing increasingly hostile to austerity.

Alec Warren was born on June 27, 1894, the son of James Herbert Warren, and educated at Aldenham School. From there he went into the family business of Warren Sons and Co., later merged to become Warren and Reynolds Ltd., of which he was made Chairman in 1935.

Under the preparations for food control and rationing worked out before the war in the Food (Defence Plans) Department, individual businesses were to be converted into Government agents and trade concentrated into Commodity Divisions of a Ministry which, so far as major foods were concerned, would become the sole principal engaged in trade. As a businessman of high standing, Warren was involved in discussion of these preparations and, when on the outbreak of war the Ministry of Food was established, he was appointed to its Bacon and Ham Division, which was staffed largely from the trade but included professional administrators and accountants. The process of adapting this disparate team to the handling of activities far beyond the peace-time role of any Ministry yet without compromising civil service principles involved immense problems of organisation and responsibility.

In the solution of some of these problems Warren was outstanding, not least in negotiations with overseas suppliers. In 1944, because of his success, he was put in charge of canned foods other than meat, imports of which presented considerable difficulties, and he remained as director until 1952. His negotiations after the end of the war, as potential supplies gradually increased, literally encircled the globe, ranging from purchases of canned salmon and canned fruit in California to canned crab from the USSR. In 1950 he was appointed CMG for his overseas activities.

During the war years the activities of the Ministry of Food, if not welcomed, had been accepted as an unavoidable necessity. But from 1945 its existence was threatened by party controversy: criticism of the continued policy of bulk buying and of food restrictions generally was widespread. Yet with the liberation of Europe pressure upon scarce food supplies increased: controls and rationing had to be prolonged far beyond the general expectation. The end of hostilities in 1945 brought with it only changes for the worse in ration levels. And the long duration of controls created a whole new set of problems to be resolved. Not the least were those arising from the long-term contracts for bacon and ham with Denmark, Poland, Eire, etc. entered into to secure imports which in 1952 had to be slotted into the recreation of a competitive structure in the trade. Disposing on a free market of State purchases of bacon and ham was to pose many problems. Against the background of complaints about "bulk buying by civil servants", the retention of some of its trade experts was important for the Ministry. Hence the pressure upon Alec Warren in 1952 to induce him to become, as he did Director of the Bacon and Ham Division instead of returning to his own business. During the ensuing four years he converted to general satisfaction the control of bacon and ham supplies into a competitive structure — a most remarkable achievement. Successive Ministers were fortified by and appreciative of the knowledge with which Warrren could provide them of trade views and reactions.

In 1956 he retired from the Ministry. But he continued in the public service until 1959 as a member of the Potato Marketing Board, which made good use of his commercial expertise.

Without blunting his skills as a negotiator, Alec Warren acquired during his years as an official an impressive appreciation of the workings of the public service which he used to remarkable effect. He earned immense respect from all those, alike among traders and civil servants, with whom he worked.

He married in 1958 Beryl Cheese, who survives him.

MR. H. M. BAILLIE

A colleague writes:

Hugh Murray Baillie, who died on March 16 at the age of 65, won an open scholarship from Westminster to Oxford at the age of 17, and when he came down from Christ Church he seemed destined for a career in the Diplomatic Service. Instead the war engulfed him and he served throughout in the Army, where his command of languages — he was bilingual in French, spoke fluent German, and was prepared to try almost any other — marked him out for the Intelligence Corps and for service (which he did not enjoy) as a courteous but persistent interrogator.

Then, after the occupation of Germany, he remained there as a Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives officer and contributed notably to the rescue and recovery of dispersed art collections, the repair of shattered buildings, and not least to enabling the disrupted German organizations to function again. Hugh began, characteristically, by saving the life of his German opposite number, Count Wolf-Metternich, who had developed pneumonia from exposure while awaiting security clearance, and the result was a close and lifelong friendship.

Soon after demobilization Hugh entered the service of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts and remained there during his working life, becoming in 1965 the commission's Assistant Secretary. In that office Hugh blossomed, his talents and learning were appreciated, his good company was enjoyed. It was during this period that he cultivated the studies which gained him his personal reputation. He became a recognized authority on orders and decorations and was continually consulted upon these as a means of identifying and dating portraits. The study which Hugh made peculiarly his own was summed up in his memorable paper, addressed to the Society of Antiquaries of London and published in *Archaeologia*, on Etiquette and the Planning of the State Apartments in Baroque Palaces. This paper, delivered by Hugh in ringing military tones, caused every historian of architecture to look in a new direction and his election to Fellowship very soon followed. In his later years Hugh could seem at first meeting like a reincarnated abbé of the Enlightenment, celibate, sociable, witty, immensely learned, a gourmet who was himself a *cordon bleu* cook, and in matters of religion delighting in ritual splendour, sceptical of dogma, but guided by Christian principle in all his conduct.

It could be a surprise to find that he also wore the red beret of a major in the Territorial Parachute Brigade, gave up his leave to attend the annual camp, and jumped with the younger men until middle age and a quite serious back injury compelled him to desist. His MBE was for his service. There was a bedrock of courage which made him not only a delightful friend but a very true and loyal one. He died suddenly in hospital in London after an operation.

MR ROY FOX

Roy Fox, the American-born band leader whose orchestra was highly popular both on the radio and on records in the 1930s, has died at the age of 80, as announced briefly in *The Times* yesterday. His signature tune was "Whispering".

After a short engagement at the Café de Paris he decided to form his own band and when the Monseigneur Restaurant opened in Piccadilly he was able to offer a combination that included Lew Stone, whom Fox had employed in an advisory capacity to engage the musicians, the singer Al Bowlly and Nat Gonella. After Fox became ill Lew Stone took over the leadership.

Some time later with a new band he was to be found playing at the Café Anglais and toured widely but the pressure of work was too much for Fox's health and the band broke up before the Second World War. His later fortunes both in Britain and overseas were mixed but the numerous records he had made in his prime became sought after when interest in music of the 1930s grew in the 1960s and 1970s.

CARDINAL PERICLE FELICI

Cardinal Pericle Felici, a noted conservative figure in the Curia, died in Foggia, in Southern Italy on March 22.

Felici was secretary-general of the Ecumenical Council and subsequently president of the Vatican Commission on the Revision of Canon Law. A staunch defender of the Pope's supreme authority, he was also well known to audiences world wide for his appearances at St Peter's to announce the elections of both the present Pope and his predecessor.

Forthcoming marriages

The Earl of Rosslyn and Miss H. M. Watters
The engagement is announced between the Earl of Rosslyn and Helen, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs C. R. Watters, of Christ's Hospital, Sussex.

Mr S. R. F. Figgis and Miss A. M. Russell
The engagement is announced between Simon, elder son of His Honour Judge and Mrs A. L. Figgis, of Walliswood Farm, Walliswood, Surrey, and Angela, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs F. Mark Russell, of Welders Wood, Chalfont St Peter, Buckinghamshire.

Mr M. A. J. Frisoli and Miss J. F. Beckerleg
The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Mr and Mrs A. Frisoli, of Lanton, Massachusetts, United States, and Johannah, daughter of the Rev Barzillai and Mrs Beckerleg, of The Chaplains House, St Mary's School, Wantage, Oxfordshire.

Mr R. J. Gallagher and Miss S. L. Swainson
The engagement is announced between Brian, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Charles Gallagher, of Inchanappa House, Ashford, co Wicklow, and Sarah, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs R. G. Swainson, of Marshrange, Lancaster.

Mr J. Hayden and Miss G. Redgrave
The engagement is announced between Julian, elder son of the late Mr F. O. Hayden and of Mrs Cécile Hayden, of Ashtead, Surrey, and Gillian, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs H. L. Redgrave, of Hughenden Valley, Buckinghamshire.

Dr P. A. Henschke and Miss P. H. Arundel
The engagement is announced between Paul, elder son of Mrs D. E. Hopton, of Adelaide, South Australia, and the late Mr C. A. Henschke, and Penelope, eldest daughter of Mrs R. H. Arundel, of The Old Rectory, Alvescot, Oxfordshire, and the late Mr Robert Arundel.

Mr B. C. Judd and Miss F. A. Antcliffe
The engagement is announced between Brian, son of Mr and Mrs Christopher Judd, of Cascais, Portugal, and Fiona, daughter of the late Mr Donald Antcliffe and Mrs V. A. Antcliffe, of Blackheath, London.

Mr N. Lawman and Miss F. Milne
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of Mr and Mrs T. M. Lawman, of 2 Paragon Terrace, Cheltenham, and Fiona, daughter of Mr and Mrs B. Milne, of 3 Paragon Terrace, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

Mr D. S. E. Miller and Miss S. P. Ashworth
The engagement is announced between Donald, son of Squadron Leader and Mrs R. K. Miller, and Sharon, only daughter of Mr P. Ashworth and Mrs R. Taylor.

Mr C. A. Munden and Miss J. L. Goller
The engagement is announced between Christopher Alan, elder son of Mr and Mrs R. V. Munden, of Hongkong, and West Chiltington, West Sussex, and Janet Lee, daughter of Mr and Mrs P. Goller, of Ottawa, Canada.

Mr C. A. Orme and Miss J. M. Hollingum
The engagement is announced between Christopher Alexander, son of the late Mr John Orme and of Mrs Sheila Orme, of Ramshill, Midhurst, and Julia Mary, daughter of the late Mr and Mrs L. G. H. Hollingum and granddaughter of Colonel and Mrs G. O. C. Probert, of Bures, Suffolk.

Mr N. H. Page and Miss R. M. Clifford
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, youngest son of Mr and Mrs R. B. Page, of Shirley Holms, Hampshire, and Rosalind, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. B. Clifford, of Walton-on-Thames, Surrey.

Mr T. P. Richardson and Miss B. M. Simpkins
The engagement is announced between Timothy, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Richardson, of Burbage, Wiltshire, and Bridget Mary, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. J. Simpkins, of Exmoor, Devon.

Mr M. J. Roden and Miss J. V. Sheehan
The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Brigadier and Mrs J. R. Roden, of Maidstone, Kent, and Jane, daughter of Captain and Mrs J. T. Sheehan, of Tadworth, Surrey.

Mr D. C. Turner and Miss V. A. Edwards
The engagement is announced between David Charles, youngest son of Mr and Mrs G. E. Turner, of Winchester, and Valerie Anne, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs F. H. Edwards, of East Cosham, Portsmouth.

Mr J. L. Seccombe and Miss P. J. Seaward
The engagement is announced between Jonathan, only son of Mr T. L. Seccombe, and Mrs R. Darke, of Cornwall, and Petronella, eldest daughter of Mr C. H. Seaward and the late Mrs Jean Seaward, and stepdaughter of Mrs C. H. Seaward, of Brasted, Kent.

Marriages

Mr J. H. Jenkin and the Countess of Mar
[illegible]

Mr A. J. M. Gibbs and Miss L. P. Fox-Pitt
Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester was present at the marriage which took place yesterday in Westminster Abbey between Mr Joe Gibbs, son of Field Marshal Sir Roland and Lady Gibbs, of Patney Rectory, Devizes, Wiltshire, and Miss Leonie Fox-Pitt, daughter of Captain and Mrs Mervyn Fox-Pitt, of Grange Scrymgeour, Gauldry, Cupar, Fife. The Dean of Westminster officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of cream organza and a veil held in place by a floral headdress. The Hon Peter, the Hon Jonathan and the Hon Hermione Roper-Curzon, Andrew Ferguson, Miranda Fox-Pitt, sister of the bride, and Laurella Fox-Pitt attended her. Mr James Gibbs, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

A reception was held at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Dr J. J. T. Tate and Dr J. P. J. Tidbury
The marriage took place on March 20 at St Giles Without Cripplegate of Dr Jeremy Tate, son of Mr and Mrs Geoffrey Tate, and Dr Penelope Tidbury, daughter of Mr and Mrs Charles Tidbury. The Rev Edward Rogers officiated, assisted by the Rev Michael Anderton.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Serena and Laura Gosling, Lucinda Langlands and Louisa Doble. Dr Jeremy Ridge was best man. A reception was held at the Brewery, Chiswell Street, EC1.

Fellowship of Engineering

The following were elected fellows of the Fellowship of Engineering at the annual general meeting held on March 18, 1982:
Professor J M Alexander, Dr D V Allerton, Mr A E Bailey, Dr J C Bass, Mr C A W Blackman, Professor G P Blair, Vice-Admiral Sir Lindsay Bryson, Dr J H Burgoyne, Sir John Charnley, Mr D J Coats, Mr R T Cole, Professor H C Cotton, Professor D Dowson, Mr E M Ellis, Sir Philip Foreman, Mr C C J French, Dr A Frankel, Mr I D Gardiner, Professor P Grootenhuis, Mr M F Hardy, Mr H R Hewitt, Sir John Hill, Mr J O Hitchcock, Dr E Hock, Dr N W Horne, Sir Robert Hunt, Mr R F Jackson, Miss E A Killick, Mr T R M Kinsey, Professor M D Lilly, Mr J A M Mackenzie, Mr P A Marsden, Mr C A M May, Mr D M McCallum, Mr B D Mills, Dr L S D Morley, Mr J C S Mott, Mr S N Mustow, Mr A E Naylor, Professor D E Newland, Dr E W Parkes, Mr I H Phillipps, Dr I M H Preston, Dr R S Punt, Mr M C Purbrick, Mr D A D Reeve, Dr A J Robinson, Dr M S W Ruhemann, Mr L J Rydill, Mr F A Sims, Dr W A Simmonds, Mr K R Vernon, Mr B P Wex, Mr G F Whitby, Mr M G Wilde, Mr G M J Williams, Professor J G Williams, Professor P O Wolf, Mr D Wray and Professor C P Wroth.

Latest appointments

Major-General R. M. H. Vickers, to be Director General of Army Training, Ministry of Defence, in June, in the rank of Lieutenant-General.

Major-General R. E. J. Gerrard-Wright, to be Director Territorial Army and Cadets, Ministry of Defence, in June.

Brigadier J. C. O. R. Hopkinson, to be Chief of Staff, Headquarters Allied Forces Northern Europe, in June, in the rank of Major-General.

Brigadier C. R. Grey, to be Commander Engineers, British Army of the Rhine, in March, in the rank of Major-General.

The following to be members of the Alcohol Education and Research Council: Mr R. Banks, MP, Dr Blaney, Lady Blaxter, Mr D. J. Cowperthwaite, Mr A. Gordon, Commissioner Anna Hennevik, Mr A. C. L. Haswell, Sir Derrick Holden-Brown, Miss Pamela Hudson, Mr P. Kendall, Dr Kreitman, The Rev D. Moore, Mr D. Palmer, Mr D. Webb, and Lord Windlesham, the council's chairman.

Italian honour

The president of Italy, has conferred the decoration of "Cavaliere Ufficiale" (Knight-Officer) of Order of Merit of the Republic of Italy Mr Leslie Gardiner and Mr Wilfrid Thomas, in recognition of their great contribution towards Italian tourism with their work over many years.

Birthdays today



Miss Sonia Lannaman, the sprinter, who is 26

Air Chief Marshal Sir John Davis, 71; Miss Jane Drew, 71; Sir Stanley Gomes, 81; Sir John Kendrew, 65; Mr Malcolm Muggeridge, 79; Sir Noel Murless, 72; Sir Lincoln Steel, 82; Sir James Thomson, 80; Mr Tommy Trinder, 73; Professor H. B. Whittington, 66.

Eton College

Eton
Lent Half at Eton College ends today. The Newcastle scholarship for divinity has been awarded to G. T. S. Davson, KS, the Newcastle medallist is A. D. T. Cromartie, KS, the Wilder prize has been awarded to A. B. Johnson, KS, and the Keynes Prize for economics to L. S. Clow, KS. The Queen's prize for French has been awarded to A. R. Kremer, KS, and the German to S. C. P. Mallaby, OS.

In the final of the house football, Mr J. G. L. Nichols's defeated Mr M. T. Phillips's by 13 points to three. Mr J. S. B. Peake's retained the athletics cup. Summer Half begins on April 21.

Millfield School

The following have been awarded academic and music scholarships at Millfield School from September 1982:
Academic Scholars: Marcus Handley, Wellow House, Newark; Jonathan Lamb, Newland House, Twickenham; Justin Hammond, Orwell Park, Ipswich; Anne Allcock, Millfield Junior School; Daniel Duke, Millfield Junior School; Neil Elliott, Millfield Junior School.
Music scholars: Tiffany Thomas, The Maynard School, Exeter; Claire Looney, Springfield School, Portsmouth; Heather Norton, Chichester High School for Girls; Ashley Garner, Taunton Junior School.
In addition to these scholarships, a substantial number of bursaries has been awarded for the coming academic year.

General Dental Council

Mr John Garnett, Director of the Industrial Society, delivered the Wilfred Fish Memorial Lecture entitled "The Professional Man as a Leader" for the General Dental Council yesterday. Among those present were:
Lord Colwyn, Lord Wolfenden, Lady Gardner of Parkes, Sir Robert Bradlaw, Sir Alan Parks, Professor F J Gillingham, Sir John Walton, Professor C H Tonge, Sir John Stallworthy, Mrs S Faith, MP, and Mr P G Hignett. After the lecture Mr Garnett was the guest of the President of the General Dental Council, Sir Frank Lawton, at dinner.

University news

Wales
Appointment
READERSHIP: Dr D K Das-Gupta, lecturer in the school of electronic engineering science at the University College of North Wales, Bangor.

East Anglia
Grants
Department of Education and Science £88,232 to Mr B Labbett for applied research in education for a "Micro-electronics education programme".
Wolfson Foundation: £66,000 to Emeritus Professor Lord Zuckerman for "research on the history of science in government".
National Environment Research Council: £132,438 to Professor J G Gass, of the Open University, and Professor F J Vine of the School of Environmental Studies, for a study of the triodos ophiolite (Cyprus) by deep drilling.

St Catherine's School

The Corporation of the Cranleigh and St Catherine's, Bramley, Schools, on the recommendation of the Governing Body of St Catherine's, have appointed Mr John Palmer, aged 34, housemaster of the girls' house at Wellington College, to be Headmaster of St Catherine's School with effect from September 1, 1982.

Latest wills

Dame Frances Yates, of Claygate, Surrey, the writer and historian left estate valued at £232,605 net. She left £7,500 and other bequests to personal legatees, and the residue, including her books, unpublished manuscripts and copyrights, to the Warburg Institute, London University.

Latest estates include (net, before tax paid):
Austin, Lady Lilian, of Micheldever, Winchester £143,609
Cordeaux, Lieutenant-Colonel John Kyme, of [illegible], London, Conservative MP for Nottingham, Central, 1955-64 £143,139
Hilton, Mr Ralph, of Chislehurst, Kent, company director ..£754,148
Knight, Mr Hugh Frederick, of Great Canfield, Essex £339,000
Mason, Mr Frank Leonard, of Godalming, Surrey..........£218,695
Sutton, Mr Stanley Francis, of Ingham, Lincolnshire, farmer £396,698

Moreover . . . Miles Kington

A Lawyer Answers Your Legal Inquiries About The Mary Whitehouse Case

I am very confused by the way both sides claimed victory in the Romans in Britain case last week. How is this possible?

Easily. Admittedly it is a new concept in justice, but it is already well-established elsewhere. All by-elections are claimed as victories by all candidates concerned, even Labour candidates. I think you will find that both Iran and Iraq claim victory in the current war between those countries. And all football matches are claimed as a moral victory by both sides, especially in the first legs. It can only be a matter of time before lawyers come out of court saying: "This is the result we came for!", holding their Adidas wigs up to the camera.

What happens if nobody wins?

It is claimed as a victory for common sense.

Would it be possible to sue Mrs Whitehouse for an act of simulated injustice in public?

Possible, yes. You would have to prove that Mr Bogdanov had been genuinely distressed by Mrs Whitehouse's rough interference with his private life, that she had hired lawyers to molest him in public and that her withdrawal did not come in time to prevent damage to him. It would be difficult, though.

What was her quarrel with Mr Bogdanov?

She did not like the way foreigners like Mr Bogdanov invaded our islands and forced our actors to submit to acts against their nature. So she wrote a law case exposing what she saw as a distressing malpractice. But remember that the unpleasant portion of her script only totalled a fraction of the whole.

What have the reviews for her law case been like?

Terrible. But this does not affect her right to artistic and legal experiment.

I do not understand this stuff about "nolle prosequi". Can you explain it?

This is the first case in legal history, so far as I can determine, which deals with a play about Romans speaking English, and is handled by English lawyers speaking Latin. Piquant, n'est-ce pas?

Oui, sans doute. Et nolle prosequi?

A plea of *nolle prosqui* is entered when a situation of *reductio ad absurdum* is reached. The defence and prosecution agree to return to the status ante quo, everyone goes comes back to terra firma and the lawyers queue up for their denarii. Then everyone goes off to see *A Night in Casablanca*.

A Night in. . . ?

Casablanca is Latin for Whitehouse. It's a joke I'm working up for use in court one day, though it still has a little way to go.

I still don't see what we have learnt from the whole thing.

I think the lesson is very plain. If you are a Celtic peasant in the fields and you see a Roman soldier coming, don't have a go and don't argue back. Run like mad. The same applies if you are a young healthy theatre director and you see a middle-aged woman coming.

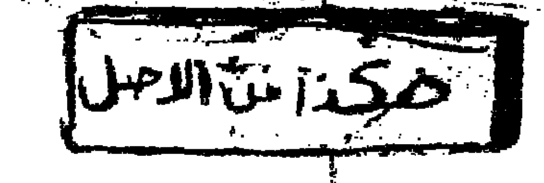
Yes, but who has won?

The case cost £40,000. I think we can safety say that the lawyers did not lose.

Thank you very much.

Not at all. I have enjoyed our little exchange, from which both sides can be said to have emerged victorious.

(If you have a query for our legal expert, send it to this column enclosing a stamped addressed envelope and, I don't know, let's say £5,000).



RY
WARREN
...rtime food
...ation

I. BAILLIE

ROY FOX

PERICLE FELICI

World oil supplies are in disarray. Britain is cushioned to some degree because of an abundance of resources. Yet this mixture of coal, oil, gas and nuclear reserves has not cured our economic ills. We look at the policies, promise and the problems that lie ahead.

ENERGY

Suddenly the tables are being turned on all sides in the energy debate. With oil prices falling, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in uncharacteristic and disorderly retreat and energy demand all over the world sharply down, it is no longer realistic — or fashionable — to talk of the new, permanent energy crisis.

Such grim forebodings were commonplace during the second great oil price "shock" in 1978-80, and yet, less than two years later, such has been the turnaround in the balance of power between energy producers and energy consumers that the International Energy Agency now feels compelled to warn the West against the dangers of energy complacency. By the same token, President Reagan's administration in the United States is busy rapidly dismantling the great multi-million dollar programme of synthetic fuel development that President Carter intended would free the world from its reliance on conventional energy supplies.

In the short-term the outlook on the energy front is undoubtedly much more encouraging than nearly anyone could have foreseen even 18 months ago. Major strategic decisions about the balance of both future energy demand and energy supplies have still to be taken, but the advantage now is that these decisions can be — or at least should be — taken in a more rational and unpressured climate than was possible in the turbulent months that followed the overthrow of the Shah of Iran at the end of 1978.

The crucial question now, for Britain as for the rest of the industrialized world, is the extent to which the lessons of the two 1970s oil "crises" have been learnt. The cost of the two crises, in the form of economic recession, declining living standards, and unemployment that now exceeds 30 million people in OECD countries, has been appalling. It would be compounding the folly if the lessons of the experience were now to be forgotten.

There are some encouraging signs that the world is changing its energy habits. The fall in demand over the last two years has been sharper than it would have been if the traditional relationships between economic growth and energy demand (the so-called "energy coefficient") still pertained. In the UK consumption has fallen from 355,900,000 tonnes to 316 million tonnes of coal equivalent in the last two years to a drop of 11.2 per cent. This holds out the hope that there has been a significant degree of lasting energy conservation, as well as switching from high-priced oil to other forms of fuel.

Most academic and industry energy economists believe that this is, in fact, now happening on a significant scale for the first time. But they emphasize that the proof will not become clear until economic activity begins to pick up again in earnest. Energy conservation, now as much as when oil prices were quadrupling in the space of 18 months, is still the cheapest and most efficient way to secure energy supplies.

The drawback is that high energy prices are the single most effective means of stimulating energy conservation, and high energy prices — as the British Government discovered last year — are the source of enormous controversy and political opposition. Industrialists' complaints that for some key fuels such as gas and electricity they were paying more for their energy than their counterparts on the Continent, was a source of grave embarrassment to the Government for much of 1981.

Discount to large users

Key sectors of manufacturing industry, such as chemicals, steel and paper, pointed out that Britain was alone among western industrialized countries in being virtually self-sufficient in energy. Yet they, already stricken by the recession and the Government's tight monetary policies, were being made to pay for this apparent advantage at a time when they most needed help. The Government has since beaten something of a retreat on this front, telling British Gas, for example, to freeze industrial gas prices and urging the electricity industry to give discounts to large industrial users in return for interruptions of their supplies.

Stephen Johnson

The long-term policy of "economic pricing" of energy still holds, however, and is arguably the only sensible course that can be adopted, but the issue is confused by the fact that one reason for the relatively high costs in Britain is the inefficiency of some of its major nationalized energy corporations. The Government's decision to back away from a confrontation with the miners over plans to close down heavily loss-making pits last year underlines that this nettle has still not been thoroughly grasped.

An important public test of Britain's attitude to its future energy supplies will come with the public inquiry into the Central Electricity Generating Board's plans to build its first pressurized water nuclear reactor at Sizewell; in Suffolk. The inquiry, which is scheduled to open in January next year, will be a crucial stage in determining whether this country is willing to opt for a major expansion of nuclear power — and if so, in what form and at what price.

The pressurized water reactor (PWR) is American-designed, and of a type similar to that involved in the accident at Three Mile Island nearly three years ago.

Just as much attention, however, is expected to be trained on whether Britain actually needs nuclear power on the scale that the electricity supply industry says is required. The industry had been working on the basis that it plans to build 15 megawatts of new nuclear generating capacity over a period of 10 years.

But the forecasts of future demand for electricity made by the CEGB have erred consistently on the high side, and have had to be downgraded. The industry argues that nuclear power is still the cheapest method of generating electricity (though the statistics are a matter of dispute), and sees it as one means of increasing its efficiency and reducing its dependence on expensive British coal. But critics say that the industry already has a higher margin of spare capacity — 28 per cent — than it needs. The outcome of the debate will be critical to how Britain produces its energy at the end of the century, when North Sea oil — on present projections — will be starting to decline.

Three years ago nuclear power seemed to have strong justification on the grounds of energy need. Now, partly thanks to Opec, it is not so clear-cut. In the light of the fall in energy demand over the past three years, the Department of Energy is once again downgrading its forecasts of the future energy balance. The forecasts it made in 1979 envisaged energy demand resting from what was then 355.9 to between 445 and 510 million tonnes of coal equivalent by 2000.

Important consequences

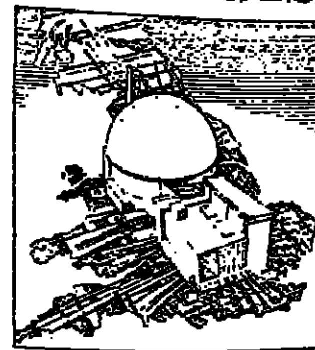
This would be met by coal (137 million to 155 million tonnes coal equivalent), gas (62 million to 65 million tonnes), oil (100 million tonnes), nuclear and hydro power (88 million to 95 million tonnes) and imports (35 million to 120 million tonnes). In 1980, ahead of the public inquiry into the Coal Board's controversial plans to start open-cast mining operations in the Vale of Belvoir, plans on which the Government's verdict is still awaited, the projections were downgraded showing a demand figure of around 400 million tonnes of coal equivalent by 2000. The latest computer simulations are believed to be showing that the demand in 2000 will be no more than 350 to 370 million tonnes of coal equivalent, in other words little more than the actual figure in 1979.

The projections, if confirmed, will have important consequences. On the plus side they make it virtually certain that Britain will continue to be self-sufficient in conventional energy until the next century, without need to have recourse to expensive imports. But they also cast a doubt not only over the nuclear expansion plans, but over the future of the coal industry, which may now not be required to produce more than it does at the moment. The Coal Board itself is still basing its plans on the assumption that demand for coal will rise, even though, thanks to the recession, it cannot sell all the coal that it produces.

Jonathan Davis
Energy Correspondent

Nuclear electricity

Sizewell B: rumblings of discontent



About 12 per cent of electricity in Britain is produced by atomic power stations. The basic principles of the nuclear reactors which generate that power rest on research done originally by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Athority.

But the present Government is encouraging the Central Electricity Generating Board to start building the American type of pressurized water reactor (PWR)s at the rate of one a year for 10 years, beginning in 1984 at a cost of £15,000m. Under this policy the amount of nuclear electricity would quadruple over the next 20 years.

However, the safety, economic and amenity issues raised by changing to the PWR system will be scrutinized only when a public inquiry is heard into the planning application for the first station, Sizewell B, in Suffolk.

It would be difficult to overstate the importance of that tribunal. Its outcome will have a fundamental influences on the pattern of Britain's energy supplies. Hence objectors to the PWR are not just questioning the wisdom of a rapid expansion of nuclear energy: they are challenging the assumptions on which the arguments in favour of atomic power are based.

The outlook for the coal industry is inextricably linked to this issue because more than 80 million tonnes of coal a year is used in electricity generation.

The CEGB's current policy is to cut the number of power stations from the present 130 to 60 over the next two decades.

Yet there is growing pressure for many of the smaller coal-fired power stations near urban and industrial areas to be converted to combined heat and power stations. They would then make more efficient use of the fuel they use, by generating electricity and in addition by supplying heating to the locality from the hot water now discarded from the cooling system.

Soon after she took office, Mrs Thatcher committed the Government to a large expansion of the nuclear electricity programme based on the PWR as a matter of priority. Recently, the Department of Energy has shown clear signs of moderating the early enthusiasm.

Controversy over nuclear power seems to be increasing rather than waning, and the timing of the public inquiry could be politically awkward. The latest timetable, after its fourth amendment, could bring a decision on the PWR too close to the next general election for comfort.

Initially a public inquiry was expected this summer, but postponements have pushed the date to January next year to allow more work on safety reports by the industry, the Atomic Energy Authority and by the licensing agency, the Nuclear Installations Inspectorate. A promise was made to Parliament that those documents would be available for analysis by objectors sufficiently ahead of the public inquiry to allow them to prepare a proper case.

Board reveals its hand

The CEGB has been preparing its case for more than four years. Indeed, as long ago as 1973 the board revealed its hand on proposals for a series of reactors centred on the PWR. The then chairman, Sir Arthur Hawkins, ended months of speculation, and provoked the furore which continues, in testimony to the Commons Select Committee on Science and Technology.

That programme called for a massive expansion of 32 PWRs, to be ordered in the decade from 1974 to 1983. The battlefield on which the campaign has been fought is littered with political and industrial corpses, and for a variety of reasons, the idea was rejected.

What Mrs Thatcher endorsed on coming to office was a more rational looking programme of capital reinvestment prepared by the current CEGB chairman, Mr Glyn England. Even so, putting the scheme into practice has been delayed while the manufacturing side of the industry was restructured.

It is now under the management of a single company, the National Nuclear Corporation. Its major shareholders are the Government, 35 per cent administered through the UKAEA, Nuclear Associates 35 per cent.

Since the PWR in question is a variation of the latest design of this family of reactors under construction in the United States, part of the delay has been in establishing agreement between the manufacturer, the generating board and the Nuclear Installations Inspectorate of the modifications to be made for operations in Britain.

A weakening of Government resolve in the matter seems apparent in an unprecedented decision to make the CEGB pay for the cost of the public inquiry, even though it ranks easily in importance with the third London airport inquiry, the Vale of Belvoir inquiry, the Windscale inquiry or any of the major motorway hearings. The ruling to make the CEGB pay is on the grounds that the proposals are of a discretionary nature and not part of mandatory government policy.

Yet the Sizewell B hearing is far broader than a trial of the merits of the PWR, either on its own safety and performance record or in a comparison of the American system versus the latest British type of reactor. What the objectors will inevitably expose for examination is the efficacy of the complete nuclear fuel cycle, from the security of uranium supplies to the disposal of radioactive waste from spent nuclear fuel and the decommissioning of retired nuclear power stations.

There are questions about parts of the nuclear fuel cycle which clearly influence the viability of the civil nuclear industry, but for which there are yet no answers. So it is not surprising that one of the most fiercely disputed subjects in the nuclear controversy is on the question of what exactly are the real costs of nuclear power? Perhaps understandably, the CEGB is not yet prepared to publish the basis on which it is calculating the costs to be attributed to generation electricity by PWRs for fear of jeopardizing its case at an early stage.

Whatever its critics may say, the CEGB is beginning to show an increasing awareness of demands that it becomes more publicly accountable. Mr Glyn England said recently that the public inquiry procedure, originally established to determine the effects of a proposed project on the local community, is taking on new dimensions by investigating, in addition, the soundness of national policies underlying the project — a process for which the existing inquiry procedure may well not be suited.

That view may explain the support given by the CEGB to a campaign by some environmental and consumer groups for public funds for objectors to be represented equally with the proposers at a public inquiry.

Britain's present nuclear programme is founded on gas-cooled reactors. The first generation, the Magnox family of reactors, began operation with the CEGB in 1962 with the start of the stations at Berkeley, Gloucestershire, and Bradwell, Essex. There are nine Magnox stations.

Gas-cooled reactors

But the more relevant comparison with the PWR is the current type of advanced gas-cooled reactor (AGR). Two AGRs are in operation, three more are due to be completed by the mid-1980s and two by the end of this decade.

Power stations built on AGRs have twin reactors, each providing 600 Megawatts (Mw), or 1200 Mw in total. A large part of the construction is a civil engineering job of making a prestressed concrete pressure vessel 15 ft thick to hold the reactor core, thus much of the work is done on site. Coolant gas pumped into the reactor emerges at about 650 degrees C to go through a heat exchanger before being re-used.

The PWR depends on a single vessel, with a lid fastened on the top by a ring of massive bolts. Water is pumped under pressure of 150 atmospheres (2,300 lb per square inch) through the core to produce temperatures of about 320 degrees C. One PWR reactor produces more than 1,100 Mw of electricity.

Both the PWR and AGR use fuel rods containing pellets made from uranium dioxide powder in which the amount of fissionable uranium-235 has been slightly enriched, to 2 per cent in the case of the AGR and 3 per cent for the PWR. About 113 tonnes of fuel are used in an AGR and 90 tonnes in a PWR. About one-third of the PWR fuel is replaced each year.

Irradiated fuel is handled underwater from the time it leaves the reactor. It is stored in a pond at the power station for several months to allow much of the short-term radioactivity to dissipate. Then it is put in a flask for transport to the reprocessing plant of British Nuclear Fuels, formerly Windscale and renamed Sellafield.

Though the nuclear industry is perceived on a large scale by each country that commits itself to an atomic energy programme, it is nevertheless concentrated on serving one market: electricity generation. Yet the nuclear industry embraces a vast range of manufacturing and process operations; including mining and milling of ore, chemicals and chemical processing, electrical and mechanical engineering and special materials metallurgy.

The whole activity is really a conglomeration of industries with a particular strand of advanced science and technology providing the common thread. Attention tends to focus on the reactor and nuclear steam supply system of power stations because that accounts for up to 30 per cent of the capital cost of the plant.

Features of a fuel cycle

The factors governing the cost of the fuel tend to take a back seat in public debates. Yet an analysis tracing the fuel through the energy cycle shows why this industry is such a conglomeration.

In order of production, the uranium producers are the US, Canada, South Africa, Niger, Namibia, France and Australia. The extraction schemes are huge. High grade ores contain only a small per centage of uranium, and deposits of 0.4 per cent and less are being worked.

Contracts between customer and supplier, for example Britain and South Africa, are private deals. So the price of uranium is uncertain. The spot market is less than 20 per cent of the trade, and the current price is about $23 per lb for yellowcake, the form in which uranium comes after the ore has been through the first stage of mineral processing.

But the fuel cycle equation is an intriguing one, because at the end of the operation the customer has a credit side to the balance sheet in the value of plutonium created in the fuel. One estimate of the factors influencing fuel costs by 1985 for American PWR reactors is as follows:

Yellowcake $45 per lb. Conversion to uranium hexafluoride in the first step to fuel fabrication $5 per lb. Enrichment of uranium hexafluoride to increase the proportion of fissionable uranium-235 to 3 per cent $130 a unit. Design and fabrication of fuel elements $140kg. Shipping spent fuel $15kg. Reprocessing spent fuel $270kg. Value of recovered plutonium $32,000kg.

There is a high degree of interdependence between a specific nuclear steam system and the features of a fuel cycle, making it costly for a country ot switch from one reactor type (and hence fuel cycle) to another.

The capital cost of a nuclear power plant is roughly one half of the costs of fuel cycle services and materials purchased during its lifetime. Fuel cycle investments are, therefore, a major consideration in switching between reactor types.

Pearce Wright
Science Editor

Nuclear power has become a focus for controversy for a variety of reasons. But some of the criticisms aimed at the industry, of long construction delays and latent faults in equipment, apply equally — if not more forcefully — to traditional fossil fuel projects and to many other engineering ventures of comparable scale.

The accident of the pressurized water reactor at Three Mile Island (above) in the USA is a financial disaster of unprecedented scale yet to be resolved, but it was prevented from becoming an environmental catastrophe. Even so, the shadow of that incident still hangs over the industry, and will be in the minds of all the groups at the public inquiry for the first PWR in Britain, Sizewell B power station in Suffolk.

Many basic differences exist between the Three Mile Island system and the design proposed by the Central Electricity Generating Board for Britain. More safety arrangements must be built into the plant to satisfy the Government's Nuclear Installations Inspectorate. Millions of pounds have been spent on scale models (left) to explain exactly how a British PWR would operate.

Exports

Market for UK expertise

Rapid development of Britain's natural energy resources in the last decade has provided a wide range of opportunities for firms supplying equipment, services and skilled advice. What began as a number of unrelated companies venturing gingerly into unknown waters has been forged into a recognizable industry.

This has opened up export markets which have become of growing importance now the pace of North Sea exploration is slackening. Turnover last year of the 350 members of the Energy Industries Council was between £3,500m and £4,000m, with exports accounting for one-third.

Nor is this a complete picture, for other trade bodies, among them the Association of British Oceanic Industries and the British Marine Equipment Council, have members in offshore business. Mining equipment companies have their own organization, although the Energy Industries Council has a few members involved in coal.

The council's title — it was originally known as the Confederation of British Manufacturers of Petroleum Equipment — reflects awareness that products and services are used by various energy producers, not just the oil giants. Mr Ronnie Custis, the council's director-general, said: "Even the more exotic forms of energy, as they develop, will still require valves, flanges, and other things our members make".

But some areas are extremely difficult, with countries demanding that their own firms should be given a share in the market for supplies and services, a policy pursued by Britain at home. The answer in many cases is a joint venture with local industry.

Mr Custis said he thought British exporters were now more competitive than in the past, helped partly by the fall in sterling, and prospects for exports were good. But the scale of investment required to build exploration rigs, or ships to lay undersea pipelines, was daunting.

That still left a big market for British-based firms, ranging through contracting, manufacturing, consultancy and providing finance and many other services, including transport and communications. Some specialist concerns number their staffs in tens rather than thousands.

Many members of the Energy Industries Council belong also to the Energy Business Centre, a private commercial operation to link suppliers with prospective buyers.

"The industry is prepared to have a go," Mr Walter Drysdale, director of the centre, said, "When we organized a 'vendors' forum on behalf of Shell Exploration and Production (UK) in October, 500 companies attended, anxious to get into the business of supplying the oil and gas producers."

He expected expanding markets in Latin America, South East Asia and Australia. But he thought this country was not doing enough to encourage engineering students. "Design engineering offers huge opportunities," Mr Drysdale said. There was also a demand for qualified staff to help overseas countries train their own technical workforces.

Of investment, he said: "There is no problem on the money side, even for enormous projects, provided the right consortium is put together. The major factor is when will the world pull out of recession?"

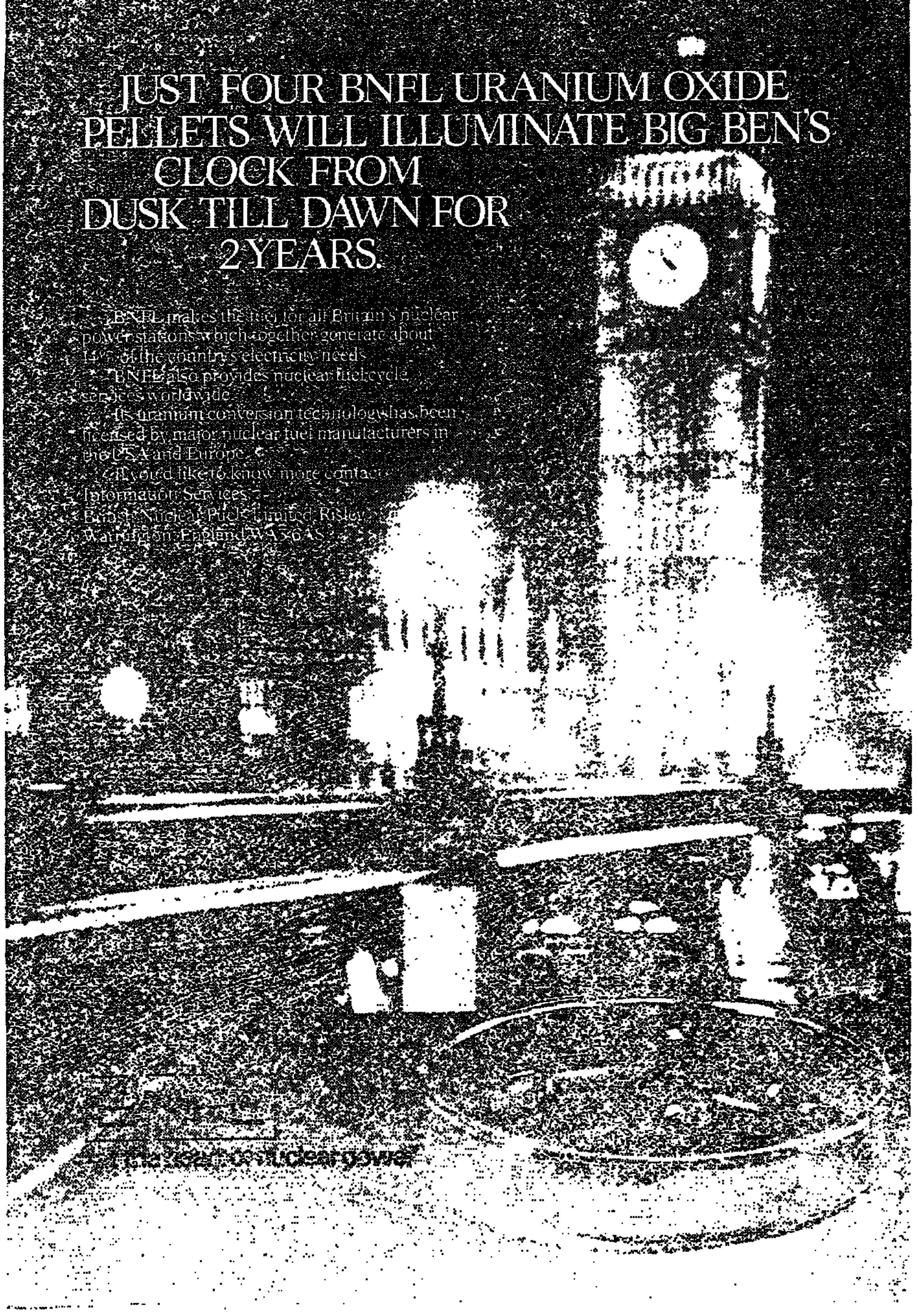
Although those concerned prefer to talk of the energy industry, or the power industry, rather than use the narrow terms North Sea and offshore oil, it was the discoveries in those rough waters that gave British manufacturers and service companies their chance. To help them, the Government set up the Offshore Supplies Office.

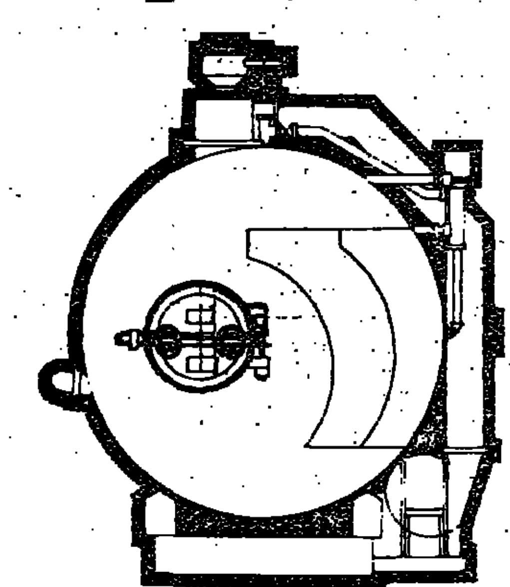
During 1980 North Sea operators had placed orders totalling £2,400m, of which British firms obtained 71 per cent. The 1981 figures, which will be laid before Parliament in June, are expected to show some growth.

Mr John d'Ancona, director-general of the office, said: "We monitor all ordering, and the oil companies submit quarterly returns". This is to ensure British interests are reasonably represented in tendering for contracts.

"I think we are in for a fairly quiet period," he said, "and this will cause some pressure on companies. Plainly if there is a slowdown in ordering, some yards will have problems. This can only be overcome through fleet-footed marketing, by looking for business anywhere, accepting small orders and pricing bids accordingly". Mr d'Ancona said there were areas where this country did not have as extensive a capability as he would like, such as pipe-laying and in providing drilling rigs. But four rigs were being built.

Patrick O'Leary

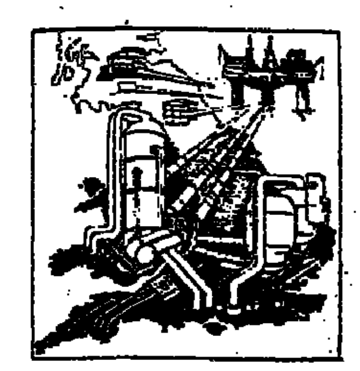






The North Sea

Maturity brings its own problems



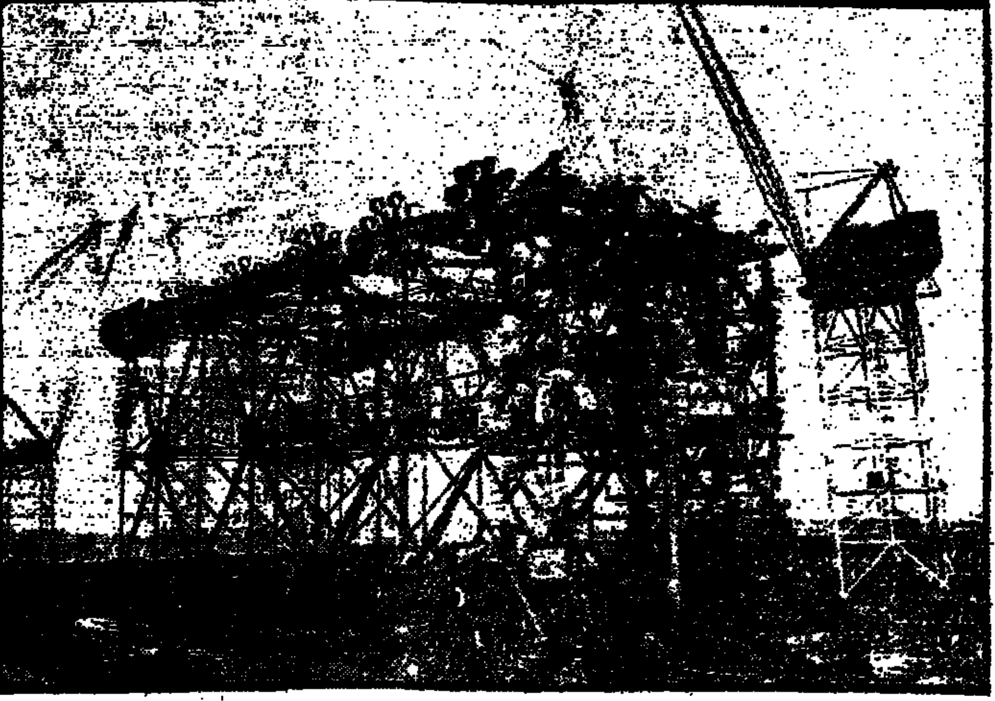
It is only six a half years since oil started flowing from the North Sea, but already Britain has become self-sufficient in oil and is now the non-communist world's fifth largest oil producing country. Official government projections show that Britain will continue to produce more oil than it consumes some way into the 1990s, with a fair chance that this period as a net exporter of what is still the western world's key internationally traded commodity will continue into the next century.

The impact on the nation's finances, in the form of revenue from North Sea taxes, is now of major significance. When the present Government came to power in 1979, revenues from offshore oil were running at less than £600m a year. In the current financial year, ending next month, they are expected by the Treasury to total £6,400m, and by 1984/85 the yield will be £8,000m. By then North Sea oil will account for five per cent of the country's gross national product.

The scale of these figures underlines that the North Sea has become what in oil industry jargon is called "a mature province", one that has passed from being an uncharted and technologically daunting area (as it was when exploration first started in 1964) to one where sustained production from a score of proven fields emphasizes how successfully the economic and technological challenges have been met.

It is all too easy, as oilmen sometimes plaintively observe, for the average Briton to forget the sheer scale of what has been achieved in the last 18 years. Only one field, the Beatrice development in the Moray Firth, is within sight of land, and that is in an area of little population. Consequently, the vast majority of people have little inkling of what is actually involved in producing the oil miles from shore in some of the deepest water and most hostile weather.

That said, maturity is not without problems of its own. It is probably fair to say that, in its entire history, the North Sea has never generated so much political controversy as it has in the last couple of years. At one level this has taken the form of a growing feeling among many politicians, economists and industrialists that the economic benefits of the North Sea are being squandered — and in some extreme cases, that we would be better off if the oil was left where it is.



Construction of massive oil rigs, such as that in this picture, is only one of a range of new engineering and technology industries in support of off-shore work established in Scotland, and other parts of Britain. They all have increasing export potential.

The tide of that campaign is now probably beginning to ebb in line with the worst of the economic recession. It is more than being made up for, however, by the furore over the Government's State-owned energy corporations, the British National Oil Corporation (BNOC) and the British Gas Corporation.

When he announced the so-called Oil and Gas (Enterprise) Bill last autumn, Mr Nigel Lawson, the Energy Secretary, hailed it as the "largest measure of privatization ever placed before Parliament". The Bill, which looks set to obtain Royal Assent by July, would open the way for the sale to the public of 51 per cent of the shares in the exploration and production assets of BNOC, leaving the corporation's oil trading activities as a 100 per cent State-owned concern.

The legislation's impact on British Gas would be even more profound. It paves the way for the enforced sale of the corporation's North Sea oil assets (which are not inconsiderable), and — even more importantly — would break the corporation's effective monopoly powers of purchase over all offshore gas discoveries.

Opposition to Mr Lawson's Bill has largely focused on the sale of the oil assets. Critics say that, particularly at a time of falling oil prices which have depressed the current market value of all oil shares, the BNOC sale will be tantamount to selling off valuable national assets at "knockdown" prices, purely for short-term Treasury gains.

Opposition MPs, backed up by some members of BNOC's own board, also claim that splitting up and privatizing BNOC will threaten the security of the country's oil supplies in the event of another future oil crisis. This is denied by the Government.

Security of supplies will be maintained, Mr Lawson insists, by the retention in State hands of the oil trading arm of BNOC. This already handles, under a number of statutory agreements with oil companies, nearly two-thirds of the 1.9 million barrels of oil a day produced from the North Sea.

There is a growing feeling in the City and in Whitehall, however, that the sale of shares in BNOC will have to be postponed beyond the original target date this November.

It is the gas provisions, however, that could have the greatest effect on the future of the North Sea. Gas, in fact, is rapidly coming out of its shadow as the poor relation of oil as a major source of offshore energy supplies. The first gas from the southern North Sea, off the coast of East Anglia, started flowing as long ago as 1967, and current production at 3,330 million cubic feet a day accounts for about 80 per cent of domestic supplies. There is no doubt that there are additional reserves of gas in the North Sea that could be developed very quickly.

'Peppercorn' prices condemned

Oil companies have consistently complained that British Gas has used its monopoly purchase powers to pay "peppercorn" prices for supplies.

The Government's legislation means that oil companies that find new gas fields will be free to sell direct to large industrial customers if they so wish and use the British Gas pipeline network to transport it to them. This, says Mr Lawson, should open the way for greatly increased exploration for gas, as well as for better deals for the industrial customers. The oil industry, so far at least, has been surprisingly cool in its response to something for which it had previously pressed so hard. Its argument is that, unless it is allowed to export gas to the Continent, something which has never yet happened, and which Mr Lawson says he is not yet ready to consider, British Gas still has a considerable grip on the gas supply market which will effectively render the law a dead letter.

Only time will tell whether this is the case: what is undeniable is that gas will become a far more important element in the North Sea equation throughout the 1980s. The fuel's growing importance was underlined in another way last year with an acrimonious argument, inside and outside the Government, about plans to build a 470-mile "gas gathering" pipeline down the centre of the North Sea. This ambitious project, costing more than £2,000m and billed as the largest civil engineering scheme of its kind, was designed to collect gas producd in association with oil from several oil fields. Although supported by Mr Lawson's predecessor as Energy Secretary, Mr David Howell, this was ultimately abandoned by the Cabinet after the refusal of oil companies to invest in the pipeline without government guarantees.

Although the short-term outlook for North Sea oil is undoubtedly bright, a number of major uncertainties and problems are looming. Production from existing fields is expected to continue to build up from 1.9 million barrels a day to a peak of between 2.2 and 2.3 million barrels a day in 1985, after which it will start to decline, at first slowly and then, in the 1990s, rather more rapidly. With the start-up of two new developments, Fulmar and North Cormorant, last month, there are now 20 fields in production, with another six scheduled to come onstream by 1984. It is what happens after that to which the oil industry is now turning its attention — and where the problems may lie.

Shortage of oil is not the difficulty. Taking existing and likely future discoveries together, Mr John Raisman, chairman of Shell UK, estimates that as many as 70 new fields could be developed over the next two decades. The problem is that they will be smaller, more expensive and in some case more technically demanding than the ones found so far. The cost, according to Mr Raisman, could be as high as £60,000m, equivalent to roughly half the annual public spending by the government.

There are two main constraints which could prevent these investments being made. One is the price of oil.

The other major constraint could be the level of North Sea taxation, a subject of heated controversy between the Treasury and the oil industry. Oil companies have stepped up their complaints that the existing four-tier oil taxation regime is too burdensome, and have warned that it could adversely affect the pace of future exploration and development.

The Budget earlier this month, in which the Chancellor refused to reduce the overall burden of oil taxes despite some structural changes, shows that the Government still does not — or cannot afford to — believe them. What is clear is that, with a top marginal rate of 89 per cent and an average take from each North Sea development of between 75 and 85 per cent (the figure is disputed), North Sea taxation is about as high as it can go.

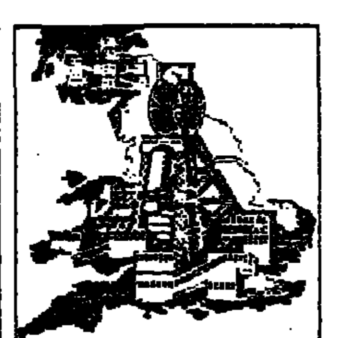
Jonathan Davis



All the technology in the world cannot bring North Sea oil ashore without the intervention of the new breed of workers — roughnecks, toolpushers and a battalion of other men prepared to accept hardship for high rewards.

Coal

Slack today but there is a glowing outlook



This is the year of change for Britain's coal industry. The personalities who have played such an important role in its performance, and the image it presents to the outside world, are changing. Mr Joe Gormley, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, has bowed out and handed over the reins to the much more militant and strident Mr Arthur Scargill.

Who will face Mr Scargill across the negotiating table when the National Coal Board begins talks on the miners' next pay claim is, for the moment, unresolved. Sir Derek Ezra, the present chairman, is due to leave early in July. Whoever succeeds him will face a daunting task in those negotiations, the results of which have long had repercussions throughout the economy.

Whatever the difference of political views and the effect of past confrontations, the chairman of the NCB and the mineworkers' leaders have shared a joint commitment to securing a long-term future for the coal industry. Is is a commitment which has been made similarly by both Labour and Conservative governments and is reflected in the present Government's introduction of the latest Coal Industry Bill, which will increase the NCB'S borrowing ceiling to £4,500m, or by order, to £5,000m.

That Bill is designed to sustain the industry's capital investment programme at an appropriate level until 1983-84. Over the past ten years governments have provided funds totalling about £3,000m for the coal industry based largely on the document, *The Plan For Coal*, which proved optimistic in its forecasts.

Among other things it said that with the expected steady demand for coal, an output target of 135m tonnes by 1985 would be justifiable; that coal's competitive position would be improved as a result of a continuing rise in oil prices; and it also assumed that there would be a 4 per cent annual improvement in the industry's productivity from 1974.

But rarely indeed do plans and confident forecasts turn out to be realistic, however much investment and commitment are involved. In fact, demand for energy in Britain has fallen since 1972-73; oil prices have not risen as steeply as expected (and now are falling quite sharply); and against the background of the deepest recession since the 1930s, while productivity has improved, the NCB is producing more coal than the market needs.

During February, for example, productivity was at its best ever level with output per manshift at 2.51 tonnes. But faced with a declining demand at home, stocks have built up dramatically. In March 1979 total undistributed stocks of coal amounted to 12.1m. tonnes; the figure by the end of this month is expected to be more than double. Financing these stocks has become a major burden on the NCB, increasing its demand for working capital. Interest charges alone are likely to involve more than £360m.

Sir Derek Ezra underlined the scale of the problems in a recent speech but noted that a policy of competitive pricing had enabled the NCB to gain a larger share of the smaller total energy market while, in an effort to reduce stocks, a major effort has been made in promoting exports.

The NCB now exports to more than a score of foreign countries.

But whatever the vagaries of the international oil market and of the international economic scene, the NCB, the NUM and, most importantly, Politicians, remain convinced that coal can have a lasting and prosperous future built on reserves, which at the current rate of consumption, are equivalent to about 300 years.

This government, like its predecessor, believes that coal will continue to occupy a central position in the longer term energy scene and, with skill and good business judgment, will be able to expand the existing markets which it serves and open up new opportunities.

As Mr John Moore, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State at the Department of Energy, said during the second reading of the Coal Industry Bill: "In an energy hungry world, coal's value grows and grows ... its future lies in its use as a fuel for industry, as petro-chemical feedstock, as substitute natural gas and, in the longer term, as a source of liquefied petroleum".

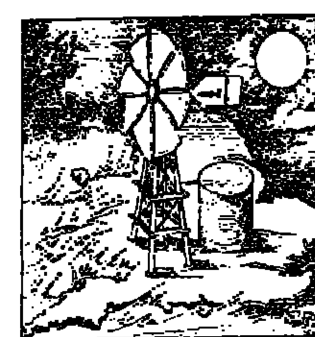
Peter Hill
Industrial Editor



Today coal is hewn by mechanical cutters. In the future, engineers predict, it will be cut, sorted, washed and delivered to the power station in one automated operation.

Conservation/Pearce Wright

The dangers of future dependence on imported fuels



Though Britain is energy wealthy with North Sea oil and gas, large coal reserves and considerable nuclear knowledge, we are also an energy-intensive economy. So the quicker we consume our resources of fossil fuels, the sooner our dependence on importing fuel will increase again.

Even with recession, the nations of the world are using more than twice as much energy as in 1960. The development of the North Sea may have cushioned Britain against some of the effects of post-1973 oil price rises, but it is impossible to insulate any country from the basic energy problems of the world.

The way the oil companies, electricity, gas and coal boards tout for business through television advertising is an example of fiddling while Rome is burning. Instead of encouraging the consumption of one type of fossil fuel in preference to another, the national goal should be the fostering of conservation of those diminishing resources and the development of the renewable forms of energy from wind, wave, tide, sun and geothermal heat.

In addition, the generation of heat and the creation of solid and liquid fuels from urban waste and from crops will help stretch the finite sources of energy still further. In the theory of energy economics, conservation can be regarded as a source of supply because of the impact it should have on the life span and price of the fossil fuels.

The drawbacks to this notion are obvious. While the decision to build a new power station is quite straightforward, a decision about the best form of conservation project to support is beset by imponderables.

The main hurdle is fragmentation. For example, central government uses only about 6 per cent of energy supplies. The remaining 94 per cent is consumed by about 20 million households and a host of industrial, commercial, local authority and other public sector users of energy.

It is not easy to arrange these customers into appropriate groups to alleviate energy savings by better insulation, modern electronic controls, new heating and lighting equipment, and better boilers.



Solar energy panels being fitted to an experimental house at Milton Keynes

Towards less use of resources

The rise in oil prices after 1973 and the knock-on effects it had in other costs demonstrated clearly that Britain was a nation of energy spendthrifts. Having discovered the fact, the job of converting the population into an attitude of energy-miserliness was beset by technical difficulties.

The Government's conservation campaign, based on the slogans Save It and Switch Off, was positive propaganda. But the process of renovating millions of houses and modifying complicated industrial practices for the sole purpose of cutting down the use of fuel had to be a gradual operation.

One of the most interesting studies of adopting a more rational approach to the use of energy at home, published by the Watt Committee in *A Warmer House at Lower Cost*, shows that householders must make a moderate technical assessment to get the best return from conservation measures. Yet the degree of technical appreciation is certainly no more than that regarded as the normal level exercised in the choice of car by most people.

In the local authority housing sector many programmes of conservation have gone well beyond the basic provision of insulation. The South London Consortium, and other local authority groups, have changed the pattern of fuel use by many of their tenants by innovation.

Modifications range from solar-assisted heating of a terrace of Victorian houses to the complete conversion of poorly designed flats in elderly blocks of property. New houses, particularly schemes at Salford and Milton Keynes, show the savings to be made with purpose-designed low energy buildings.

Another major advance in the local authority area is in turning household waste either into fuel, compost or a source of raw materials for recycling. Some of the large cities and towns such as Southampton, Newcastle, Nottingham, Sheffield and Doncaster have made immense progress in this work.

In a more rural area, a method of disposal which turns 99.5 per cent of household waste to good use has been devised between Wiltshire County Council and Blue Circle Industries. At its works at Westbury, about 60,000 to 80,000 tonnes a year of waste are processed by Blue Circle.

Most of the rubbish is burned, and every 4.5 tonnes of waste replaces one tonne of coal in firing the cement-making furnaces.

A similar idea has been adopted by companies, like Thorn-EMI, which have converted industrial boilers from oil-fired to solid fuel. Now, as well as coal, the products from the firm's own waste handling system is burnt. This makes a double saving on the overall energy bill, because as well as direct fuel saving it means that they no longer have to pay to have waste removed.

One of Thorn-EMI's factories is left with about 3,000 tonnes of waste a year, which, in the past, has cost £75,000 to remove.

With this experience, and with a subsidiary, Parkinson Cowan, the group has formed Thorn-EMI Developments to concentrate on research and development of energy sources.

Another exciting development has been the production of a synthetic form of crude oil at the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology. An experimental plant which transforms refuse into oil has been designed by Dr Noel McAuliffe and Mr Roger Benn in the chemistry department. Various methods have been well-established by fermentation or pyrolysis.

Those processes are difficult to operate as viable commercial schemes because the fuel tends to have a low calorific value, or because there are by-products which are awkward to handle or the liquid fuel is corrosive. The McAuliffe-Benn method reacts cellulose material, mainly vegetable matter and paper, with hydrogen. The key to the efficiency of the process, carried out in a heated pressure vessel, is a catalyst and processing liquid used to provide a method comparable with a continuous petrochemical plant. Both UMIST and the Salford University Industrial Centre, through which funds from Greater Manchester are channelled, expect no difficulty in a scaled-up version.

Cheaper than oil

It is now probable that electricity generated from sea waves could be cheaper than that obtained by oil. That estimate was offered more than a year ago by Mr Stephen Salter, of Edinburgh University, at a meeting discussing alternative sources of energy, at the Royal Society of Arts.

Some rapid advances in research in the following months justified that optimism. However, a more cautious view prevails in the Department of Energy, which has been the main source of support for wave projects since 1975.

Efforts to exploit the immense amount of energy contained in waves were prompted by an invention at Edinburgh referred to as the Salter Duck. Other schemes followed quickly and at least six of them are regarded as designs worth pursuing by scientists and engineers in university and industrial laboratories.

Enthusiasts for methods of tapping renewable sources of energy suffer, however, from a handicap familiar to most genuine pioneers. Their arguments tend to take second place in negotiations about the allocation of money for research and development. Established ideas — in this case nuclear, oil and coal — overshadow the innovations that involve a fundamental change in direction in technical, industrial and social terms.

The most serious problem confronting the wave power innovators is probably not the limits imposed by science and engineering, but the psychology and attitudes of those who are wedded to the orthodox approach to fossil fuels. Yet there is no question about the vast amounts of power that are lying offshore waiting to be tapped.

In principle, a 1,000 km stretch of wave-driven generators in the north-west Atlantic could meet half the Bristol electricity demand. In practice, the power plants producing energy from this source could be a mixture of small to large constructions meeting particular needs, based on national or more local requirements for power.

The Department of Energy chose a figure of 5p a unit for generating electricity as the target that the research groups must meet to be considered for the review of wave energy that has just taken place. Rather to the surprise of the group of advisers who have been evaluating wavepower for the Government, the special Energy Technology Support Unit at the Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell, that cost has been met by several of the possible devices.

Moreover, at least two of them are ready to be converted to a prototype to go to sea. One is an academic-industrial-based invention known as the Sea Clam, already suported by private money from Sea Energy Associates, which is a consortium led by Ready Mixed Concrete and Cawoods Groups backing an invention of Lanchester Polytechnic, at Coventry. Plans are ready for a two-thirds scale model to be built in the Howard Doris dry dock at Loch Kishorn and put to sea off Milford Haven. It would cost £10m and generate 2 mw electricity.

The other device known as the Oscillating Water Column has been developed by the National Engineering Laboratory. It is designed to have a life of 60 years standing on the seabed. A 4.5 mw version could be built in the Clyde shipyards for use off the Hebrides for £20m.

The best known of the contenders, and the most technologically adventurous, is the Salter Duck. Its inventor believes that the merits of the device would be confirmed one way or another with a £500,000 a year programme for five years.

The missing tonnes

For every three tonnes of coal, oil or nuclear fuel used to generate electricity, only one tonne is delivered as useful energy to the consumer. The other two tonnes are discarded as waste heat; about 55 per cent of the original energy is lost in the cooling water and 10 per cent goes up the chimney.

The Central Electricity Generating Board has been frequently reminded that it is possible to use much of this lost energy, by operating power stations to produce both electricity and heat supplies. Instead of discarding two-thirds of the energy, the hot water is distributed for space heating in homes and offices.

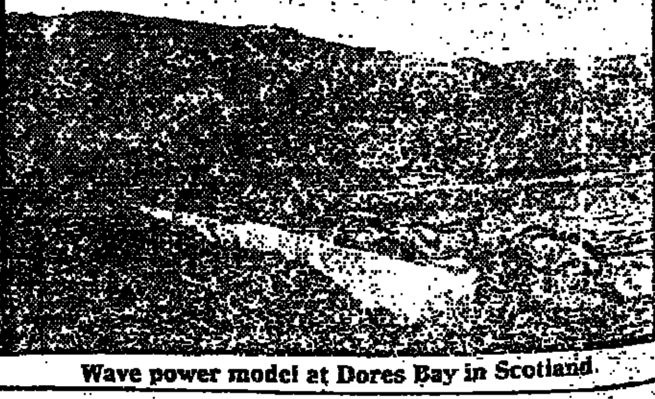
There is a technical catch of course, it means that the power stations have to be operated in a slightly different way. To provide a suitable supply of heat, there would be a small reduction in the amount of electricity generated with a corresponding increase in the temperature of the water distributed. It is already done in Germany, Sweden and Denmark. The potential saving of fuel in Britain would be equivalent to 30 million tonnes of coal a year.

That estimate was made by a group under the chairmanship of Dr Walter Marshall, set up in 1974 by the Government, to examine the prospect for combined heat and power in the UK. They concluded that if the average fuel prices doubled over the 20 years from 1979, and they have almost done that already, CHP could become the cheapest way to heat houses.

However, the capital cost of providing the network of pipes would be high. The Marshall report recommended a demonstration scheme in at least one major town.

Subsequent action has been slow. But the Department of Energy recently appointed the consulting engineers W. S. Atkins to make a comparison between nine locations in the choice of the area for the demonstration project. The places are Belfast, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leicester, Liverpool, London (East), Manchester, Sheffield, and Newcastle.

The CEGB has a beguiling reply to those who criticise it for not offering combined heat and power. Mr Glyn England, the board's chairman, told the District Heating Association earlier this year that those who believe they have a use for reject heat should "come and get it". The board is prepared to make it free at a power station boundary. But there would be no guarantee of quality, quantity or continuity of supply.

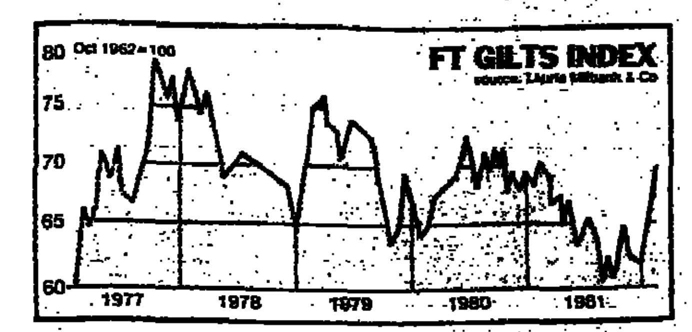



Wave power model at Dores Bay in Scotland

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BUSINESS NEWS

Boost for securities



A further rise in gilt-edged stock yesterday boosted the FT Government Securities index by 0.49 to 69.55, only 1.06 short of the 1981 high. Gilts have been encouraged by the Chancellor's Budget decision to raise this year's monetary target, by recent good news on inflation, and by a possible future scarcity of conventional stocks as the Government makes more use of index-linked gilts. But the future course of United States interest rates, which could put pressure on sterling, remains a worry.

Business Editor, page 15

US inflation rate slows

The sharp recession and falling petrol prices slowed the rise in United States inflation to an annual rate of 3 per cent in February, the smallest gain since July 1980. Some economists even predicted that the recession, a worldwide oil surplus and abundant food supplies might produce small declines in the consumer price index in the coming months. The level for February rose a seasonally adjusted 0.2 per cent, against 0.3 per cent in January.

Steel cuts to cost 400 jobs

Over 20 per cent of British high alloy steel casting capacity is to be phased out under a voluntary scheme which will involve five foundries closing with the loss of 400 jobs. The 11 foundries which remain will pay a levy, spread over five years, towards the closure costs. The axe will fall heaviest at the Low and Bonar foundry at Slough, which has made heavy losses and where 200 jobs will go.

Burton tops profits forecast

Burton Group, the Top Man, Top Shop and Dorothy Perkins clothing chain, has topped its profit forecasts with a £5.7m rise pretax to £14.2m in the half year, sending the shares up 11p to 170p. This compares with £16.4m made in its last full year to August and puts Burton on course to make about £20m this year. For the first time in two years, shareholders are treated to a higher half-year dividend —up to 3.57p gross against 2.86p.

Poles repay

West German banks have received alost all the 1981 interest payments due from Poland. Banking sources are confident that the March 26 deadline for completion of payments to all 501 western creditor banks will now be met. This is a precondition for rescheduling $2,400m (£1,333m) of 1981 debt

● Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and Standard Chartered, the two largest foreign banks in Malaysia, both British controlled, are to set up separate companies to take over their operations in the country.

Nigeria bans imports as oil revenue falls

By Melvyn Westlake

Nigeria has suspended almost all its imports because of falling revenue caused by the world oil glut, according to a Reuter report last night.

The decision is likely to hit Britain hard. A fifth of Nigeria's non-oil imports, worth £1,200m, came from Britain in 1980, making Britain the biggest exporter to Nigeria. The figure is thought to have risen last year.

The suspension has been effected, according to the report, by the Nigerian Central Bank telling banks there that, from yesterday, they could issue no more letters of credit, the means through which most imports enter the country.

The step was taken because oil is Nigeria's main source of foreign earnings. It has been cutting production to try to prevent the price falling even further. Production fell to 1.5 million barrels a day last month from more than 2.3 million barrels during 1979.

Under a production-sharing agreement reached last weekend with other Opec oil-exporting nations, it has agreed to a further cut to 1.3 million barrels.

At the same time, Nigeria has been losing customers because until this week it was demanding $36.50 a barrel for its crude oil, while Britain was offering similar quality at $31 a barrel. It agreed at the Opec meeting to trim its price to $35.42 a barrel.

It was not immediately clear in the Reuter report how long the curb will last. But it does appear that the Nigerian Government has decided to cut its spending, rather than cut prices further in the hope of encouraging higher sales and revenue.

Nigeria's financial position has been the most volatile of the Opec states with big populations. Its foreign currency reserves fell sharply last year, from $8,000m in 1980 to $3,400.

According to recent estimates by economists at American Express, its reserves were sufficient to pay for only two months of imports, compared with nearly eight months in 1980 and more than two years in 1974.

A warning that an import ban was being considered was made as long ago as last December in the Budget speech by President Shehu Shagari.

But a number of British groups have been winning sizable contracts in the country and there had been hopes that the country's fourth development plan would lead to many more. Taylor Woodrow is one of the groups that has been bidding strongly for contracts.

British banks have also been active in lending to Nigeria. In November, Midland arranged loans worth £157m for the Nigerian state of Plateau, to provide the financial framework for Britain's biggest export package to Nigeria since 1979 when the Nigerian operations of British Petroleum were nationalized. The Export Credits Guarantee Department also announced at the end of last year that it was providing guarantees for a loan to the country.

Two more directors resign from ACC

By Drew Johnston

Two more directors have resigned from the board of Associated Communications Corporation. They are Sir Leo Pliatzky and Sir Max Aitken. Their decision comes only a day after the resignation of Lord Matthews.

Mr Robert Holmes a'Court, whose TVW Enterprises is bidding for control of Associated Communications Corporation, is now asking City institutions to nominate at least two new directors of stature and independence.

Sir Leo, a former Permanent Secretary and £5,000 a year non-executive director of ACC, said: "I am no longer prepared to have my name associated with the company."

With Lord Matthews, chairman of Fleet Holdings, he led an unsuccessful attempt on Monday to replace Mr Holmes a'Court as chairman while the takeover battle for ACC continued.

Two other non-executive directors, Mr Ellis Birk and Mr Norman Collins, who supported the move to oust Mr Holmes a'Court, remain on the board.

Sir Leo said he had been contemplating resignation for a long time

The second director who resigned yesterday, Sir Max Aitken, is ill and was not party to the boardroom struggle.

Mr Gerald Ronson, whose Heron Corporation is contesting Mr Holmes a'Court's bids for ACC said yesterday he was "not surprised" by the resignations. He said Heron was holding its fire until it saw how the present Holmes a'Court bids develop.

Minister rules out devaluation

Franc sinks to EMS floor

By Frances Williams

Pressure on the French franc showed no sign of easing yesterday as the currency sunk to its permitted floor against the Deutsche mark within the European Monetary System for the first time since its devaluation last autumn. But the French Finance Minister, M Jacques Delors, said in Paris that the franc would not be devalued and that all speculation was bound to fail.

The franc was fixed in Paris at its floor parity of 2.6205 per DM, from 2.6146 on Monday, a fall of more than 2 per cent since the first round departmental elections just over a week ago which sparked off renewed speculation on a further franc devaluation.

The franc traded at its floor for the second day running against the strongest EMS currency, the Dutch guilder, while the dollar climbed to a record Fr6.274 against Fr6.245 on Monday, a rise of 3 per cent since the beginning of last week.

Fr FRANC/D-MARK
election
EMS devaluation
2.40
2.50
2.60
2.70
1981
1982

Dealers reported heavy intervention by the French and Dutch banks to keep the guilder from bursting through its EMS ceiling.

The Bank of France also intervened on a substantial scale. It also raised its seven-day Treasurey discount rate from 18 to 20 per cent in an effort to stem the franc's decline.

Euro-Franc rates for short periods soared, with one-week money up to 50 per cent and three-month money up to 27 per cent from 23½ per cent on Monday.

The Belgian franc, considered a candidate for devaluation along with the French currency, also weakened yesterday, trading close to its permitted floor against the guilder.

Elsewhere, the dollar faltered late in the day prompted by a fall in the key Fed Funds rate to below 14 per cent and a consequent drop in Euro-dollar rates. The pound strengthened against European currencies early on, its trade-weighted index rising to its best for a month at 91.5, but eased later to 91.2, down 0.1 on the day.

Lord Harris : fear of basic changes in society

US computer company heads attack on jobs

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Plans to tackle unemployment in depressed regions through the promotion of technology-oriented small businesses were outlined yesterday by five institutions which have formed a joint enterprise Worldtech Ventures.

It plans to apply technological, financial and managerial expertise to support the launch of small businesses.

The project is based on work in the United States by the Computer Company Control Data Corporation, which has established a number of business centres to give small companies access to its services and products. The corporation, which itself has grown from small beginnings until it now employs 60,000 people after 25 years, is being joined by four British companies in the venture.

They are Pilkington Brothers, Sun Life Assurance, the Co-operative Bank and BSC (Industry), the British Steel Corporation subsidiary set up to promote ventures in steel-closure areas.

CDC is already involved in similar ventures in Sweden, Israel, Italy and the Netherlands. The British end will concentrate its earliest activities in Scotland, Wales and the North.

The partners emphasized at a press conference in London that its role will be complementary to that of the present regional development bodies and venture capital companies.

Mr Jack Ward, managing director, explained that Worldtech saw its role as a relatively long term one. In areas where it was invited to provide assistance, the company would hope to help to establish up to 50 technology-oriented small businesses, leading to the creation of up to 2,000 jobs, in seven years.

He said the company would be offering access to a world-wide technology-exchange service and a technology marketing service.

Lord Harris of Greenwich, chairman of the company, said: "All five partners were dismayed by the tide of unemployment in the United Kingdom, not just the crude figures, but also the underlying fear that much of the unemployment was not temporary but a reflection of basic changes in society".

Date set for Japan trade complaint

From Alan McGregor
Geneva, March 23

The first step by the European Community in applying the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Gatt) procedures in its complaint against the inadequacy of Japan's imports is expected at the Gatt Council meeting on March 31.

Japan is expected to reply by asserting that it is fulfilling its obligations under Gatt.

The initial phase of the talks is largely a formality and should lead quickly to the setting up of a Gatt panel to examine the complaints and make recommendations.

This will be by far the largest trade dispute passed to Gatt which last year handled 13 cases. Most of them concerned specific items such as the United States complaint about EEC poultry imports.

Both parties are likely to make extensive use of Gatt's computerized analyses of world trade flows

□ Mr Kiichi Niyazawa, Japan's chief cabinet secretary, said his country will stress its case to Gatt emphatically.

The government spokesman said Japan has a strong case as the European Community's trade deficit with Japan was $14.000m (£7,200m) last year.

□ West Germany is ready to curb imports of certain Japanese goods temporarily, if this is called for under an overall EEC import policy on Japanese products, a West German source said yesterday in Bonn.

The source gave a four-point analysis of the West German position :

(1) The EEC is united on its demand to Japan to open up its market further to foreign goods.

(2) Divergences arise among the 10 EEC countries on past or future measures to cope with the inflow of Japanese goods.

(3) West Germany, the Netherlands and Denmark are the most liberal of the EEC nations on the entry of Japanese products, and for its part West Germany will continue this policy as far as is possible.

(4) However, it is important to avoid increasingly restrictive cumulative national policies. West Germany fears that France, Italy and Britain will be tempted simply to shut out "sensitive" items from their market.

□ Mr Drew Novak, a Japan market consultant in Detroit said refusal by Japan to ease restrictions on United States manufacturers' access to Japanese markets could spark a trade war.

MARKET SUMMARY

Shares leap back to life

LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 564.3 up 6.2
FT Gilts 69.55 up 0.49
FT all share 325.75 up 3.05
Bargains 24,020

Overnight firmness on Wall Street, hopes of lower interest rates and a crop of healthy results brought life back to the stock market, with the *FT* Index closing up 6.2 at 564.3.

Imperial Group put on 3½p to 93½p as Mr Geoffrey Kent, the newly-installed chairman, gave a *cautiously optimistic picture of* prospects to analysts. In the tobacco division, where rationalization has recently cut out 1,700 jobs, he said the group was going for margins as well as volume. The brewing division is expected to do a lot better, but the impact of the sterling exchange rate on the Howard Johnson division could depress any improvement there.

The chairman said forecasts of £150m pre-tax in the present year were over-optimistic, and most analysts are now looking for around £130m after last year's £108m.

Confirmation that S. Pearson was in talks with its 64 per cent-owned subsidiary Pearson Longman provided a further boost to the shares, with S. Pearson 4p better at 252p and Pearson Longman putting on 19p to 291p.

There were gains for most leading equities, with GEC up 8p at 829p, but Vickers shed 4p to 160p ahead of final figures today which should show a modest improvement but not the much talked-about rights issue.

Evidence of the underlying strength of the equity market came when ITT placed 10 million **Standard Telephone and Cables** shares at 498p through S G Warburg, and brokers Cazenove and L. Messel. The sale, to United Kingdom institutions, reduces ITT's stake to 75 per cent, but it says it has no further plans for any share sales. STC shares shed 5p to 523p.

More than doubled profits by **Lasmo** brought a boost to the recently dull oil sector, with signs that institutions were attempting to increase their weighting in the sector. BP put on 6p to 292p, Shell were 8p better at 372p. Lasmo soared 25p to 289p, and Ultramar were up 22p at 375p.

The gilt market aws again very firm, with long dates up to £⅞ better, mediums showing gains of up to £⅞ and shorts closing up £½.

Burton Group put on 12p to 171p after a 66 per cent advance in half-year profits, while the building sector stayed in favour with **Fairclough** 11p better at 165p, again on improved profits.

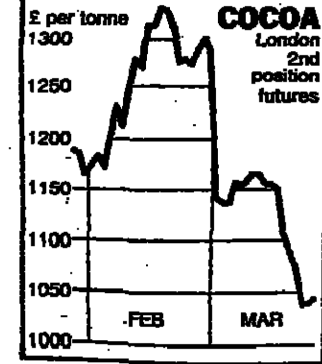
Speculative demand boosted **British Sugar** 20p to 440p, while figures due today gave a 7p lift to **Bestobell** at 350p and a 6p rise for **Eagle Star** to 390p.

With the television-inspired snooker boom in full swing, **E. J. Riley**, a leading manufacturer of snooker tables, is calling on shareholders for £3.19m through a one-for-two underwritten rights issue at 98p per share.

Equity turnover on March 22 was £101.538m (16,624 bargains).

Gareth David

COMMODITIES



● London cocoa prices continued their modest rally. March material gained £1 to £1,039 a tonne, while the May contract put on £3 to £1,044. There was some buying from the Continent. But the market is still overcast by the prospect of a supply surplus.

CURRENCIES

● Gold extended Monday's rebound from last week's losses on short covering, helped by easier United States interest rates. Dealers reported that producers were taking advantage of the rally to make sales:

LONDON CLOSE
STERLING
$1.8025 up 20 points
Index 91.2 down 0.1
DM 4.3100
Fr F 11.2900
Yen 441.50
DOLLAR
Index 114.9 down 0.1
DM 2.3845 down 35 pts
GOLD
$329.50 up $8

OTHER EXCHANGES

Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 7,097.80 up 32.42
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1,221.18 down 2.01

TODAY

Phillips and Drew international investment conference. British and South Asian Trade Association conference on Anglo-Indian business prospects. Education, Science and Arts Committee on biotechnology. New vehicle registration (February); construction new orders (January). Board meetings—interims: Armstrong Equipment, Blue Bird Confectionery, Maynards, Sirdar, James Walker. Finals: Bestobell, BICC, Church and Co., Richard Clay, Clifford's Dairies, DRG, Eagle Star, Hepworth Ceramic, A. Jones, Jones and Shipman, Laing Properties, Percy Lane, London and Manchester Assurance, J. N. Nichols (Vimto), Prudential, Rockware, Rotork, Slough Estates, Vickers.

MONEY MARKETS

● Overnight money was tight but period rates tended easier in late trading. The Bank bought £374m of bills at unchanged rates, having raised its shortage forecast from £350m to £450m.

Domestic rates
Base rates 13%
3 month Interbank 13-9/16—13½
Euro-currency rates
3 month dollar 14⅝-14⅞
3 month DM 9⅛-9-1/16
3 month Fr F 28-26

Another 10p wanted on pump prices

By Jonathan Davis
Energy Correspondent

The big oil companies were quick yesterday to follow Shell's lead and attempt to push up petrol prices by 5p a gallon, bringing the average urban pump price to 160p a gallon for four-star.

BP, the third biggest petrol retailer with about 15 per cent of the market, said prices would be going up at its BP and National stations from midnight last night. The company claimed that its losses on petrol have been running at about £5m a month.

Texaco, the fourth biggest retailer with about 9 per cent of the market, said it would also be raising its prices. Esso, the joint market leader with Shell, said it expected to follow suit, although no formal announcement was likely.

All four companies will be raising their prices by withdrawing part of their subsidies to garages, and say that ideally they would like to see another 10p a gallon go on at the pumps, bringing the average price to 170p a gallon—where it was four months ago.

The increases will not be spread evenly across the country. They will be concentrated on urban areas, where some of the fiercest price-cutting wars have been raging

Nigeria is already reported to have been offered cheap loans totalling $1,000m (£555m) by its fellow Opec members in an effort to persuade it not to cut its oil prices

'Leak' speculation over Pearson bid talks

By Kevin Page

S. Pearson and Son, which owns merchant banker Lazards, Royal Doulton and Madame Tussaud's, is holding bid talks with Pearson Longman in which it has 63.6 per cent.

The companies were hurried into an early announcement because of a leap of 24p in the Pearson Longman share price on Monday. There was speculation concerning a Stock Exchange enquiry into a possible leak. At last night's price of 291p, Pearson Longman is valued at £120m.

In July 1978, S. Pearson launched a 255p per share bid for Pearson Longman, which owns the *Financial Times*, the Westminster Press group of provincial newspapers, Ladybird and Penguin Books. The terms of one S. Pearson share, plus 30p cash, were ultimately rejected because of opposition from institutional shareholders.

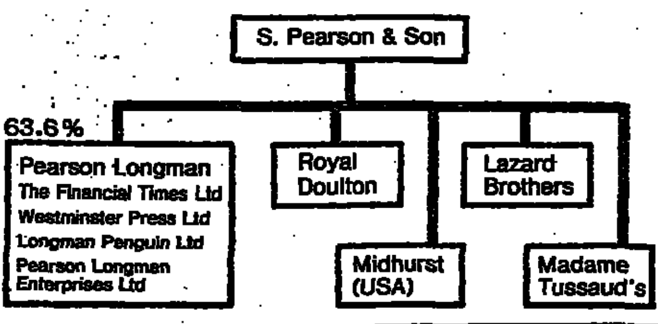
Then, the offer was undertaken by a scheme of arrangement requiring the approval of 75 per cent of the shareholders. But when the terms have been agreed this time, there is likely to be a straight offer from S. Pearson for the minority.

Mr Michael Hare, chief executive of S. Pearson, said yesterday there were no positive advantages in having two publicly quoted United Kingdom groups. Although the parent company consolidated PL debt, it could not group both companies for tax purposes.

Apart from tax advantages, S. Pearson believes buying out the minority would eliminate any potential conflicts of interest, while centralization would benefit financial planning.

On the recent rise in the Pearson Longman share price, Mr Hare said: "It looks as though there was intelligent speculation or a leak." He thought 750,000 shares had changed hands but S. Pearson was not the buyer.

After the announcement, Pearson Longman shares climbed a further 19p to a 1981-82 peak of 291p. S. Pearson rose 4p to 252p.



Institute of Directors chief attacks 'misrepresentation'

Union leaders 'to blame for unemployment'

By Bill Johnstone

Trade union leaders were blamed yesterday as being the prime source of unemployment. Mr Walter Goldsmith, director general of the Institute of Directors, addressing the annual convention of the institute in the Albert Hall, London, referred to the trade union leaders as "the biggest obstacle to new employment". The guilty people of the 1970s were the trade union leaders who left Britain with the social, economic and political misery of unacceptable levels of unemployment, he claimed.

"More than any other they are the leaders of the trades unions, with their legal powers and privileges which they have exploited with selfish disregard for the interests of their fellow citizens and their own members" he said.

Economic failure had been most dramatic where union power had been at its greatest. He gave the mining, printing, and steel industries with the railways and the docks as examples.

"Let me make it clear I am not attacking British workers, be they trade union members or not. I repeat that I am attacking without apology the trade union leadership which disgracefully misrepresents its members" he said.

In the six years to 1979, labour productivity increased 10 times as fast in France, Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands as in the United Kingdom, Mr Goldsmith claimed.

This period he described as the high-water mark of union *power, in which Britain's manu*facturing output grew at only one quarter of the average annual rate which was achieved in the previous 10 years.

However, Mr Goldsmith's criticisms were not reserved for trade union leaders. Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for the Environment, was also attacked. Mr Heseltine was urged to make up his mind on the means to cut the rates burden on business.

John Manning



Mr Akio Morita : pull together for common purpose

Mr Akio Morita, chairman and co-founder of Sony, stressed good management was one of the most important factors in his company's success.

Management and unions in Japan were able to pull together for a common purpose. "We try to avoid any discrimination between management and employee because employee will become management", he said.

If a company lost its competitiveness, Mr Morita said, and it went bankrupt, both management and union lost their jobs.

The institute was also addressed by Sir Keith Joseph, the Education Secretary, and Sir Richard O'Brien, chairman of the Manpower Services Commission, and Mr Kenneth Baker, Technology Minister.

Mr James L. Hayes, president and chief executive of the American Management Associations, and Sir David McNee, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, also addressed the convention.

Sir Richard O'Brien, the retiring chairman of the Manpower Services Commission, who will be replaced in April by Mr David Young, called for more investment in training personnel so that the country would be able to take advantage of an economic upturn.

"Investment in the men and women who work for you now and may work for you in the future is inadequate in this country", he said.

If Britain did not make the investment, economic recovery would be slower. Economic survival, Sir Richard claimed, depended on a well-trained, productive, competent and aaptable workforce.

The attractions of Chicago . . . and of being in the navy

LIT takes its development

London Investment Trust is the latest company to pin its faith on the expansion of commodity markets, particularly financial futures (Michael Prest writes). LIT, which controls the old London commodity broking firm of E Bailey, has agreed to buy Shatkin Trading, a Chicago commodity clearing business. The deal is designed to develop LIT in two directions — to provide a comprehensive broking and clearing organization across the London, New York, and Chicago markets; and, in so doing, to make LIT a more attractive investment vehicle.

The deal with Shatkin is the second stage of LIT's development. In 1979 LIT's pretax profits were £9,423— But in December of that year it bought Bailey. Profits soared to £475,000 in 1980 and £504,600 last year. On present showing, however, 1982 does not look such a good year for commodities.

Shatkin could do for LIT what Bailey did for it two years ago. The American company's profits for the year to the end of October 1981 were $1.59m, rather larger than those of LIT, and the average annual compound growth rate over the past five years has been no less than 38 per cent. Shatkin clears for 13 per cent of floor traders on the Chicago Board of Trade, and has moved into the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, which is expected to be its main source of growth soon.

LIT's faith in Shatkin is demonstrated by the purchase terms. The initial payment is $2m cash and 18.5 million new LIT shares, worth altogether $8m. Another $5m will be paid if Shatkin's profits in 1982 and 1983 are not less than $2m. After 12.3 million of the shares have been placed by Morgan Grenfell, the vendors of Shatkin will be left with 13.4 per cent of LIT.

An immediate target for the new group will be the London International Financial Futures Exchange. Mr John Arthur, chairman of LIT, says: "We will seek to become a major clearing house in LIFFE as Shatkin is in the United States." As part of the cross-fertilization, Mr Henry Shatkin and Mr Patrick Arbor of Shatkin will join the LIT board, while Mr Glyn Evan, the chief executive of Bailey, will go to America for six months.

A bargain at Aerospace



Mr Austin Pearce

British Aerospace is still looking a cheap share. No investor should be surprised or worried about the 1,200 redundancies announced yesterday (Sally White writes). The only unexpected fact that emerged from the announcement was that 930 people would still be deployed in 1982 to service the 1950s and 1960 RAF and Navy bombers and fighters.

For the figures due from British Aerospace next week, the final for year to end 1981, most City analysts are going for £70m-plus at the pretax level. That gives a rating of 10.2 for that set of earnings, and at the following year's forecast of around £80m the rating is 9.2 times at today's share price of 176p. Compared with that, the rating for the mechanical engineering sector is currently 12½ to 13 times — and that includes companies such as IMI, or Brammer, which are way behind on technology.

Those who watch British Aerospace closely say the next crucial development is whether the United States Congress will ratify orders for the Hawk — a trainer aircraft which its navy wants, and perhaps its army and air force too. The United States pride has been offended by the fact that no local design has been asked to compete with the Anglo-United States consortium in which British Aerospace is a partner for this business, and inevitably a lobby is asking for some face saver. Keith Ashworth-Lord, at Henry Cooke, Lumsden, is fairly confident the consortium will win the orders, which are worth around £200-£300m over 1985 to 1997 to British Aerospace for its 40 per cent of the airframe production.

While the United Kingdom spending cuts have had their impact on British Aerospace, orders for the civil aviation side — the A300 and the A310 — are still coming in in target to make profits by 1984 to 1985. In the meantime British Aerospace is making the bulk of its profits in the Tornado.

Greater reasons for caution inspired by cutbacks in defence spending could perhaps be bettered sought in Lucas and Dowty — both of whom will suffer from cutbacks at Rolls-Royce. Smiths and Ferranti ironically benefit from the fact that they never achieved the full allocation of orders given on the Tornado programme, so the cutbacks will not produce any practical changes.

Down to earth to find gold

Silentnight makes furniture and bedding, predominantly in Lancashire; that sounds like a double negative given the generally battered state of both the furnishing trade and, after Stone Platt, Lancashire industry (Sally Whites writes) But Mr Tom Clarke's Lancastrian down-to-earth approach to business approach has brought positive results. The next set of figures, due in a few weeks, is expected to show pretax profits at over £5.2m, against £3.04m the previous year.

As Mr Clarke says: "There are undoubtedly benefits from being in this part of the world. The workforce is highly appreciative of being in work." Silentnight is also in Yorkshire, of course, and it also has had to cut back its workforce in past years, although manpower has been static the last year to 18 months.

The other strengths of the business are also classic: watch Tom Clarke or any of the executives go round the plants and there are few employees whose name they do not know. Local taste for the profit-motive has been channelled into offering half the company's transport work to owner-drivers.

Productivity is increasing, even with a static workforce. Money has been ploughed back into reducing the borrowing. All this has increased investor interest, even at a historic yield of only 4.4 per cent. Silentnight has increased market share in bedding, and is now trying to do the same in furnishing. Satisfy the customer, Mr Clarke has told his workforce: staff and customers have also been given the chance to dicuss problems face to face, not just formally as executives and workforce.

INTERNATIONAL



UNITED STATES

The United Auto Workers Union's tentative contract agreement with General Motors will make the company more competitive but will not boost car sales, analysts say.

● National Semiconductor, battered by price-cutting, low demand and the recession has imposed a pay freeze on its 35,000 employees. Bonuses for managers are suspended for the last half of the financial year ending in May.

SOVIET UNION

The Soviet Union is rebuilding used jet aero engines to drive natural gas through its pipeline network, Petrostudies, an independent Swedish research company, which specializes in Soviet oil and gas, said.

● Western shipping companies have won quota concessions from the Soviet Union which will ease the effects of a 10-year East-West "freight war".

AUSTRALIA

Foreign investment levels are to be reduced because plans made some years ago when world economic indicators had been stronger no longer applied, Mr Phillip Lynch, Australian Industry Minister said yesterday.

JAPAN

Japanese crude oil imports fell 7.5 per cent last month to 122.74 million barrels compared with imports of 132.74 million in January, last month's imports were 4.5 per cent more than the 117.41 million imported in February last year.

BELGIUM

Steel output in the non-communist world fell 4.5 per cent last month and was down 5.3 per cent from the same month last year to 34.2 million tonnes, the international Iron and Steel Institute reported in Brussels.

ARAB EMIRATES

The oil-rich United Arab Emirates will have a budget deficit of $621m (£345m) in 1982, according to official estimates. The neighbouring Sultanate of Oman, had a $500m balance of payments deficit during 1981.

OVERSEAS COMPANIES

Wheelock Maritime International's 1981 net profit after tax and minority interests was HK$85.71m (£8.04m). Overall net profit, after taking account of extraordinary profits of HK$65.37m on sale of vessels and an adverse unrealised exchange variance of 3.3 million, was HK$147.78m. The company has changed its year end to December 31. In the nine months to December 31, 1980 overall net profit was HK$57.18m.

The final dividend was 40 cents per "a" share (25 cents) making a total of 65 cents (45), and four cents "b" share (2.5) making a total of 6.5 cents (4.5).

Banca Commerciale, one of the biggest Italian public banks, reported its net profit for 1981 rose to L46,120m (£1,996m) from L22,780m a year earlier. The board decided distribution of a L700 dividend a share, compared with 600 the previous year. The banks' deposits rose 25.14 per cent, to L34,460,000m.

Kaisar Aluminium and Chemical is to take another 55,000 tons of primary aluminium capacity out of production. Two aluminium producing pollines at its Mead Washington, smelter, near Spokane, will be taken off over the next two weeks.

Siemens Components division will continue loss-making in the year to September 30, the company said in Munich. Turnover in communications and data systems is expected to increase in 1981/82.

BIDS AND DEALS

S A Manganese Amcor (Samancor) and Anglo American Corporation of South Africa (Anglo) have announced an agreement whereby Samancor will acquire from Anglo the capital and loan to Middel-Plaats Manganese from 31 March 1982 in exchange for 9,000,000 ordinary shares in Samancor to be alloted at 300 cents a share.

Pennine Commercial Holdings' subsidiary Pennine Oil, has acquired a further 10 petrol stations for a consideration of £200,000, payable £60,000 in cash, £80,000 by way of the issue of 800,000 ordinary shares and £60,000 by the issue of £87,500 nominal of 15½% unsecured loan stock 1986 in Pennine.

SMITH & NEPHEW

Success for Nivea and Elastoplast

Smith & Nephew, makers of Elastoplast, and Nivea Cream yesterday pushed up pretax profits, from £24.32m to £29.13m for the year to January 2 1982.

Sales were also improved at £251m against £213m last time. The group's net cost of borrowing increased from £6m to £6.14m, and the tax charge also rose to £8.9m from £6.8m.

Net borrowings are down slightly on 1980 at £37.2m against £37.9m, and represent one quarter of total assets employed.

An extraordinary charge of £636,000 is made up of losses incurred on the final disposal of the group's world-wide cosmetic activities and other smaller items. The company says these losses have been substantially offset by a profit on disposal of its plastic sheet extrusion business.

Final dividend for 1981 was 3.85p gross, making a total pay-out for the year of 5.7p gross against 5.57p gross last time.

LASMO

Oil buoyancy

Lasmo, the independent British oil company, reported a sharp increase in pretax profits from £47.3m to £113.2m yesterday, with a bullish statement which directors acknowledged to be an attempt to offset some of the gloom in the oil sector.

Excluding an exceptional item from the rightly higher interest in the Ninian field, sales were up from £108.4m to £237.1m, but so was the taxation charge at £79.8m (against £25.3m). Including the special item, worth £7.1m after tax, net profits were struck at £40.5m (£220m). The final divident was 6p, making a total for the year of 10p.

Lasmo had probably the best portfolio of North Sea area after BP and British National Oil Corporation, and had looked at 53 possible purchases, most of them in the United States, last year, Mr Hector Watts the compainy's managing director said. Lasmo expects that Ninian, which will produce 300,000 barrels a day until 1983, will still be producing 100,000 barrels a day by 1990.

TOMATIN DISTILLERS

Whisk y losses

Tomatin Distillers, which owns the largest malt distillery in the Highlands, has plunged deeper into loss and it passed the final dividend yesterday.

The group lost £2.3m in the year to December, compared with £1.36m last time, on sales which dropped by just more than £1m to £10.7m. Tomatin also passed it half-year dividend and the group's shares fell 4p to 48p, the year's low.

In November last year, the group negotiated a £3m loan with the Finance Corporation for Inustry to repay its short-term debt. The reason given was that Tomatin needed to hold stocks of maturing whisky for several years, which made it appropriate to finance this by long-term debt.

Mr Anthony de Boer, chairman, explained its losses on a 50 per cent cut in distillery production since 1980. Continuing high finance costs were also blamed.

PEACHEY PROPERTY

Profits Blossom

A substantial uplift in net rental income has taken Peachey's pretax profits 45 per cent higher at £2.670m, against £1.847m during the six months to December 25, 1981.

The group, now headed by Sir Charles Ball (he succeeded Lord Mais last year), has profited from its acquisition of Avenue Close which Mr John Brown, managing director estimates to have added an dditional £500,000 to net rents.

Net rents at the half-way stage were £2.406m compared with £1.728m and it now looks as though the stongly reviving group is on course to pass the £5m mark by the end of the year, against £3.8m last time.

Profits have also received a boost from property trading activities which were up by more than £500,000 during the half-year to £853,000. Sales are mainly in the residential sector.

BRENT CHEMICALS

Sales increase

Brent Chemicals International, the Buckinghamshire-based manufacturer, has increased pretax profits by 28 per cent to £3.6m from £2.8m for the year to December 1981.

Sales are up, from £32m to £48.5m, as is the interest charge, from £239,000 to £406,000, and the tax charge, to £1.2m from £856,000.

The dividend is 2.42p gross, making a total pay-out for the year of 3.28p gross against last year's total of 2.85p gross following a one for one rights issue.

Despite the profit improvement, the ordinary shares dipped 2p to 127p after announcement of the results.

Brent's overseas interests were strong points in the profits improvement. International sales reached a record 63 per cent of group total sales. But this proportion will fall to about 60 per cent when Reddish Chemical and Reddish Detergents, a private group acquired for £3m late last year, is brought into the Brent Group figures.

"We estimate £750,000 pretax profit for the year to April from Reddish," Mr Cross said.

EQUITY & LAW LIFE

Dividends up

Equity & Law Life Assurance has raised dividends for 1981 by 15 per cent over the previous year, with a 14.9p final bringing total distributions to 21.3p gross per share.

New annual premiums for individual business in the United Kingdom rose 33 per cent to £13.7m. Half of this was from unit-linked contracts — 45 per cent up on 1980 — while with-profit premiums were 24 per cent up at £4.9m.

Overseas there was fierce competition in the Dutch market where the total new business written was well below the previous year's volume. In Germany, the only other overseas country in which the group operates, its position in the relatively small broker market was strengthened.

Total investment income rose from £81m to £94m and the volume of assets appreciated by £27m. The value of the society's liabilities at the year-end was £980m, up £72m on the previous year.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Monthly figures for unemployment in the UK published by the Department of Employment.

	Adults (adjusted) 000	% of all employees	unadjusted inc school leavers 000
1981			
March	2,354	9.9	2,485
April	2,421	10.1	2,525
May	2,486	10.4	2,558
June	2,540	10.6	2,680
July	2,590	10.8	2,852
Aug	2,643	11.1	2,940
Sept	2,692	11.3	2,999
Oct	2,726	11.4	2,989
Nov	2,760	11.6	2,953
Dec	2,769	11.6	2,941
1982			
Jan	2,812	11.8	3,071
Feb	2,818	11.8	3,045
March	2,823	11.8	2,992

REGIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT

Seasonally adjusted (excluding school leavers)

	No 000	Change in month 000	% of all employees
S East	660.8	+5.6	8.8
E Anglia	69.2	-0.1	9.7
S West	171.8	+0.2	10.3
W Mid	329.0	-0.6	14.4
E Mid	157.2	+0.1	10.4
Yorks & Humber	256.0	+0.1	12.4
N West	402.0	+2.0	14.3
North	198.8	-0.2	14.9
Wales	160.4	-1.2	15.1
Scotland	305.9	-2.1	10.7
G Brit	2,718.9	+4.3	11.7
N Ire	104.5	+0.7	18.2
UK	2,822.5	+5.0	11.8

LATEST RESULTS

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Brit Car Auction (I)	128(103.7)	1.5(1.2)	—(—)	1.75(1.5)	—	—(2.0)
Brent Chem (F)	48.5(32.1)	3.62(2.82)	6.1(5.1)	1.7(1.5)	—	2.3(2)
Burton (I)	116.9(102.3)	14.2(8.5)	—(—)	2.5(2)	30/7	—(—)
Finlay Pack (F)	7.36(6.38)	0.81(0.42)	4.94(3.53)	1.75(1.1)	—	2.25(1.5)
Fife Indmar (F)	10.3(8.27)	0.77(0.5)	25.41(16.41)	4.7(3)	—	6(4)
Firmin & Sons (F)	2.56(2.21)	0.43(0.33)	8.1(9.6)	3(2.5)	—	4(3.5)
Fairclough Cons (F)	245(264)	13.4(10.2)	21.79(18.79)	3.5(2 85)	1/7	5.5(4 5)
Fin & Ind Tst (I)	0.17(0.11)	0.06(0.05)	2.38(2.17)	—(—)	—	—(1.65)
Jove Inv (F)	—(—)	0.96(1.04)	4.35(4.51)	2.3a(2.3)	—	4.3(4 3)
Lasmo (F)	237(108.4)	113(47.3)	55.2(45.5)	6(—)	21/5	10(—)
E. J. Riley (I)	4.58(4.0)	0.39(0.31)	3.28(2.74)	1.5(1 25)	—	—(3 85)
Paterson Zochonis (I)	149(122)	13.1(12.2)	13.1(11.7)	1.3(1.3)	7/5	—(7)
Peachey Prop (I)	—(—)	2.67(1.84)	4 4(3.9)	2.25(1.5)	27/5	—(4.5)
Ricardo Eng (I)	4.73(4.12)	0.81(0.43)	15.2(9.0)	3.5(3.5)	16/4	—(8.5)
Rivoli Cine (I)	0.1(0.1)	0.06(0.08)	22.24(24.7)	—(—)	—	—(52)
Smith & N. (F)	251(213)	29.1(24.3)	9.9(8.79)	2.7(2.6)	25/5	4(3 9)
Tomatin (F)	9.48(10.73)	2.3b(1.3b)	37.3b(20.9b)	—(0.1)	—	—(0.1)
Waterford Glass (F)	190(154)	10.3(8.05)	4.1(2.99)	0 9(0.9)	—	1.5(1.5)
Watmoughs (F)	17.2(15.08)	1.52(1.71)	22.05(26.68)	3.7(3.7)	30/4	5.45(5.25)
Willis Faber (F)	75.8(60.9)	27.2(19.4)	32.3(23.9)	10 7(8 2)	3/6	15(12)
H. Woodward (F)	10.3(11.97)	0.18(0.27)	7.83(13.65)	1.7(1 7)	27/4	2.2(2.2)
W. S. Yeates (F)	20.34(22.57)	0.92(1.26)	38.2(52.8)	5.96(—)	—	10.1(9 1)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. a Second interim dividend. b Loss.

COMMODITIES

COPPER: Higher grade copper closed steady at the higher levels. — Afternoon. — Higher grade cash, £844.50-45.50; three months £872.50-73.00. Sales: 4,700 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £841-41.50; three months, £868-68.50; Sales: 200 tonnes. Morning. — Higher grade cash, £842-843; three months, £870.50-£871.00. Settlement, £843.00. Sales: 5,750 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £839-841; three months, £867-868. Settlement, £841.00 Sales: 300 tonnes.

TIN: Standard tin was steady. — Afternoon. — Standard cash, £7230-40 a tonne: three months £7450-55. Sales, 140 tonnes. High grade, cash £7230-40; three months £7470-90. Sales, 10 tonnes. Morning. — Standard cash £7230-7240; three months £7450-7455. Settlement, £7240. Sales 505 tonnes. High grade, cash £7230-7240; three months, £7450-7455. Settlement £7340. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, $30.54 a picul.

LEAD was steady, but quiet. — Afternoon. — Cash £333-33.50 per tonne; three months £343-44.00. Sales, 1,300 tonnes. Morning. — Cash £333.50-334.50; three months £343.50-344.50. Settlement £334.50. Sales, 6,500 tonnes.

ZINC was barely steady. — Afternoon. — Cash £428.50-29.50 per tonne; three months £433.50-34.00. Sales, 2,975 tonnes. Morning. — Cash £431-432.00; three months £435-437.00. Settlement, £432.00. Sales, 5,800 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £175.80 ($317.00) a troy ounce.

SILVER was steady, but quiet.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 399.95p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 721.10); three months, 412.90p (747.50c); six months, 425.10p (771.90c); one year, 452.70p (820.60c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 402-3.0p; three months, 415.5-16.0p. Sales, 30 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 402-403p; three months, 415.5-416p. Settlement, 403.0p. Sales, 72 lots.

ALUMINIUM closed easier.—Afternoon.—Cash, £552-53.00 per tonne; three months, £574.50-£575.00. Sales, 4,125 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £560-561.00; three months, £582.50-583. Settlement, £561.00. Sales, 8,150 tonnes.

NICKEL was steady, but quiet. Afternoon. — Cash £3070-75 per tonne; three months £3113-15. Sales, 90 tonnes. Morning. — Cash £3065-3075; three months £3112-3115. Settlement, £3075 Sales, 282 tonnes.

RUBBER.—(pence per kilo): Apl 53.80-54.10; May 54 80-55.00; Apl-June 54.70-55.00; July-Sep 58.10-58.30; Oct-Dec 59.10-59 20; Jan-Mch 60.50-60.60; Apl-June 62.10-62.30; July-Sep 63.80-63.90; Oct-Dec 66.10-66.20. Sales: One lot at five tonnes and 610 lots at 15 tonnes each.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): March, 1390-1400; May, 1239-1240; July, 1193-1195; Sept, 1173-1174; Nov, 1169-1171; Jan, 1160-1165; March, 1145-1148. Sales: 4,142 lots, including 51 options.

COCOA.—(£ per metric ton).—March, 1039-1040; May, 1044-1045; July, 1072-1073; Sept, 1100-1101; Dec, 1130-1132; March, 1159-1160; May, 1178-1179. Sales: 2,727 lots. ICCO prices: daily (March 22), 84.61c; indicator price (March 23), 5-day average, 87.01c (US cents per lb.)

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was unchanged, at £152; the "whites" price was unchanged at £168 Futures (£ per tonne): May 160.00-160.10; Aug 164.50-164.75; Oct 169.65-169.75; Jan 172.25-173.50; Mch 177.50-177.95; May 180.35-180.75; Aug 182.50-183.25. Sales: 4,699 lots. ISA prices (March 22): daily 11 17c; 15-day average, 11.35c.

GRAIN: (The Baltic).—WHEAT.—Canadian western red spring No. 1, 14 per cent Apl £116.25; May £113.75; Jne £113.00. Trans-shipment east coast sellers. United States hard winter 13½ per cent unquoted. EEC unquoted. English feed fob Mch £116.00; Apl £118 50; May £121 00 east coast sellers.

MAIZE:—French:1 Mch £133.00 trans-shipment east coast seller. S Afr white—yellow Apl-May £79.00 seller.

BARLEY:—English feed fob: Mch £111.50, May £114.75 east coast sellers. All cif U.K. unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin. — BARLEY: May £109.95; Sept £102.50, Nov £106 15; January £110 15. Sales: 46 lots. WHEAT: May £116.45; July £119 85; Sept £106 60; Nov £110.50; January £114.10. Sales: 111 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority. — Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other Milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
S East	—	£111.50	£106.60
S West	—	£111.50	£109.30
W Mids	£113.00	£111.20	£104.50
N West	—	—	—

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on March 23: GB: Cattle, 102.14p per kg lw (+0.74). UK: Sheep, 219.09p per kg est d c w (+5.34). GB: Pigs, 77.95p per kg lw (-0.45). ENGLAND AND WALES: Cattle nos. down 7.9 per cent, ave. price, 101 90p (+0.63). Sheep nos. up 2.2 per cent, ave price, 219.67p (+4.77). Pig nos. up 6.1 per cent, ave. price, 77.80p (-1.08). SCOTLAND: Cattle nos. down 4 2 per cent ave price, 103.48p (+1.00). Sheep nos down 3.2 per cent, ave. price, 217.52p (+6.69). Pig nos down 17.7 per cent, ave. price, 79.55p (+0.31).

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE ($ US per tonne). — Mar 275.00-79.00 Apr 263.00-63 50 May 247.00-47.25 Jun 244.00-44.50 Jly 242.75-43.00 Aug 246 00-46.50 Sep 249.00-50.50 Oct 252.00-54.00 Nov 255.00-61.00. Sales: 3,310 lots of 100 tonnes each.

EGGS (The London Egg Exchange). — Home-produced: A steady trade with threes and fours in slight surplus in some areas.

Home-produced market prices (in £ per 120, based on trading packer/first-hand):

	Wed/Thur/Fri	Mon/Tues
1's	7.00 to 7.40	7.00 to 7.40
2's	5.60 to 6.60	5.70 to 6 60
3's	5.20 to 5.60	5 20 to 5 60
4's	4.80 to 5.40	4 80 to 5.40
5's	4.50 to 5 00	4.50 to 5.00
6's	4.20 to 4.90	4.20 to 4.90
7's	3 60 to 4.10	3.60 to 4.10

All prices quoted are for bulk delivery in Keyes trays. The above range is a guide to general market conditions and is dependent upon location, quantity and whether delivered or not.

WALL STREET

New York, March 23. — Prices opened higher in active trading on the New York Stock Exchange today.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average was ahead by two points to 821.53 shortly after the market opened. Advances outnumbered declines by 570 to 188, among the 1,083 issues crossing the NYSE tape.

Early "big board" volume reached about 7.2m shares, thanks to a block of 3.03m shares in Diamond Shamrock at $20.

Brokers said the market is now trying to break out of the slump that began last autumn when the economic news was very bad, but they were uncertain how long the rally would last.

Investors were encouraged by the fact that February consumer prices rose by 0.2% because of the extraordinary deflation in petrol and car prices.

Wall Street welcomed the news that General Motors and the United Auto Workers Union have reached a tentative contract agreement that could pave the way for some recovery in the economy.

	Mar 22	Mar 19
Allied Chem	33	32¾
Allied Stores	28½	28
Allis Chalmers	12½	12½
Alcoa	24½	24¾
Amax Inc	28¼	27¾
Amerada Hess	18¼	17¾
Am Airlines	14⅛	14¾
Am Brands	40½	39⅞
Am Broadcast	30¼	30
Am Can	27	27
Am Cyanamid	25¼	25¼
Am Elec Power	17¼	17
Am Home	34¼	34⅞
Am Motors	3½	3½
Am Nat Res	31⅝	32
Am Standard	27⅞	27⅞
Am Telephone	57⅛	57
AMF Inc	17⅛	17¼
Armco Steel	21½	21¼
Asarco	21¾	20¾
Ashland Oil	21⅛	20⅞
Atlantic Richfield	38¼	37⅝
Avco	15⅛	14¾
Avon Products	21⅞	21¼
Bankers Tst NY	32½	32
Bank of America	18½	18
Bank of NY	37⅞	38⅛
Beatrice Foods	18⅝	18⅛
Bendix	52⅛	51⅞
Bethlehem Steel	21¼	20⅞
Boeing	18⅞	18⅞
Boise Cascade	29¼	29¼
Borden	31⅛	31⅞
Borg Warner	22⅛	22¾
Bristol Myers	55⅞	54½
BP	20¼	20⅞
Burlington Ind	19⅛	19
Burlington Nthn	43⅛	43⅞
Burroughs	34½	33½
Campbell Soup	34⅛	33⅞
Canadian Pacific	25¼	24⅝
Caterpillar	46¼	45¼
Celanese	50⅛	50¾
Central Soya	11½	10⅞
Chase Manhat	56¼	55¼
Chem Bank NY	31	31
Chrysler	5¼	4⅞
Citicorp	28½	28
Cities Service	28⅛	28¾
Clark Equip	23⅞	24
Coca Cola	32	31¾
Colgate	18½	18⅛
CBS	40¼	39¾
Columbia Gas	29⅞	29⅞
Combustion Eng	26	25⅞
Comwlth Edison	21	20⅞
Cons Edison	34⅝	34⅞
Cons Foods	32	32
Cons Power	17½	17½
Continental Grp	30¼	29⅞
Control Data	31⅝	30⅝
Corning Glass	43	43⅞
CPC Intl	37½	36⅞
Crane	24¼	24½
Crocker Int	27¼	27⅞
Crown Zeller	24⅛	23⅞
Dart & Kraft	50	47⅝
Deere	31¼	31⅞
Delta Air	32⅝	31⅝
Detroit Edison	11½	11¼
Disney	53¼	52
Dow Chemical	24¼	23⅞
Dresser Ind	23⅛	22⅞
Duke Power	23⅞	23
Du Pont	33⅞	32⅞
Eastern Air	6¼	6
Eastman Kodak	72½	70½
Eaton Corp	25¼	25⅞
El Paso Nat Gas	24¾	23½
Equitable Life	9⅞	9⅞
Esmark	47⅞	47⅝
Evans P D.	13½	13
Exxon Corp	28⅞	28⅛
Fed Dept Stores	42¼	41⅞
Firestone	10½	10⅛
Fst Chicago	17⅛	17⅛
Fst Intrst Bncp	29⅞	29¼

	Mar 22	Mar 19
Fst Nat Boston	40¼	40¼
Fst Penn Corp	2⅞	2⅞
Ford	21⅛	20
GAF Corp	13⅝	[illegible]
Gen Dynamics	22⅞	22⅜
Gen Electric	60⅝	60
Gen Foods	32⅞	32⅞
Gen Mills	37⅞	37⅛
Gen Motors	40¼	38⅞
Gen Pub Util NY	4⅞	4⅞
Gen Tel Elec	29⅜	29½
Gen Tire	19⅞	19⅞
Genesco	4⅛	4⅛
Georgia Pacific	17	16½
Getty Oil	47⅛	45½
Gillette	34½	31
Goodrich	19¼	19¼
Goodyear	21⅞	21⅞
Gould Inc	23⅞	22⅞
Grace	33⅞	33⅞
Gt Atl c & Pacific	5⅞	5¾
Greyhound	14⅛	13⅞
Grumman Corp	23⅞	23⅞
Gulf Oil	31⅞	31⅛
Gulf & West	15⅛	15
Heinz H J	29	28⅞
Hercules	19⅝	19¼
Honeywell	69¼	67½
IC Inds	29⅛	28⅞
Ingersoll	48¼	46¼
Inland Steel	22⅛	21⅞
IBM	59	57⅞
Int Harvester	5⅜	5¾
INCO	12⅜	12⅛
Int Paper	33⅛	33⅞
Int Tel Tel	25⅛	24⅞
Irving Bank	41⅛	40⅞
Jewel Co	32	31⅞
Jim Walter	18⅛	18½
Johnson & John	36¼	35½
Kaiser Alumin	14½	14¼
Kerr McGee	28⅞	28
Kimberly Clark	62¼	62⅞
K Mart	18⅛	17⅞
Kroger	23⅞	23⅞
L.T.V. Corp	14½	13⅞
Litton	47⅞	46¼
Lockheed	46⅞	45⅞
Lucky Stores	13⅞	13⅞
Manuf Hanover	32½	32⅞
Manville Cp	14	13⅞
Mapco	26½	26⅞
Marathon Oil	77⅞	75⅞
Marine Midland	21⅞	22
Martin Marietta	23⅞	23
McDonnell	34¼	32⅞
Mead	20½	19⅞
Merck	74	73⅞
Minnesota Mng	52⅞	51⅞
Mobil Oil	22⅞	22¾
Monsanto	63⅞	62⅞
Morgan J. P.	53⅞	52⅞
Motorola	57⅞	56
NCR Corp	41	40⅞
NL Industries	23⅞	24
Nabisco	32⅞	32⅞
Nat Distillers	21⅞	21⅞
Nat Med Ent	14⅞	13⅞
Nat Steel	19	19
Norfolk West	43⅞	43⅞
NW Bancorp	21⅞	21⅞
Norton Simon	20⅛	19⅞
Occidental Pet	20⅞	20⅛
Ogden	21⅞	21⅞
Olin Corp	19⅞	19⅞
Owens-Illinois	24⅞	24⅞
Pacific Gas Elec	21⅛	21⅞
Pan Am	3⅞	3⅞
Penney J. C	31⅞	31
Pennzoil	37⅞	33⅞
Pepsico	35⅞	34⅞
Pfizer	54⅞	53
Phelps Dodge	22⅞	22⅞
Philip Morris	46⅛	45⅞
Phillips Petrol	29⅞	29
Polaroid	17⅞	18⅛
PPG Ind	31⅞	31⅞

	Mar 22	Mar 19
Proctor Gamble	80	80
Pub Ser El & Gas	19¾	19⅞
Raytheon	33½	32
RCA Corp	21⅝	21¾
Republic Steel	21½	21½
Reynolds Ind	45¾	45¾
Reynolds Metal	20	19½
Rockwell Int	28¾	27⅞
Royal Dutch	32	32⅛
Safeways	28¾	28½
St Regis Paper	25½	25¼
Santa Fe Ind	14¼	13¾
SCM	22⅝	22⅝
Schlumberger	44	43
Scott Paper	17	16
Seagram	51½	51
Sears Roebuck	18¾	18¾
Shell Oil	34¼	32
Shell Trans	28¾	28⅝
Signal Co	20½	20⅛
Singer	14¾	13⅝
Sony	12⅝	12⅝
Sth Cal Edison	31⅝	31¼
Southern Pacific	34¾	33⅜
Southern Rly	85⅛	84⅞
Sperry Corp	28⅜	27¾
Std Oil California	33¼	33
Std Oil Indiana	39¼	38⅞
Std Oil Ohio	34¾	33⅞
Sterling Drug	25¼	24¾
Stevens J. P.	14⅝	14⅜
Sun Comp	31⅜	31⅝
Teledyne	120¾	116¾
Tenneco	27½	28⅝
Texaco	30⅞	30
Texas East Corp	43½	42⅞
Texas Inst	82¾	79¾
Texas Utilities	21½	21¼
Textron	21⅞	21⅝
TWA	21⅛	20⅝
Travelers Corp	49⅛	48⅝
TRW Inc	47⅞	47
UAL Inc	19¾	18⅞
Union Carbide	46½	44¾
Union Oil Calif	31½	32⅝
Un Pacific Corp	36	33⅝
Uniroyal	7⅞	7⅞
United Brands	8⅞	9⅛
US Industries	8⅝	8⅝
US Steel	23¼	23⅝
Utd Technol	34⅜	33⅞
Wachovia	32⅝	32⅞
Warner Lambert	23⅛	23⅞
Wells Fargo	23¼	23
Westnghse Elec	23⅜	23⅜
Weyerhauser	28½	28⅞
Whirlpool	36⅝	35⅝
Woolworth	17¾	17⅞
Xerox Corp	37⅝	35⅞
Zenith	12¾	12⅞

Canadian Prices

	Mar 22	Mar 19
Abitibi	18¾	18½
Alcan Alumin	22¾	22⅜
Algoma Steel	34	33½
Bell Telephone	14½	18¾
Cominco	47¾	46¾
Cons Bathurst	15	15¼
Gulf Oil	12¾	12⅞
Hawker/Sid Can	11⅛	11¼
Hudson Bay Mng	19	18¾
Hudson Bay Oil	48	48
Imasco	43½	42¾
Imperial Oil	22	21⅞
Int Pipe	15¾	15⅞
Mass-Fergsn	2⅞	2⅞
Royal Trust	13½	13⅛
Seagram	65⅞	62⅝
Steel Co	22⅞	22⅝
Thomson N 'A'	23	23
Walker Hiram	19⅞	19½
WCT	13⅞	13⅞

• Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.



BUSINESS NEWS/FOCUS AND COMMENT

PEOPLE

From Sony, some Ah-So semantics

When Akio Morita first visited Britain in 1953, he received "a big shock" on finding the natives were unable to pronounce the name of his Japanese firm, Tokyo Tsoshiu Kogyo Kabushika Kaika. So he and his colleagues sought a suitable alternative to bridge the East-West cultural gap.

Their solution was to explore the Latin dictionary and English vernacular, whence they plundered *sonus* (sound) and a contemporary expression, "sonny boy"; and Mr Morita explained, "since we were a group of sonny boys working in sound and vision, we agreed on the name Sony".

The dedication which has progressed Sony from a company with £125 capital and 20 workers in 1946 to today's multi-billion-pound corporation employing 40,000 staff worldwide, is still inherent in the outlook of its co-founder, chairman and chief executive. Mr Morita believes in competitiveness, worker-management cooperation, but above all in "the joy of participation and achievement".

Sony has tried, he told delegates at the Institute of Directors' annual convention at the Royal Albert Hall yesterday, "to transplant the concept into Western countries . . .".

Crusading in good form

Walter Goldsmith, unashamed patriot, optimist and director general of the institute, was in crusading good form as he lashed the unions not only as "the prime source of unemployment and the biggest obstacle to new employment," but also as "the chief cause of the catastrophic decline of Britain's economy."

Yet he reserved ammunition for boardrooms as well, accusing some managements of spinelessness. He called on members of the institute, whose ranks have swelled by 400 in the last year, to spearhead a new generation of British business, and to enable Britain to become a low-tax, high-incentive and high-pay society.

Guru of all he informs

Our very own high technology guru, Kenneth Baker, demonstrated to the assembled directors that he was indeed the master of his craft and no mean manipulator of the whole range of available information by illustrating his speech with the aid of video display.

Two large screens flanked the information technology minister as he sold the merits



Baker — no mean manipulator

of the new micro-chip age to the masters of British industry. However it was a help that the Royal Albert Hall was designed to push the products of a symphony orchestra and not to sell the benefits of micro-circuitry.

The minister had to read off some of the details on his slides for those who were in the cheaper seats at the back.

Lunchbox legends

The renowned lunchboxes were well in evidence, all 1,500 of them, stacked in every conceivable corner. But where, Sir Keith Joseph demanded, are all women? "This is an almost entirely male audience — we organise things better in the Government these days, " the Secretary of State for Education affirmed.

Perhaps it will all be different next year, when Mrs Thatcher has consented to be the main guest speaker.

Nicholas Cole

NEW APPOINTMENTS

Mr Allan McKay is to be deputy chairman of East Midlands Region of British Gas and Mr George Langshaw deputy chairman of North Western Region.

Mr Richard Freeman has been appointed an assistant director of Charterhouse Japhet.

Mr D J C Berens becomes managing director of London Trust Company to succeed Mr Lionel Rolfe.

Mr W H Forsey has been appointed as deputy chairman, in addition to his duties as chief general manager of the Royal London Mutual Insurance Society.

Sir Guy Fison, recently chairman of Saccone and Speed International, has joined Whitehead Mann as a non-executive director

A secret meeting tried to stave off the 1973 secondary banking crisis

Midnight marathon at the Bank

● In the first of two articles on the crisis which faced Britain's banks, Margareit Reid reconstructs the crucial meeting which Mr Gordon Richardson called to shore up Cedar Holdings in an attempt to stop panic in the City

From 9am on Wednesday, December 19, 1973, until 3am the following day, a sequence of secret meetings took place at the Bank of England. Prominent among those involved were Mr Gordon Richardson the new Governor; Sir (then Mr) Jasper Hollom, the youthful-looking Deputy Governor; Sir (then Mr) Kenneth Cork, the head of the accountancy firm W. H. Cork Gully who was best known as a company doctor and "undertaker"; and a number of key figures from large investing institutions and banks.

The subject was the plight of Cedar Holdings, one of the many secondary or fringe banks which had grown up rapidly alongside the older-established banks and whose failure, it was feared, could have dangerous repercussions throughout the banking system.

Cedar, which *specialized* in the then controversial business of second mortgage lending to individuals and which also held property interests, was on the edge of collapse. It had experienced such a swift outflow of deposits that—unable quickly to reclaim cash against its loans to some 70,000 borrowers — it would be able to survive only if it received immediate major cash backing.

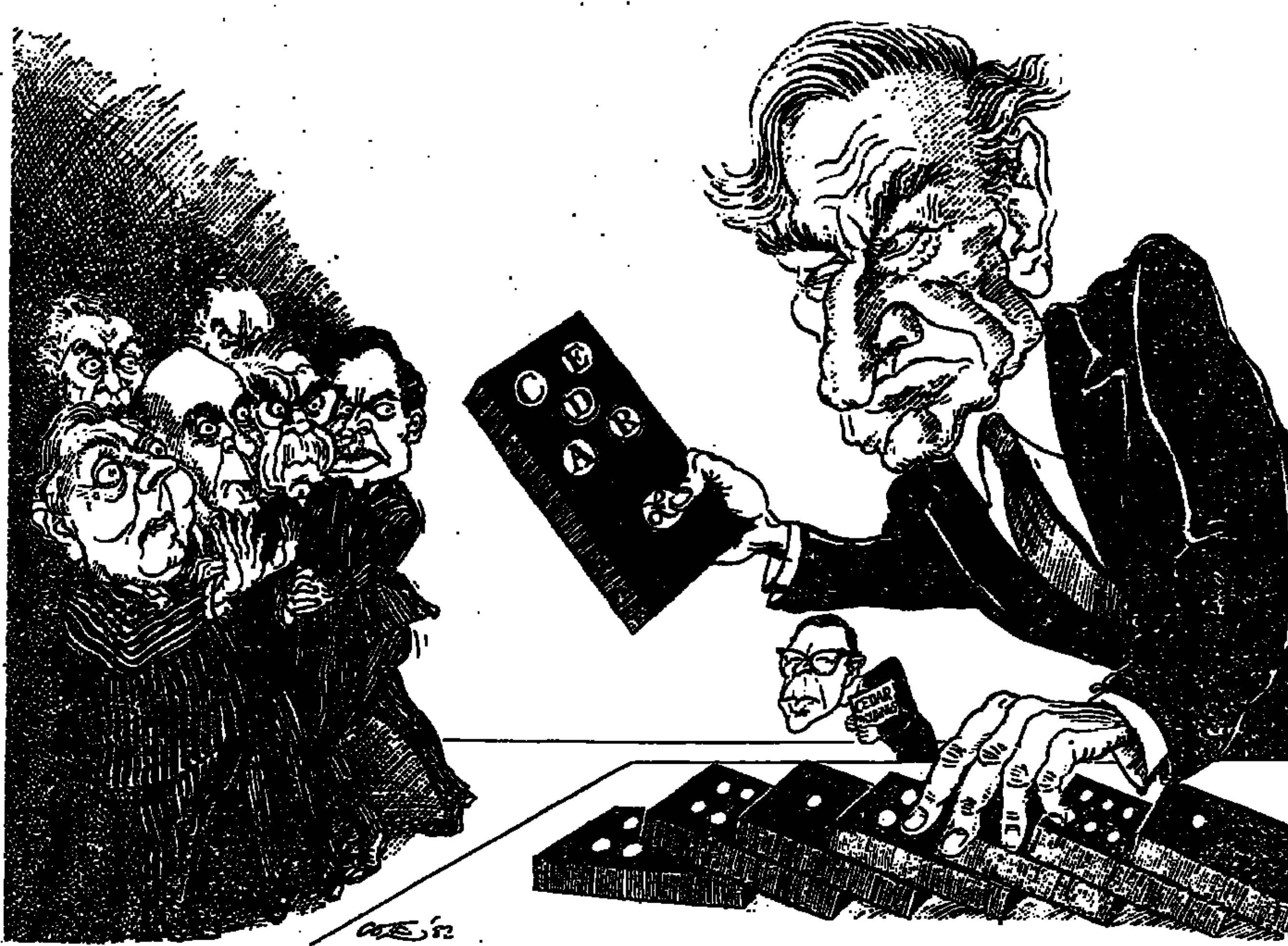
The adverse swing in the fortunes of this very rapidly expanded but previously prospering business had followed a recent tightening in the Government's economic policies, involving a jump in the Bank of England's key minimum lending rate to a record 13 per cent, and, only two days earlier, a tough mini budget from the Conservative Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord (then Mr Anthony) Barber. Cedar's business had also been hit by the repercussions of a crisis three weeks earlier at another secondary bank, London and County securities Group.

It was by no means unprecedented for the Bank of England to concern itself with the problems of a tottering bank. But on this occasion a further important cause for alarm was the danger that Cedar's troubles, if not solved, would be transmitted, through a domino effect, to the many other secondary banks which, with much vulnerable short-term borrowing and many assets tied up in the increasingly troubled property industry, were themselves showing signs of being at risk in the harsher new economic environment. With such a considerable part of the financial sector potentially in jeopardy, who could say what dangers a highly publicized failure might not present for the whole banking system?

A Cedar rescue would require the cooperation of the four institutional investors — Phoenix Assurance and the pension funds of Unilever, the electricity supply industry and the National Coal Board — and of Barclays Bank, Cedar's main clearing bank.

For those cast in the role of rescue party a suite of three rooms on the Bank's first floor was provided. These were the spacious Court Room, which contains a weather vane, at that time registering "deep depression"; the Octagon Room opening into it; and an anteroom. A separate committee room downstairs had been allotted to Cedar's chairman, 72-year-old Mr Jack Morrison, and its other executive directors, including two managing directors, Mr Michael Morrison, the chairman's son, and Mr David Fischer.

Early in the day, Mr Richardson addressed the assembled representatives. On the other side of the table, receiving the governor's appeal — or rather demand — for a support package were top men speaking for the four institutions which had for some years backed the hitherto very profitable Cedar with millions of pounds of share and loan capital. The party included Mr Bill Broadfield of the Union (Unilever) pension fund, who was a non-executive director of Cedar, and Mr Hugh Jenkins, investment manager of the National Coal Board pension funds, who was shortly to join the Cedar board. But on this unusually important occasion the institutions were also represented at a higher level, Phoenix by its chairman, Viscount De L'Isle, who also chaired the large secondary bank, First National Finance Corporation.



The Governor spells it out. Left to right: Viscount De L'Isle, Mr Cob Stenham, Mr David Clement, Mr Hugh Jenkins, Sir Jasper Mollom, Mr Gordon Richardson

Governor urged a rescue

Present too was Mr Cob Stenham, financial director of Unilever and chairman of the Unilever pension fund. Mr Burton Johnson, financial adviser to the Electricity Council, represented the management committee of the electricity supply industry pension fund. Mr David Clement, the Coal Board's finance director who also chaired its pension funds' joint investment subcommittee, joined the gathering a little later in the day, as did Mr Tim Bevan, chairman of Barclays Bank UK management company and afterwards chairman of the Barclays Bank group, and Mr Deryk Vander Weyer, Barclay's senior general manager, who later chaired Barclays Bank UK.

The Governor urged the representatives of the institutions to consider what rescue could be mounted and pressed them to make their response in the light of the more general dangers to be anticipated, were Cedar to be allowed to fail.

The Bank of England was asking them to devise a method of refinancing, as necessary, the whole of Cedar's £72m money book of borrowings.

The Governor and Deputy Governor were insisting — "decreeing" in the words of one of those present — that before the opening of the exchange in the morning — when Cedar's share quotation was due to be suspended — cover must be provided for all the deposits which might be withdrawn. Nothing less could guard against the blow to public confidence which would be produced by panic-stricken small depositors hammering vainly on closed doors for the repayment of their savings or the unpredictable consequences of the big lenders through the money markets being unable to get back deposits they had placed with Cedar.

In short, the assembled party had got to stay in the Bank until the right sort of package was wrapped up.

Phoenix and the electricity pension fund, appeared most willing to respond promptly to the Bank's urging. A more critical response came from the coal board representatives and, perhaps most of all, from the Unilever pension fund chairman. Mr Stenham was for hours not satisfied about the case for the proposed large rescue venture.

As the day went on, the Bank piled on the pressure and some sharp exchanges occurred. One of the blunter conversations was between Mr Stenham and Sir Jasper Hollom. Mr Stenham is quoted as having said "This is immensely complicated — we all need time to think", to which, it is recalled, Sir Jasper replied "You have got half an hour". This was far from well received by Mr Stenham, and he is said to have suggested that the remark would more appropriately have been addressed to one of Sir Jasper's clerks.

Bank piled on pressure

Eventually, however, the representatives of the four big institutions all came round to accepting the need for a rescue package and agreed to make available the required large sums.

The four institutions would provide £50m between them, and Barclays Bank would make £22m available, with the right, broadly, to be repaid ahead of the institutions. It was an essential element in the solution that the institutions would in due course take over the bulk of the companys multi-million pound property portfolio. This would take Cedar out of a business not related to finance and generate cash towards the repayment of the rescue advances.

But now it suddenly became apparent that there were serious hesitations about accepting the proposed rescue package among Cedar's top executive directors, who owned large shareholdings.

Just before 6pm that evening, Sir Kenneth Cork received an urgent summons to go over to the Bank of England.

"There was this gathering about Cedar Holdings, a company I had never even heard of before. Everyone was arguing about what to do, though most of the plan had been hammered out before I got there", he says.

The emergency atmosphere was accentuated by the pervasive physical chill due to the fuel crisis. Many of the negotiators wore their overcoats.

A draft for the rescue package was eventually taken down to the separate gathering of Cedar's chairman, managing and executive directors, who were asked to sign it. They were reluctant. Deadlock threatened, and the time was approaching midnight, only nine-and-a-half hours before the stock exchange was due to open for business

At 11.30pm Sir Kenneth went down to Mr Jack Morrison, Cedar's chairman, and the other executive directors and found them he remembers, ". . . very unhappy. Here was their company, till then very prosperous, suddenly faced with a situation where they felt they had lost their interest".

He returned upstairs an hour later, having obtained their consent, after stressing that the basis of the price offered for the property was more favourable than could be expected from disposal of a collapsed concern's assets.

The package of loans and credit was thus duly wrapped up.

Having cobbled together the £72m support package for Cedar, the embattled bankers snatched a few hours' sleep. But hopes that the developing wider crisis would be damped down by the Cedar rescue quickly proved unjustified. Cedar's share quotation was duly suspended at the start of stock market dealings on the morning of Thursday, December 20, and the news of the rescue package was announced at about the same time. But the public revelation of the crisis at such a sizeable group sent new shock waves through the City, as the extent of the flight of deposits which had been taking place was realized. Rumours of problems at other fringe banks swept through the financial community and, within two-and-a-half hours of the stock exchange's opening, shares of many secondary banks dropped by about a third, wiping millions of pounds off their value.

© Margaret Reid

● Adapted from "The Secondary Banking crisis, 1973-75", to be published tomorrow by The Macmillan Press, price £20. Tomorrow, how much the lifeboat cost.

Where the managing director is only 17

AT WORK: ENTERPRISE

By Ross Davies

A red light snaps on in the studios of Swansea Sound radio station, a wail of electronic music and Stage One, the weekly business programme for young people is under way.

"Welcome to Stage One", says the presenter. "I'm Nigel Day, with current news about young people in the business world, some in business on their own, some in other people's business and some just thinking about business".

Most of the day, Nigel, aged 17, is in the lower sixth form at Morriston Senior Comprehensive School, where next year he hopes to pass "A" levels in mathematics, physics and computer science.

In his spare time, however, and when he is not introducing Stage One, Nigel Day is the managing director of Ultra Feedback, a company with 15 employees mostly of his own age, who make and sell electronic components such as the distortion devices so beloved of the people who play electric guitars.

His company, which has been trading for the past five months, is one of 12 operating in the Swansea area with chairmen, managing directors, treasurers and personnel officers ranging in age from 12 to 19.



Christine Hook, 17, (left) a future manufacturer of rucksacks, being interviewed by Swansea Sound's Nigel Day, also 17, himself the managing director of a company making electronic components.

These companies were established by the youngsters themselves, advised and subsequently supervised by Swansea's municipal Centre for Trade and Industry and a registered national charity, Young Enterprise.

Mr Trevor Williams, a development officer with the centre and the liaison man between the centre, Young Enterprise and the youngsters' companies, says the idea of these companies is "to provide young people with the education in business skills with which to face the future".

Swansea, he explains, developed its own economic development policy, part of which called for some initiatives on behalf of - and by - youth.

Enter Young Enterprise, both a charity and a company limited by a guarantee, founded 20 years ago by the man who is still the honorary treasurer, Mr Walter Salomon, chairman of the merchant banker Rea Brothers.

Two years ago, Young Enterprise's area director, Major John Wharton, approached Mr Roger Warren Evans, director of the Swansea centre, and explained how the enterprise scheme works.

Firstly, a local sponsor, a local authority, a school or a firm is found who can lay on advisers to help willing children start a company which the children themselves will fund through the sale of shares and then operate for a year in part of their spare time.

Young Enterprise helps by providing initial advice and a do-it-yourself "company kit" containing articles and memoranda of association, briefs for the various jobs within the company, share certificates and sales and purchase order forms.

"We began with one pilot company at Ystradgynlais, north of Swansea", says Mr Williams. "It was called Triple Acorn and was run by 20 youngsters between 15 and 19 producing printed tee-shirts."

They were a mixture of schoolchildren and young unemployed, they raised their own share capital from well-wishers, paid rent on premises — and at the end of their year of operation paid a dividend of 43 per cent as well as "corporation tax", a contribution to Young Enterprise, as the legal entity under whose auspices they were trading.

Last year, the number of companies in the Swansea area rose to five, and Mr Williams says advertisements in the local press have brought forward enough interested children to make it possible to start and staff 25 companies.

Throughout Britain this year, Young Enterprise says, there are 600 such companies operating.

Each company must liquidate after a year, although "management" is free to start all over again if they so wish.

One young enterprise which may break through the one-year barrier is Easy Carry, whose principal asset and only employee is 17-year-old Christine Hook.

And the biggest pleasure of business? "The satisfaction of seeing the finished product, it's your baby and it's going to make money.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	13%
Barclays	13%
BCCI	13%
Consolidated Crds.	13½%
C. Hoare & Co	*13%
Lloyds Bank	13%
Midland Bank	13%
Nat Westminster	13%
TSB	13%
Williams & Glyn's	13%

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000 10½%, £10,000 up to £50,000 11%, £50,000 and over 11¼%.

Business Editor

Gilts in buoyant mood

The gilt-edged market continued in good form yesterday, with a rise of 0.49 to 69.55 taking the FT Government Securities index to within 1.06 of last year's "high". Last year's peak did, of course, come shortly after the Budget, following which, gilts fell steadily away to hit a low (60.7) in late October. The hope this time round is that the underlying financial prospects are good enough to sustain the upward trend.

The present bullishness stems from a number of factors: the rather more practical (and accomodating) monetary targets set for the current financial year; the belief that the downward trend in inflation can be sustained, possibly bringing the year-end rate down to 8-9 per cent; and the potential supply shortages of conventional fixed interest stocks as the authorities increase the percentage of funding achieved through index-linked issues.

That said, it is difficult to see this market running away, at least not at this stage. With bank lending to the private sector as high as it has been recently, the domestic monetary background is still not wholly convincing; and most institutional investors may well think twice about committing themselves too heavily to the market ahead of what is expected to be a difficult month for the US money supply in April.

A sharp fall in dollar rates thereafter, could have a profound impact on international interest rates, but no-one is betting too heavily that this is, in fact, the way things will work out. The prospect of the United States inflation rate drifting down to 6-7 per cent suggests that it ought to happen, yet the worry over the incompatibility of fiscal and monetary policy remains.

If, incidentally, United States inflation is heading down towards 6-7 per cent, the German rate to less than 5 per cent, and the Japanese rate to closer 3 per cent, it just re-emphasises how hard the United Kingdom still has to run to stay in the game.

Burton Moving ahead

Burton Group is showing strong signs that its house is now firmly in order. Despite highly competitive and difficult High Street trading for clothing retailers, the group has exceeded all market forecasts, boosting pre-tax profits £5.7m to £14.2m in the half-year to February. Last year it made £16.4m.

Although the figures benefit from a £1.7m profit from property sales, the group's trading profits show a 19 per cent advance in all activities. But the real bonus comes from the virtual elimination of borrowings, which has cut interest charges for the six months from £3.1m to £273,000, and the absence, for the first time, of any extraordinary items. With a similar level of interest charges for the second half, Burton looks on course to make between £20m and £21m pre-tax this year.

Burton seems to have found itself a neat niche in the market place and its growing chain of up-to-date Top Man and Top Shop outlets should benefit strongly from any upturn on consumer demand. Fears that the group would return to its former dull performance after completing the modernization programme look unwarranted. On the lift in the dividend to 2.5p net, the shares shot up 11p to 170p. The historic yield is 5.5 per cent.

Willis Faber Overseas gains

A falling pound works wonders for insurance brokers; with their overseas revenues and sterling expenses. Last week's profits from Sedgwich included a big currency element and Willis Faber—second of the big brokers to report—has benefited likewise. Pretax profits, two-fifths higher at £27.2m, were boosted by about £4m by currency changes.

However thisdoes not explain why Willis, which has aggressively pished up dividends by a quarter, did £2m or so better than the marker expected. Most parts of the group have performed strongly: associates did better, expenses were held to an underlying rise of 13 per cent and investment income has showm a comfortable rise of 30 per cent to £13.4m.

In particular, though, Willis appears to have scored fro, its strength in reinsurance and a number of other importamt broking areas. In local currency terms, brokerage inco,e jas risem by about ££ per cent with growth coming largely from overseas. United Kingdom broking has still managed a small rise in gross revenues despite tthe vicious rate cutting which has seen premiums sliced by up to 20 per cent, but profits here were down.

In the United kingdom, Willis is also claiming a sizable amount of new business and, like Sedgwick, some increase in market share, suggesting that some of the smaller brokers may have been losing out.

Meanwhile, the more widely spread operations such as Willis should best be able to cope with the competitive conditions still ruling in the industry, and there should be further exchange rate benefits to come through too this year.

S Pearson Trying again

The City learns some lessons at least. This time around, the board of S Pearson and Lazards, their in-house advisers will not repeat the mistakes of 1978 when institutional opposition killed off the last bid for the 36.4 per cent minority in Pearson Longman.

Unlike 1978, an announcement of bid discussions has been made at an early stage (albeit forced by an apparent leak), leaving ample time for consultation. Last time S Pearson and Schroder Wagg simply laid a bid on the table.

Second, there will be 1982 profit forecasts from both companies. These should enable shareholders to make an intelligent investment judgment.

Third, there is likely to be a straight offer for the minority, rather than a Scheme of Arrangement requiring the approval of 75 per cent of the total shareholding. This simpler approach to the purchase of the outside holding in Pearson Longman is to be welcomed.

At heart, the rationale for a merger is financial. The fashion in British corporate life is now to centralize operations rather than to give subsidiaries virtual autonomy over profit targets, working capital projections and other management functiions.

The buy-out would also reduce potential conflicts on expansion plans. A rights issue from Pearson Longman for instance, might not be welcomed by the majority shareholder. There has always been a possibility of dilution in S Pearson's holding should the boards disagree fundamentally.

A further, although equally unquantifiable advantage, is that S Pearson as a 100 per cent owner, could consolidate Pearson Longman for tax purposes which could yield material benefits in future years.

All in all, the move is sensible, with the proviso that the terms are right. the events of 1978 were embarrassing to a group which has wide and significant City connexions.

Stock Exchange Prices

Equities advance

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, March 15. Dealings End March 26. § Contango Day, March 29. Settlement Day, April 5.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

MISCELLANEOUS

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
26	13	TACE	17				
121	85	TSL Therm Synd	106	+1	10.0b	9.4	19.5
476	316	Tarmac Ltd	476	+3	23.3	4.9	8.2
220	126	Tate & Lyle	202	+2	16.4	8.1	5.0
607	441	Taylor Woodrow	550	..	19.0	3.5	9.8
400	250	Telephone Rent	336	+3	14.6	4.4	16.7
71	48½	Tesco	64	+1	3.8	5.9	6.9

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) 23 March	Market rates (close) 23 March	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.8000-1.8055	$1.8020-1.8030	0.13-0.23c disc	0.57-0.67c disc
Montreal	$2.1960-2.2010	$2.1985-2.1995	0.45-0.55c disc	1.45-1.55c disc
Amsterdam	4.74½-4.78½fl	4.75-4.76fl	3-2⅞c prem	7-6⅞c prem
Brussels	80.90-81.60f	81.00-81.15f	30-50c disc	85-105c disc
Copenhagen	14.63-14.69k	14.63½-14.64½k	195-275ore disc	690-805 ore disc
Dublin	1.2360-1.2425p	1.2375-1.2385p	60-75p disc	185-205p disc
Frankfurt	4.29-4.33m	4.29½-4.30½m	1⅞-1⅝pf prem	4⅞-4⅝pf prem
Lisbon	126.75-127.75e	127.20-127.50e	65-190c disc	195-415c disc
Madrid	189.25-190.50p	189.85-190.05p	35-60c disc	140-175c disc
Milan	2354-2374lr	2354-2356lr	38-45lr disc	77-87lr disc
Oslo	10.87-10.92k	10.87½-10.88½k	5 prem-80 ore disc	320-405ore disc
Paris	11.25-11.33f	11.26-11.27f	18¾-21¾c disc	32¾-36¾c disc
Stockholm	10.54-10.60k	10.55-10.56k	90-30ore prem	210-150ore prem
Tokyo	439-444y	441-442y	290-250y prem	760-725y prem
Vienna	30.15-30.40sch	30.17-30.22sch	15-12gro prem	33-28gro prem
Zurich	3.41-3.44½f	3.41½-3.42½f	2⅞-2⅝c prem	6⅞-6⅝c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was down 0.1 at 91.2

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 13%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 13⅛ Low 13

Week Fixed: 13⅛-13

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	12²³⁄₃₂	2 months	12¹³⁄₁₆
3 months	12½	3 months	12⁷⁄₁₆

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	13⅛-13¹⁄₃₂	1 month	13⅞
2 months	12¹⁵⁄₁₆-12⅞	2 months	13⁵⁄₁₆
3 months	12⅝-12½	3 months	13⅛
6 months	12⅝-12¾	6 months	13⁵⁄₁₆

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	14⅛-13⅞	7 months	13½-13¼
2 months	14-13¾	8 months	13½-13¼
3 months	13⅞-13⅝	9 months	13½-13¼
4 months	13¾-13½	10 months	13½-13¼
5 months	13⅝-13⅜	11 months	13½-13¼
6 months	13½-13¼	12 months	13½-13¼

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates (%)

1 month	13⅝-13⅛	6 months	13¼-12⅞
3 months	13¹⁵⁄₃₂-13¹¹⁄₃₂	12 months	13¼-13⅛

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	13⅝	3 months	13⅝
7 days	13⅝	6 months	13⅝
1 month	13⅝	1 year	13½

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 13⅝-13½ Close 14

1 week	13²³⁄₃₂-13⅝	6 months	13½-13⅜
1 month	13¾-13¹¹⁄₁₆	9 months	13½-13⅜
3 months	13⁹⁄₁₆-13½	12 months	13½-13⅜

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 14 6 months 14

Finance House Base Rate 15%

Other Markets

Australia	1.7030-1.7160
Bahrein	0.6765-0.6795
Finland	8.2685-8.3085
Greece	110.75-112.75
Hongkong	10.5075-10.5475
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.5120-0.5150
Malaysia	4.1895-4.2195
Mexico	80.50-81.50
New Zealand	2.3155-2.3355
Saudi Arabia	6.1415-6.1715
Singapore	3.8150-3.8450
South Africa	1.8735-1.8885

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.4540-1.4560
+ Canada	1.2193-1.2195
Netherlands	2.6350-2.6380
Belgium	44.91-44.96
Denmark	8.12-8.13
West Germany	2.3840-2.3850
Portugal	70.50-70.70
Spain	105.30-105.40
Italy	1305-1307
Norway	6.0350-6.0450
France	6.2520-6.2550
Sweden	5.85-5.86
Japan	244.35-245.85
Austria	16.76-16.78
Switzerland	1.8940-1.8950

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
+ Canada $1 : US $0.8202-0.8204

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 14½-15½; seven days, 14⁷⁄₁₆-14¹¹⁄₁₆; one month, 14½-14¾; three months, 14⅝-14⅞; six months, 14¹¹⁄₁₆-14¹⁵⁄₁₆.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $327 (an ounce); pm, $329.25 close, $329.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $331-335 (£183.5-184.50).
Sovereigns (new): $78-79 (£43.25-43.75).

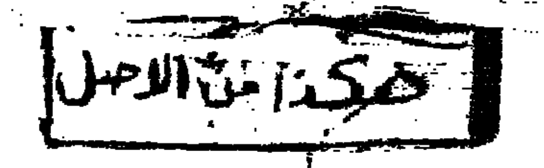
• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. e Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Amersham International 25p Ord (142)	200+1
Baillie Gifford Japan Trust 25p Ord (100)	73
Computer and Systems Eng 20p Ord (225)	230+2
Cussins Property Group 20p Ord (82)	81
Exchequer 13¾% 'A' 1987 (j)	260+½
Fleet Holdings 20p Ord	26+½
Good Relations Group 10p Ord (61a)	73
Hardanger Properties 10p Ord (100a)	110
Lee Valley Water 9½% Red Pf 1988 (†b)	£12+¼
Newmarket Co 1981) Ltd $0.05 (£3.05)	226+5
Oceonics 10p Ord (130a)	163+5
Osprey Assets 25p Ord	50
Owners Abroad 10p Ord (10a)	25¼+¼
Peek Holdings 7p Ord	13½
Speyhawk 10p Ord (115)	140
Television South West 5p Ord	18
Treasury 3% 1987	£67¾+½
Treasury 2% Index Linked 1988 (†h)	£30
Treasury 2½% Index Linked 2011 (†)	£29-½

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
First Castle Electronic (30‡)	May 5	23 prem
St Georges Group (74‡)	May 6	27½ prem

Issue price in parentheses. • Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a unlisted securities market. b. £10 paid. f fully paid. g £40 paid. h £30 paid. i £35 paid. j £55 paid. k Issued in units of sixteen shares and £5 nominal loan stock at £9 per unit.



SPORT

CRICKET

Why the ICC must take up S African gauntlet

From John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent, Cape Town, March 23

When I came to South Africa a *fortnight* ago I hoped that somehow some good might come out of the still unfinished tour by the English cricketers. Today I leave for home, still believing that it may.

But how? Perhaps it will oblige the International Cricket Conference to apply themselves more resolutely to the problem of South Africa. Could they not send here, with less hassle, the multiracial side that their representatives, in March 1979, proposed they should? Unless something of this sort happens there will be no stopping South Africa offering, not necessarily successfully, further enoumous sums of money *to* buy off as many as possible of the world's best players.

Already Australia have moved to make it more difficult for their own Test team to come here without being in breach of contract, which the Englishmen are not. The Australians have done so under the prompting of their Government. There has been a closing of official ranks. *It would be surprising, too, if the* odium to which Gooch and the rest of them have been subjected were not *to prove a deterrent* even to cricketers with the chance of becoming wealthy *overnight.*

It is the case that further tours like this one have been made less likely, because of the offence that has been given, and the ICC do nothing constructive, the momentum which the South African Cricket Union have managed, in *the face* of fierce difficulties, to create will be lost.

In practice cricket in South Africa is still less integrated than I had hoped to find it. But that is through no fault of the SACU'S. It is because of the tactics of Hassan Howa, more even than those of the Government. Mr Howa and his followers, most of them Indians and Coloureds but with a sprinkling of whites, under the banner of the South African Council of Sport (SACOS), see sport as providing them with a powerful political weapon — less costly than *strikes,* more *peaceful* than bombs.

When the multiracial SACU were being formed Mr Howa gave them his support — some say he would have accepted to become their first president — but he is now their most implacable opponent. If, after leaving school, you want to play mixed cricket in South Africa you can, *but only under* the auspices of SACU if you wish to avoid political commitment.

If you play what some call "political cricket" for Mr Howa's South African Cricket Board you are more or less forbidden to visit the Test match grounds. Those who tire of the politics of the SACB usually give up the *game; very few* transfer their allegiance to the SACU. It is a situation *in* which many of the best non-white cricketers are lost to the first-class game and deprived of the best facilities. It will change not when Mr Howa retires but only with the ending of apartheid.

One big legislative obstacle to *mixed sport* is about to be removed. Permits are no longer needed for the races to play together and to belong to the same clubs. The autonomy of the various sporting unions has come to be recognized and respected as it never was a few years ago. What South Africa's main opposition party feel, and they are pledged to the ending, without reservation, of apartheid, *is that* tours to South Africa could provide encouragement for further relaxations. Mr Howa disagrees. For him it has to be all or nothing.

The national chairman of the Progressive Federal Party, that is the opposition, admits to "a degree of humiliation" in the way the present tour came about. Better, he says, that England should be allowed to come outright, or that an official multiracial side should be sent — a possibility which he considers remote but not entirely out of the question. He talks of the resources available for promoting cricket in South Africa and of the possibility of a cricket explosion, generated by white coaches, among the country's 25m blacks; whose consuming sporting interest at the moment is football.

I suppose no event in the whole history of sport would ever have been more dramatic than the arrival in South Africa of an official West Indian cricket team. An impossible dream? It must be, I am afraid.

Meanwhile the SACU will continue their fight against heavy odds to keep the game going and the standard high. In 1970, after South Africa had beaten Australia seven times within three years, there were 12 primary schools in Bloemfontein, the heartland of Afrikanerdom, which *played cricket. Now there* is none, though after the televising of these South African Breweries matches it is hoped that one or two will start again.

I shall be happy to return to England today. So, I think, shall the English players. Their hearts are not wholly in the cricket. They canot be. Yet those who are here have come to know more about South Africa than most of their critics.

I wish they had done something, when they have not been playing and travelling, about getting into the townships. It would not have been easy but it could have been done. What was always going to be a profoundly controversial tour has been marked by thoroughly bad public relations.

Daring, avaricious, wilful — the players were all these when they signed their contracts. But they did so, I believe, without any sense of disloyalty, never realizing, until after they were committed, that what they were doing could create such a dire *financial crisis for the English* counties. Naive, yes; contemptible, no. Wishing now that they had never done it? Some of them, for sure.

Last chance: The English XI have possibly *their* best chance of a first victory tomorrow when they meet a depleted South African team in a final one-day match. *Mike Procter, who won the* bowling prize in the first of the three one-day fixtures, is out with an injured knee and Clive Rice will not bowl because of an injured neck.

South Africa have made two changes from the team who drew with the English XI in the second four-day match last weekend, Garth le Roux and Kenny Watson replacing Stephen Jeffries and Denys Hobson.

ENGLISH XI: From: *G A Gooch, G Boycott, W Larkins, D Amiss, A P E Knott, P Willey, G W Humpage, A Sidebottom, J K Lever, D L Underwood, M Hendrick, L B Taylor, C Old.

SOUTH AFRICA: B A Richards (captain), S J Cook, P N Kirsten, R G Pollock, C B Rice, A P Kuiper, A J Kourie, R V Jennings, G S Le Roux, V A P van der Bijl, W K Watson.

The Australian Government have supported the three-year suspension of the English cricket rebels. Tony Street, Minister for Foreign Affairs, said their tour of South Africa was not only a clear breach of the Gleneagles agreement, it also placed in jeopardy the Commonwealth Games in Brisbane in September.

BADMINTON

Facing the Chinese wall game

By Richard Eaton

Since the early 1970s, badminton has waited for the day the Chinese would come the the all-*England championships* sponsored by John Player. Today at Wembley arena that day has arrived. The reaction they should elicit is a mixture of opposites — admiration for their suprisingly communicative and wonderfully trained players and apprehension as to what their realistic imitations of a moving brick wall *might do the the game. Badminton* is unlikely to be quite the same again.

It seems very likely that a Chinese woman, probably Zhang Ailing, will win the women's singles. They are favourites too to win the women's doubles, even though England's celebrated world champions, Nora Perry and *Jane Webster,* are topseeded in defence of their title.

The ebullient Mrs Perry and the enigmatic but brilliant Miss Webster can at their best beat any of the Chinese players, but to win the title again they must beat three of them. To expect that is probably expecting too much of them. What would be nice is for *the English pair to prove that* Chinese women are not unbeatable.

The Chinese men, it seems, *certainly* are not. This means that the outcome of the men's singles, the men's doubles and the mixed doubles is in doubt. A decade ago, had the Chinese decided to join in, they would *proably have won everthing* except the mixed, which is England's traditional strength. Mrs Perry, in partnership with Mike Tredgett, will be a genuine favourite to hang on the this title.

The longer monopoly can be resisted, the better. China provided every finalist in the *world table-tennis championships* last year and used that occasion to display their distaste for individual competition. The possibility that barren rituals might disfigure the all-England championships is real, for the same thing happened in the Danish Open only last week. The Indonesians, hitherto the leading badminton nation, should offer the strongest resistance. Liem Swie King, the men's singles holder, has been kept in wraps most of the season in preparation for the challenge of China's Luan Jin, Chen Chang-jie and Han Jian, ad there are at least three Indonesian pairs capable of winning the men's doubles.

GOLF

Ladies steal the limelight

By John Hennessy, Golf Correspondent

The Ladies claimed the limelight on the first say of the Sunningdale Foursomes yesterday. Five pairs drawn from the distaff side were entered and four have moved on to the third round. The single casualty was the professional combination of Vanessa Marvin and Stephanie Jolly.

There were, too, some thumping margins, eight and seven for the Welsh amateurs, Vicki Thomas and her sister, Mandy Rawlings; four and two (first round) and eight and six for the English professionals, Christine Langford and Mickey Walker; and six and five for the Irish Curtis Cup players, Maureen Madill and Mary McKenna. An English amateur pair, Janet Coulsby and Claire Waite, won on the last green.

Stephen Roberts and Raymond Mathew, professional and assistant respectively, seemed shellshocked when they capitulated on the eleventh green, spared a nine and seven defeat through the generosity of a conceded putt from a long way out.

The Welsh women were in stupendous form and were level par for the 11 holes played, using the men's tees. They received strokes at seven of the holes played and profited from them to win all seven. They halved two and won two of the holes where they received no advantage.

Turning seven up in 37, one over par, they won the next with a superb birdie four. The tenth measures 463 yards but for all Mrs Thomas's diminutive stature, five feet nothing, she provided her sturdier sister, only 17 years old, with a sufficiently advanced launching pad for Mandy to thrash a three-wood only just short of the green, though fading unluckily into a bunker. Mrs Thomas then came out of the sand to three feet and down went the putt.

The holders, Gordon Brand, a recruit to the professional ranks, and Alan .uddon, suffered the common experience of last year's ecstasy transformed into this year's agony. They were beaten in the first round by David Regan and Stephen Barr.

It was a fine match with never mere than a hole between them; but it was the challengers who had their noses in front on the eighteenth. A fluffed chip by Regan threatened their half in five, Brand having missed the fairway off the tee; but he responded wiith a precise putt from six feet when Barr gave him the chance.



Neil Coles in play at Sunningdale yesterday.

Results at Sunningdale

FIRST ROUND: M G Galwey and G Scarfield 2 and 1 G Kidd and T Spurgeon, P Barber and S Bennott 9 and 7 P Williams and G Williams; T Pinner and D Harrison 5 and 4 R Webb and M Turner; S J Gough and W R Painter 5 and 4 D Johnson and G Johnson.

G J H Legoux and S Goddard 19th N B J Fick and B N Whipham; F Hill and M Few disq M G King and M H Dixon; A Stickley and R Willson 2 and 1 M I Williams and C Osborne; J Hamilton and Mrs J Hamilton 4 and 3 R Sergeant and T Barter.

G C Norton and D Gille 1 hole D J Carroll and P G Franklin; C R Dell and M A D Lovegrove w.o. R Troake and R Greenaway; P Brown and S Hoatson 3 and 1 P Griffiths and S Pearman; J Huggan and P Gallagher 7 and 6 P R Sparks and S Barns.

G M Dunsire and R Lee 1 hole Miss A Middleton and N Job; K Norton and R Richards 5 and 4 P Stowe and M Stupple; M A Burridge and J Ambridge 3 and 2 C Strange and A Stubbs; A C Rattue and T P A Clements 3 and 1 G Everett and F J Coutts.

R Newberry and R Joyce 2 and 1 R F Wooller and G Gledhill; H J Evans and J R Jones 19th M I Kirby and G Wilson; B M Smith and S Ostrom w.o. A Durbin and J Durbin; I Young and T Underwood 2 and 1 K P Spurgeon and L Farmer.

Miss C Langford and Miss M Walker 4 and 2 F D Letford and R Allen; A L Strange and E P Barnett 5 and 4 A Roe and P R Wilson; K Brake and G Edmunds 3 and 2 B Patterson and D Burrow; I A Grant and F Kiddie 2 holes M Barr and G Harrison.

A Lees and G Hobbs 6 and 5 M Bennett and G Border; C Deloy and D Small 9 and 8 A Daniel and Mrs A Geme; A P Parr and J Nudds 7 and 6 C Harraway and C Goesing-Richardson; A Egford and B V White 4 and 3 S R Hobbs and P F Walker.

R J Park and T Lane 20th N J Adams and C Jones; V R Elvidge and K Benson 2 holes G Atkinson and G Alliss; D Regan and S Barr 1 hole G Brand and A Lyddon; J M H Fisher and C De Bruin 5 and 3 G Drummond and A Montgomery.

SECOND ROUND: Miss J Soulsby and Miss C Waite 2 holes P G Way and K Ashdown, P Taylor and K Marwell 2 and 1 Miss J Smurthwaite and N Jordan, D McClelland and N Coles 6 and 5 M S White and R G R Watkins; A Carter and N Newman 7 and 5 P Howard and S Midward

A P Broadway and G Derkson 6 and 5 N Wichelow and J Teixeira, M Blainey and M Wall wo K R MacDonald (Chislehurst) and R Cameron; R Whitehead and D Simpson 3 and 2 I Westcott and P Cannings, I Grant and A Reynolds 1 hole M C Hughesdon and Mrs J Chapman.

Morgan and R Percival 19th J Little and Mrs W Woolridge. C Strathearn and Miss W Aitken 3 and 2 R Foreman and M Foreman; I Bailey; G Harris and G Hawkings w.o. G McKay and D Paskett; O Browne and H Spencer 19th J Weir and C Davies, P Green and C Mitchell 1 hole C Holdworth and P Golding; S Blight and R Wilkins 1 hole M Ruth and S Boulden.

C Gough and D Turner 1 hole S Adwick and D Sheppard; C Cox and J Bennett 4 and 2 J Arnold and B Finch; R Wyer and I Reed 2 and 1 I Donnelly and N Davis; M Stokes and S Jackson 3 and 2 G M hunt and A Summers; S A Thiel and A Drake 4 and 3 G L Hunt and R A Brown; Miss M A McKenna and Miss M Madill 6 and 5 T J Greenwood and F L K Clapp; L Platts and C Platts 2 and 1 G Thompson and A J McDonald; J Baldwin and M McLean 6 and 5 G Cox and K Scarr.

Barber and Bennett 3 and 1 Galway and Scarfield; Pinner and Harrison 3 and 2 Gough and Painter; Hill and Few 2 and 1 Legoulx and Goddard; Stickley and Willison 4 and 3 Hamilton and Mrs Hamilton.

Dell and Lovegrove 1 hole Norton and Richards; Huggan and Gallagher 4 and 3 Brown and Hoatson; Rattue and Clements 3 and 2 Burridge and Ambridge.

R A Latham and G Pook 2 and 1 C Hepdon and Miss L Davies; P M P Townsend and I M Stungo 3 and 1 J R Freeman and R E Freeman; S Geddes and S Roberts 1 hole, M Landsborough and T Packham, P Morley and R Burgess 2 and 1 C W Green and D Marsh

P Longmore and L G Noakes 1 hole D Bristow and Miss C Haylar; J Nelson and C Jepson 2 holes D Williams and C Tucker; D Ray and D Scanlan 1 hole D A Gannicliff and R Lawrence ; M Sharman and M Sharman 2 and 1 R Williams and A Martin.

T Parker and M Wiggins 1 hole G, Davies and C Clarke; B A Price and A Campbell 4 and 2, D Hudspith and D Winchester, J C Davies and Mrs C Caldwell 6 and 4, K Bull and P Chapman, D Wood and P Mayo 3 and 2, J M Tomsett and T C Dungate

M Smedley and G Brown 1 hole, D Webb and S Wood, H W Muscroft and D G Muscroft 5 and 4, D J McFadden and M Henbury, G Reynolds and B J Connor 20th, S Lew and G Bothwell; R Wynn and K Robson 3 and 1, T Rouse (unattached) and M Ellsworthy.

Miss M Rawlings and Mrs V Thomas 8 and 7 R G Mathew and S Roberts; K A MacDonald and Mrs V Martin; 5 and 4 Miss S Jolly and Miss V Marvin; J C Robson and A Gillard 4 and 3 J Cristine and Mrs J Nicholson, B Lane and R Fish 5 and 4 A Hall and J Todd.

S Watkins and R Weedon 3 and 2 A I Maclaren and J Spurling. N A Dorey and A D Hope w o. P Smith and P Mitchell; C Clark and K Williams 19th M Lawrence and G Will; G Torbett and R Smith 5 and 4 J S Burns and J Gullecarien.

Newberry and Joyce 4 and 2 Evans and Jones; Young and Underwood 7 and 6 Smith and Ostram; Miss Langford and Miss Walker 8 and 6 Strange and Barnett; Frant and Kiddie 3 and 2 Brake and Edmunds

Deloy and Small 3 and 2 Lees and Mrs Hobbs; Par and Nudds 3 and 1 Egford and White; Park and Lane 3 and 2 Elvidge and Benson; Regan and Barr 4 and 3 Fisher and De Bruin.

BOXING

Magri title bout plan is rejected

Terry Lawless, the manager of Charlie Magri, said yesterday his man needed another bout before there could be thoughts of a match with the new world *champion,* Ricardo Cardona, of Columbia. "If Charlie comes through alright and Cardona still wants to come here then that is fine," Lawless said. He knew nothing about a proposed title fight in London in June.

Magri lost his place as the number one challenger when he was surprizingly knocked out by Juan Diaz *last October* and failed to impress in hjis comeback last month against another Mexican Cipriano Arreola.

Lawless said: "too many people have written Charlie off. He fights like a Mexican going on the attack and that means when he gets caught he is caught hard, but one knockout has not finished his career."

Cardona, aged 30, took the world Boxing Council title from Antonio Avelar of Mexico, with a first round knockout, and Lawless commented: "It shows Avelar is human like Charlie. He probably thought he was in for an easy defence and relaxed too much. "I would not be surprised *if Cardona wanted* to come to London because all flyweights know that Charlie would provide them with a big pay day because he is one of the few big attractions around."

Meanwhile, it has been announced that an undefeated American heavyweight, Greg Page, will fight veteran com*patriot,* Jimmy Young, on May 2 for an early chance at a world championship.

Page, aged 23, who has stopped 16 of his 18 opponents, is ranked the number two contender for Mike Weaver's World Boxing Association title and number three contender for Larry Holmes's World Boxing Council championship.

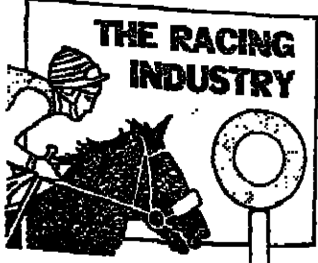
Young, who is 33, has won his last five contests. He is best known for having lost a close points decision to Muhammad Ali in a 1976 title bout. An American venue for the fight will be announced later. — Reuter.

Correction

In an article headlined "No funds for Aintree" in yesterday's 'Times' we incorrectly quoted Lord Plummer as saying that £11.5 of Levy Board funds would be allocated to capital works on racecourses. The figure should have been £1.5m.

Unit Trust Prices This table is published on Wednesday and Saturday.

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Part II: Glamour of Royal Ascot and soaring bloodstock prices are a thin layer of icing on an inadequate cake — an economic analysis shows few are thriving

Looking beneath the frills of affluence

Peter Greenland



Suresh Karadia





THE GOOD LIFE AT THE TOP

Piggott taking the hot line to yet another fortune. Above and right: Will the champagne of Cheltenham and Ascot fall flat as the recession continues to bite?

By Michael Seely

For the man who takes only a cursory interest in racing it appears to be a world of riches and glamour. The pomp and pageantry of Royal Ascot and the excitements of Derby day and the Grand National; a world where last year's Derby winner, Shergar was syndicated for £10m. And all last autumn news of records being broken daily at the fashionable bloodstock sales.

International buyers flocked to Newmarket to spend a total of 41,415,380 guineas at the six sales held by Tattersalls. On September 30, 1981 a bay yearling colt by Mill Reef was sold for a record price of 640,000 guineas. A total of 378 yearlings auctioned at the October premier sales averaged 42,195 guineas, an increase of about 58 per cent on the total of comparable sales in 1980. And all this lavish expenditure took place against a background of continuing recession and rising unemployment.

This activity at the top end of the market has little to do with the general financial state of the industry, which like most businesses is facing the effects of the downturn in the economy. Let us therefore examine the structure of racing and also pose the question of who foots the bill and who reaps the harvest.

Responsibility to the punter

Racing is administered jointly by the Horserace Betting Levy Board and the Jockey Club. The Levy Board is responsible for collecting the levies from the bookmakers and the Tote and then, in conjunction with the Jockey Club, deciding how these funds should be allocated. When this decision has been reached the Jockey Club takes over and gets down to its business of the day to day conduct of the sport.

There are roughly 8,500 owners of over 12,000 horses in training. On the Flat in 1981 a proportion of these horses raced for a total of £19,783,948. Roughly speaking the levy provided 50 per cent of this amount, the owners 25 per cent and the racecourses and sponsors 12½ per cent apiece.

The Levy Board and the owners are their principal contributors. Not only does the Levy Board provide this large slice of the prize-money cake, it also distributes as much money again towards such diverse projects as capital improvements and general assistance to racecourses; assistance in maintaining the integrity of racing and for veterinary and scientific education.

There is hardly any branch of the industry which does not receive some help. On Monday, Lord Plummer announced that Levy Board funds would not be used to save Aintree racecourse, but that money would be made available to assist smaller courses.

It is important to realise that the Levy Board's contribution comes from the punter and not from the bookmakers or the Tote.

These two bodies are in the business mainly for their own interest — although they are generous sponsors — which in the case of the bookmakers is to show a profit to their shareholders.

Their other role is that of tax gatherers, most of this tax going to the Inland Revenue and a small proportion being returned to racing. Both the Levy Board and the Jockey Club are well aware of their responsibility to the punter and do their best to ensure that racing is fairly run and that there is an abundance of competitive sport.

It is the owners who provide nearly all the employment for the 20,000 who work in the industry. This is apart from their contribution to prize money. It is estimated that annually owners pour £70m into racing's coffers.

So what do they get out of it? Apart from the top five per cent of owners, precious little. John Biggs, the chairman of the Racehorse Owners Association says: "In 1980 the top five per cent of owners won 75 per cent of the total prize money available. The next 30 per cent took most of the rest leaving virtually nothing for the remaining 65 per cent."

The fact Micheal Stoute and Henry Cecil, the two leading trainers in 1981, won £1,312,144 for their patron, about 10 per cent of the total prize money available on the Flat that year for itself.

Most top trainers are earning a good living and it is expensive to keep a horse in one of their stables. One of these trainers with 120 horses in his yard charges £105 per week per horse plus £10 a week for blacksmith's and veterinary fees. On top of this there are entrance fees, travelling expenses an insurance, to mention but a few extra items. Insurance premiums run out at about three per cent of the estimated value of the horse.

Such a trainer would be employing about 60 staff at an average wage of £84 per week. This would account for under 50 per cent of his total turnover, which would be in the region of about £750,000 per annum. Apart from what he charges, the trainer would also officially receive 10 per cent of both win and place money during the season. He would also receive in most cases a commission on the horses sold out of his stable and invariably a nomination or a share in a stallion that he has helped the owner to promote. The successful modern trainer is something of an entrepreneur, who has not only to turn out winners but also to sell himself in the market place in order attract owners with heavy purchasing power and horses with classic-winning blood flowing through their veins. This man's existence contrasts sharply with the smaller trainer, as can be seen from the article on Ron Atkins below.

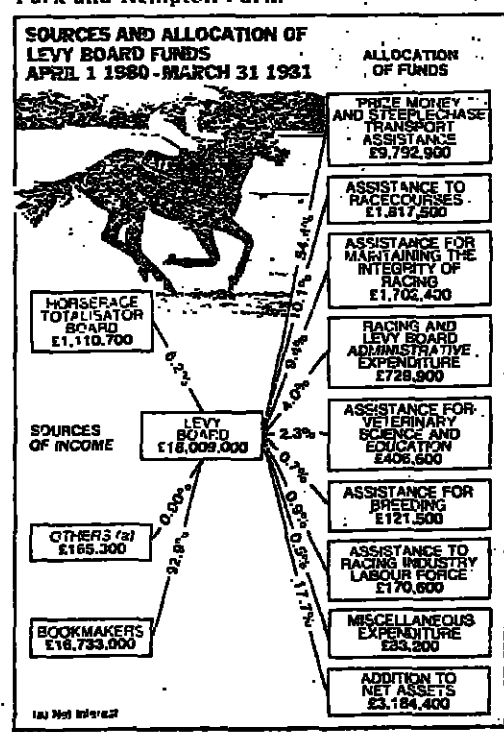
As with the trainers it is only comparatively few jockeys who make a fat living. Flat race jockeys receive £29 per ride, their jumping counterparts £39.50. They also receive a percentage of the value of the races they have won — on the Flat between four and a half per cent and five per cent and over the sticks about six per cent. Additional presents from owners are the rule rather than the exception.

A top flight jockey might earn £120,000 a year, but a leading steeplechase rider would do well to accumulate £60,000. And this of course applies only to a select few. Possibly 20 jockeys on the Flat would earn a prosperous living, but in steeplechasing only the top half dozen.

The breeders are the men who supply the raw material for racing. There again it is only a few who skim off the cream. And the astronomical figures realised at the October Premier Yearling sales give a distorted view of the picture. The average price realised at this auction in 1981 was 42,195 guineas. Home-bred stock averaged 29,348 guineas compared with an average of 44,261 guineas for Irish and foreign-bred stock.

An analysis of the other yearling sales shows a disturbing picture. At the second Newmarket sales the average price was 8,068 guineas and at Doncaster 6,912 guineas. But the middle price, that is to say the money paid for the yearling who is half way down the lots sold, was 5,600 guineas at Newmarket and 5,000 guineas at Doncaster. And it has been estimated that the cost of putting a yearling in the sale ring is about £7,000, excluding stallion fees and the depreciation of the mare.

Now for the racecourses. All courses represent an under-utilisation of plant and the return on the capital involved is negligible. Apart from courses such as Ascot, Newmarket and York few would be considered economically viable. Tim Nelligan is the managing director of United Racecourses, who control Epsom, Sandown Park and Kempton Park.



"Epsom is entirely dependent on Derby day", Mr Nelligan says. "Kempton has possibilities but Sandown is the only one of our courses that is viable in ordinary commercial terms. In other words we make an acceptable 15 per cent return on capital. But this is mainly due to such activities as exhibitions and outside functions. We could not possibly achieve this target if we relied on racing. Quite honestly it hardly matters at all if we race on unprofitable days. Of course we want to race to help with the levy, but as far as we are concerned we are lucky to break even most of the time."

The other contributors to prize money, the sponsors, are now an indispensable part of the scene. Their contributions in 1981 amounted to a total of £2,684,863. The sport would be in an even worse position than it is already without their continued support.

We have already stated that the owners and the punters are the mainstay of the industry. Are they getting a fair deal? The most general criticism levelled against the Levy Board and the Jockey Club is that too much money is given to classic and pattern races and that support to those in need is by and large neglected.

Subsidizing the rich

As to the rights of the punter, critics of the present policy point out that it is politically immoral that the hard earned-money deducted from the backer should be used to subsidize the rich owners and breeders, who are well capable of looking after themselves. But surely this is an emotive point of view.

As long as the backer gets a fair run for his money and competitive racing to bet on, his needs are being catered for. And do not forget that 10 times more than the money he pays in tax goes to the Exchequer compared with that returned to the sport. This is the root cause of the problem. In France and in other countries the racing industry receives a far larger proportion of the betting take thereby ensuring a more equitable distribution of prize money.

So whatever their critics may say the authorities in this country are faced with an impossible dilemma. If we are to maintain our role as a major racing power, most of the available prize money will have to continue to be devoted to the prestige races. This policy has been modified to some extent. In the next prize money scheme a higher proportion of the funds available will be devoted to the middle range of events than to the classic and pattern races.

There is not enough money to be distributed for everyone to be satisfied. It is as simple as that. And as no government is in the habit of reducing taxation, particularly in the present economic climate, the situation appears likely to remain the same, with most of the racing industry going through an even tougher time than it is at present and the strong inevitably continuing to profit at the expense of their weaker brethren.

Make or break year for a floundering small-time trainer

By John Karter, Racing Editor

A time bomb is ticking away beneath Ron Atkins's world. It has nothing to do with the fact that his stables at the picturesque Surrey village of Elstead are surrounded by Ministry of Defence land where soldiers act out the business of war. Atkins himself has primed the device which is set to go off around June. After four years of struggle to eke out a living from the increasingly stony ground of racehorse training he has decided that this current National Hunt season will be make or break for him.

Many successful trainers are born to the profession and some have lucrative family businesses to fall back on in hard times. Atkins had neither advantage. In racing terms he was hardly bred for the job, being by a cobbler out of a chorus girl. But, being small and tough (he considered a career as a boxer after becoming a schoolboy champion), he was ideally equipped by nature for a career as a jockey.

After a broken cheekbone, nose, seven collarbones, 13 ribs, hands and feet, fingers and toes, and a leg (which earlier in the season kept him out of action for two and a half months), as well as numerous bouts of concussion and an ear almost ripped off, his decision four years ago to train as well as ride clearly came as much from the head as the heart. Atkins wanted a ready-made alternative in the event of one fall too many bringing an end to his riding career.

Atkins charges £75 per week to train a horse (as with all stables, shoeing and vets bills are extra). His charge covers basic expenses, and is calculated to attract owners who cannot afford better-known yards, rather than to make a profit.

Basic expenses are items like foodstuffs, bedding, tack, rates and wages and all of these, of course are subject to inflation. Atkins pays, for example, £100 per ton for hay against £35 when he started four years ago.

The "killers" are the hidden expenses which a small trainer has to bear himself or run the risk of frightening owners away. For example, one of the naughtier inmates of Atkins's stable chews up rugs as soon as they are put on his back. New ones cost at least £20.

Then there is entertaining: a trainer is expected as part of the service to act the host at the racecourse to the owner and his often numerous friends. Recently Atkins ran two horses at Folkestone. After paying for his petrol, meals and rounds of drinks for two sets of owners he was some £30 out of pocket.

Perhaps the greatest problem facing the small trainer, though, is the slow-paying owner. The bigger man can afford to wait for his fees, but for a man like Atkins it is crippling. Earlier this year he took matters into his own hands when, after taking legal advice, he exercised his "lien" on a horse, whose owner owed him several thousand pounds, he claims,

Peter Greenland



Ron Atkins: Needs one outstanding horse to elevate him to the big time.

and sold the animal at Ascot Sales for £1,000.

The police were called in, but as Atkins had filled in the sales forms in the proper way several weeks previously, they were satisfied that the matter was civil one. It seems absurd that such desperate action should be necessary, but there is no doubt that some owners do abuse the system.

It is difficult to imagine how a man like Atkins can ever hope to make ends meet. Even lowering fees below break-even point will not lure leading owners, who prefer to pay more and send their horses to the leading trainers. But that is not where the big money lies anyway. Just as the remarkable Heighlin was the making of another former jump jockey, David Elsworth, when he started training, what Atkins needs to make the breakthrough is one outstanding racehorse.

Apart from the obvious publicity and increase in reputation there is a share in the prize money and in the case of flat racing a share in the horse's stud fees, which can be enormous. Once you are a leading trainer you can insist — as some do — on up to a 20 per cent share of prize money instead of the official 10 per cent. You can charge owners commission for buying and selling horses. You may also have an unofficial arrangement with sales houses to introduce buyers on commission.

A French dish to drool over

By Desmond Stoneham

Like most racing nations, French finances were adversely affected in 1981 by a levelling out of betting turnover which is still running about 10 per cent below the domestic inflation rate. During 1981 the French punter invested 23.074 billion francs (about £2.1bn) on the pari-mutuel tote which was a 5.38 per cent increase on the previous year's figure. Out of this figure the government picked up a handsome 4.177 billion francs (£380m).

Prize money and such things as travelling allowances, owners and breeders prizes came to a total of 826 million francs (£75m) in 1981, which broken down further reveals the allocation of 354 million francs (42.86 per cent) for the Flat, 149 million for steeplechasing (18.04 per cent) and the balance of 323 millions (39.10 per cent) for the rather tedious trotting game. No doubt these figures make the administrators of racing in England drool and with good reason as they are bettered by few countries with comparable racing industries.

For both 1980 and 81 around 60 per cent of horses trained in France covered their training costs, but this astonishing figure is most unlikely to be maintained for 1982 as prize money has hardly been uncreased at all. In fact, most group races return to their 1980 levels and the money saved will be used to augment lesser events which previously had a value to the winner of 70,000 francs or less.

TOMORROW: GAMBLING

TODAY'S RACING

Right portents for Harwood's stars

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

Guy Harwood has come a long way in the 16 years that he has held a trainer's licence. Then he began he had 12 horses in his yard at Coombelands on the outskirts of Pulborough, Sussex, and he owned them all. Now he has 121 belonging to 91 different owners.

That he has 30 more horses and 40 more owners than this time 12 months ago is not surprising because in racing success generates success. Last season was a triumphant one for mim. He ended the year third in the trainers' list, having won 97 races and £489,000 prize money in this country, not counting his pickings abroad which included the French 2,000 guineas.

Among his new owners are Prince Khaled Abdullah, Prince Ahmad Ben Salman Aisaud, Prince Faisal, Prince Khaled, Sheik Maktoum, Sheik Mohamed, M A Mutawa and Stavros Niarchos.

Harwood's increased dependence on the American market can be gauged by the fact that more tham half of the 76 two-year-olds that he has in training there were bred in the United States.

Yesterday was his annual open day to the press. The gallops were kissed with warm sunshine. The horses looked all the better for it after the long, cold, wet winter. In twos and threes some 36 of the stable strode past us more of them hard and already summer-coated.

Greville Starkey, the stable's jockey, was on Home Coming, their Lincoln hope. "Every bit as good as Frankincense and better than Heron's Hollow", was how Starkey described Home Coming to me. He won the Lincoln on Frankincense in 1968 but was narrowly beaten on Heron's Hollow last year. "The better the draw, the softer the ground, the harder Home Coming will be to beat", he said.

Indian King, Home Coming's workmate yesterday, will provide a pointer to the yard's overall well-being when he runs at Doncaster tomorrow. The stable has great strength in depth. Sandhurst Prince, Hays, Norwick and Treboro are four natural classic colts: the first two, who worked together yesterday, are Guineas types; the second two, the sort you would expect to see at Epsom, Chantilly or The Curragh.

The classic trials at Kempton and Salisbury will point to the direction in which they will go. Norwick (Craven Stakes, Chester Vase and the Derby) and Treboro (Jerry Feilden Memorial Stakes and the Derby) are the principal Epsom hopes, though Harwood does not rule out Santella Man.

Treboro was as good as any in the yard until he was injured on the gallops in September. He was in his box for the next three months, but he is fine again now, and not one to be discounted.

Wait for Lincoln draw

By Michael Seely

The drying wind and the possibility that some horses may have to be balloted out of the Irish Sweeps Lincoln make it imperative that no bet should be struck on the first big handicap of the new Flat racing season until the draw is known overnight. The effects of the draw are imponderable until horses have raced on the straight course, and fancied candidates, such as Home Coming and Winart, are favourites on soft going.

Pat Firth, the clerk of the course, said yesterday: "I walked the course this morning. The going is already good and fine weather is forecast for the rest of the week. I do not think that the ground will become firm as there is less grass than usual on the track and the heavy morning dews should keep the jar out of the ground. But if it continues to dry up, the far rails should definitely be favoured as they have even less growth on that side of the course."

Home Coming headed the list of 32 acceptors at the four-day stage of declaration yesterday. Guy Harwood's four-year-old will have to shoulder 10 stone. As only 26 runners are allowed to take part, the following horses are at risk: St Pedro, Majestic Nurse, Molon Lave, African Pearl, Battalion and Flight Frances.

There has been little change in the betting with Home Coming, Bunter Winart and King's Glory remaining at the head of affairs. Ladbrokes have also reported support for Herbie Quayle, whose odds have been cut from 14-1 to 11-1.

This afternoon there is racing at Worcester, Kelso and Southwell. Michael Dickinson's run of success should continue at Worcester where Heaton Lad, his recent Ayr winner, should have little difficulty in following up that success in the first division of the Rich Croft Novices Hurdle. Dickinson's brother-in-law, Thomas Tate, should be on the mark at Kelso where his improving young horse, Barrier Reef, looks weighted to win the Berrymoss Handicap Hurdle and at Southwell Royal Richard looks the one to be on in the Trent Handicap Chase.

Worcester

2.00 PITCHCROFT HURDLE (Div 1 novices. £690 2½m) (13 runners)

1 001 HEATON LAD 5-12-3 .... Earnshaw
2 000 HYPOL-ADI 5-12-3 . Mr Bosley 7
3 113 TORBOLE 5-12-3 ...... Mr Wilson
10 000 GLENORA 7-11-7 .... Dickin
12 00 HIVE 5-11-7 .... H Davies
13 -000 LASHING RAIN 7-11-7 ...... —
14 4-00 LE JOUR FORTUNE 7-11-7 A Webber
15 00 LE SARSTHOIS 5-11-7 ..... Warner
16 -303 MINT STREAK 6-11-7 ...... Man
19 221 NATIVE BREAK 5-11-7 . Francome
20 400 PICKLED TINK 5-11-7 . Scudamore
23 0p TOOTING WILLOW 6-11-7 Mr P Chamberlain 7
26 000 RED REPORT 4-10-7 . . .. Wall 4

Evens Heaton Lad, 5 Torbole, 7 Mint Streak, 10 Native Break.

2.30 ST BARNABAS CHASE (Div 1: novices: £1,168 2½m) (14)

2 0/ AMPLIFIER 13-11-0 .... —
5 0p- ARCTIC GIPSY 8-11-0 .... C Candy
7 /000 BABU'S COURT 7-11-0 . .R Hoare
9 f BILLY BUD 10-11-0 ...... —
11 00f BOW BUTTS 7-11-0 . R Kington
16 p CORIACE FUMEE 8-11-0 .... —
26 0f0 JAMES HUNT 7-11-0 ...... —
31 000- MASTER ORYX 8-11-0 . H Davies
33 -f00 MISTER PENN 7-11-0 . ..H Davies
36 -00f PARAGON SQUARE 7-11-0 ... —
39 u0-0 SOMERS GLANCE 13-11-0 .. —
47 u00 TREASURE HOUSE 6-11-0 .. —
51 u00 WYNSOME WAY 8-11-0 Mr J Holt 4
54 -0- TAT SAT 5-10-7 .... —

9-4 Treasure House, 4 James Hunt, 11-2 Mr Oryx, 8 Mister Penn.

3.0 PITCHCROFT HURDLE (Div II: novices: £690 2½m) (7)

1 100 BORDER FINE ART 5-12-3 ...Hoare
3 0003 CELTIC TUDOR 6-11-7 ..B R Davies
9 0-0p LIZ WOLF 5-11-7 .... Rowley 7
13 20p OTTERDEN 8-11-7 .... Carvill
14 -024 ROYAL TO DO 6-11-7 ... H Davies
15 f ROYSCRIPT 5-11-7 . Mr Pritchard
19 40-0 WIN GREEN HILL 6-11-7 .... —

4-5 Royal To Do, 3 Celtic Tudor, 7 Border Fine Art, 10 Win Geen Hill.

3.30 KING JOHN CHASE (handicap: £2,103: 3m 5f) (5)

2 000 JUST ABLE 9-11-0 .... Hoare
3 0-u4 SCROGGY 10-10-13 ...... Lynn 7
6 0f0 BRIDGE ASH 9-10-0 .....Scudamore
7 ppp SLIPPERY DICK 10-10-0 .. ...Crank
8 f40 LOCHAGE 11-10-0 ....H Davies
10 p0p0 WINTERBOURNE LAD 9-10-0 A Webber

6-4 Bridge Ash, 5-2 Scroggy, 3 Just Able, 9-2 Lochage.

4.0 PORTLAND WALK HURDLE (Handicap. £1,002 2m) (9)

2 012- FETHARD FESTIVAL 8-11-7 P Hobbs
3 010 FRA MAU 6-11-6 ...... Brooke 4
4 p/ TRUE LAD 12-11-4 . .. Scudamore
5 004 SHARP DEAL 5-11-0 .... Francome
8 300 BROCK HILL 6-10-9 ....Mr Low 7
11 f4-0 DAVIDGALAXY AFFAIR 5-10-1 G McCourt
14 000 FOB 11-10-0 .... Hyett
15 01d- KUDU KING 5-10-0 .Mr Cambidge 4
20 000- THATCHED HOUSE LAD 9-10-0 Mr Holt 4

2 Sharp Deal, 4 Brock Hill, 11-2 Fra Mau, 7 Fethard Festival.

4.30 WORCESTERSHIRE CCC CHASE (handicap: £1,402: 3m) (9)

1 2p0 INTEGRATION 8-11-11 ....Francome
5 13p RAMBLING BUCK (D) 8-11-1 H Davies
9 u4u COOLAFANCY 11-10-11 Mr A Wilson
10 040 MANDOLIN KING 8-10-10 .P Barton
15 430 SANTOSE 9-10-1 .. .. G Davies 4
17 up3 GEMINI MISS 10-10-0 .. ....Richards
19 /0p- CLEVER PRINCE (D) 11-10-0 Scudamore
21 0ff NAVARO 8-10-0 ....Candy
22 0-0f MAQUISARDE 9-10-0 . . ..Carvill

9-4 Rambling Buck, 7-2 Integration, 4 Santose, 11-2 Gemini Miss.

5.0 ST BARNABAS CHASE (Div II: novices: £1,167 2½m) (14)

3 p32 ANOTHER BREEZE 7-11-0 Mr Wilson
4 008 ANOTHER DRAGON 6-11-0 P Scudamore
6 p-0 ASSEMBLY POINT 11-11-0 .... —
8 20p BALLYGARVEY 9-11-0 .. .. —
13 004 CAMPELLO BOY 7-11-0 R F Davies
34 000 NATURE WALK 6-11-0 .... —
35 004 NOVUS KING 6-11-0 .... —
37 140 PORCUPINE BASIN 7-11-0 ..... —
41 4f SPRINAGER 8-11-0 ... P Nicholls 7
44 0p0 TAKE FLIGHT 8-11-0 .... —
46 04- TENS OR BETTER 8-11-0 .H Davies
48 32b VIRGIN SOLDIER 6-11-0 .... —
49 pR WESTANOVA 10-11-0 Colin Price 4
53 000 LUTANIST 5-10-7 ....O'Hagan 4

13-8 Another Breeze, 9-2 Virgin Soldier, 5 Porcupine Basin, 13-2 Tens or Better.

5.30 PITCHCROFT HURDLE (Div III: Novices: £690: 2½m) (10)

2 001 STEEL TRADER 5-12-3 .Scudamore
4 00 BEE ESCAPE 6-11-7 ....H Davies
5 -040 BRIGSTONE 5-11-7 .... —
9 3-00 JUTAMI 7-11-7 .... C Gray 4
12 0 MISS WILLIE 6-11-7 ... Mr A Wilson
16 33-4 PRETTY SHARP 5-11-7 ......C Jones
17 ROYAL NORMAN 6-11-7 Brisbourne
18 0-0n TULLYASH 7-11-7 .... Mr Dunn 7
19 001 SUPER SPARTAN 4-11-3 J Francome
20 223 WALLY WOMBAT 4-11-3 .... —

9-4 Super Spartan, 11-4 Steel Trader, 4 Wally Wombat, 13-2 Pretty Sharp.

Kelso

2.15 HEITON HURDLE (Div I: novices £541. 2m) (11 runners)

1 -410 MISS APOLLO 5-12-0 ... . —
2 -003 ARMENOS 6-11-4 Norma Thompson 7
3 00 BRONZE MARGIN 6-11-4 Riddell 7
4 02p COVETTE 6-11-4 ....P A Charlton
5 002 FRAZER'S FRIEND 5-11-4 Kettlewell 7
7 /0ff MICKCONE 7-11-4 ..... Stringer 4
10 020- PRIVATE BUSINESS 6-11-4 .Gray 7
12 340/ ROUGE ENCORE 10-11-4 Mr D Kinsella
13 p-00 TANLAW 6-11-4 .. .R Lamb
14 002 WESTWOOD DEAL 5-11-4 G Bradley
16 220 CONFORM 4-10-6 ....J J O'Neill

11-8 Conform, 4 Covette, 11-2 Miss Apollo, 7 Frazer's Friend.

2.45 GREENLAW CHASE (novices: £820: 2m 196yd) (14)

1 001 CARAT GOLD 6-11-10 ..S P Grant 4
3 4-04 ARCHITRADE 8-11-0 .... R Barry
4 424 AUTUMN GLOW 9-11-0 .. Mr Darby
5 2-0p BELCRAIG 7-11-0 .... —
7 3-20 CASTLEHOLM 7-11-0 .. ....Pimlott
8 000 CORKER 6-11-0 ....Lamb
10 2p0 JESTING SPIRIT 7-11-0 ..C Grant
13 /pp- NEVER A BUCK 10-11-10 D Goulding
14 004 OUTLAW MAN 8-11-0 ...Brennan 7
15 ofp SECOND TIME LUCKY 7-11-0 Fairhurst
16 00p- SOLE INVESTMENT 8-11-0 D Nolan
17 302 SPARTAN RED 12-11-0 Mrs A Robertson
18 000 SUPREME LIL 6-11-0 .... —
19 THESIS DREAM 7-11-0 Mr J Walton

9-4 Carat Gold, 11-4 Spartan Red, 4 Architrade, 6 Autumn Glow.

3.15 CROALL BRYSON HUNTER-CHASE (Amateurs: £871. 3m) (10)

1 24-4 NEW FORMULA 12-12-2 Miss T Gray 7
3 p/21 THE FRODDLER 10-11-12 Kinsella 7
4 p3u- CARNDONAGH 12-11-7 W G Dun 7
6 00-3 COLONEL HENRY 6-11-7 Drysdale 7
7 -f20 GAYLE WARNING 8-11-7 A Dudgeon 7
8 p-0u JETHARTS HERE 8-11-7 .... —
9 03/2 KILLAMONAN 8-11-7 ....McIntyre 4
11 pp/0 KINGS OR BETTER 11-11-7 .... —
14 030 RUBSTIC 13-11-7 .. ..J M Dun 7
16 340- WEST ACRE 9-11-7 .G McNaughton 7

7-4 Killamonan, 5-2 New Formula, 9-2 The Froddler, 7 Gayle Warning.

3.45 BERRYMOSS HURDLE (Handicap. £946: 3m 1f 120yd) (16)

2 001 CORAL JOHN 6-11-7 Mr E McIntyre 4
3 014 CANNY DANNY 6-11-7 P A Charlton
5 003 PICKMERE 5-11-5 ....Mr K Darby
6 101 BARRIER REEF 5-11-5 .... T Tate
9 410 WHO'S FREE 7-11-2 ....J O'Neill
10 000 FOGBOUND 11-11-1 ....D Wilkinson
11 20-0 ANY SECOND 13-11-0 ...B Storey 7
12 2pl/ SANAARA'S PEARL 8-11-0 D Goulding
13 -00p CANTY'S BRIG 9-10-13 .... —
14 23p- ANYTHING 10-10-11 ....Fairhurst
15 000 GRID 8-10-10 ....Dutton 4
16 f3-0 LITTLE ABBEY 10-10-10 Brennan 7
17 004 BEAU BRIGG 9-10-9 .... —
18 004 ARTSUM 7-10-3 ....S Charlton
20 03-0 UNCLE VANYA 12-10-0 ......Lamb
22 00/0 SCOTCH DEW 7-10-0 .... Farr

5-4 Barrier Reef, 7-2 Pickmere, 9-2 Coral John, 6 Canny Danny.

4.15 STEWART WIGHT (Handicap: £1,281: 3m) (11)

2 312 SOLO SAM 10-11-9 .... Parrott
3 11-1 TOP-N-TALE 9-11-7 ....Doughty
4 103 BARGELLO'S LADY 10-11-5 J J O'Neill
6 040 CHINGOLO 8-11-0 .... —
7 p-p0 KING CON 13-10-8 ....D Atkins
8 404 WHAT A COUP 7-10-8 .... —
9 4/p- ROYSTAR 12-10-2 ....A Dickman
12 303 CHURCHILL PEAK 8-10-0 .....Lamb
14 400 ARPAL GLIDER 8-10-0 ....Barnes
16 2p3 CAPTAIN PARKHILL 9-10-0 .Pepper 7
17 u32 COCKLE STRAND 8-10-0 ... —

5-2 Top-N-Tale, 3 Solo Sam, 9-2 Cockle Strand, 6 Churchill Peak.

4.45 HEITON HURDLE (Div II: novices: £523: 2m) (8)

1 230 BORDER KNIGHT 7-12-0 ...C Grant
2 001 RELKOZINI 6-12-0 ....S Charlton
6 LITTLE HARRY 5-11-4 ....Turnbull
7 u00 PERFECT FIT 6-11-4 ....T Jeffrey 7
8 020 PORTMADOC 5-11-4 Mr MacIntyre 4
11 00b VERONICA CRESSIDA 6-11-4 . —
15 0 SUSANNA 4-10-6 ......Mr Bradburne
16 SWAFFHAM 4-10-6 ....D Nolan

6-4 Relkozini, 9-4 Border Knight, 4 Portmadoc, 8 Swaffham.

5.15 HEITON HURDLE (Div III: novices £543: 2m) (8)

2 000 BETTER RED 7-11-4 ....Gray 7
6 000 CHASTITY BELT 5-11-4 .S Charlton
7 040 COLANEY 7-11-4 ....Pimlott
8 DISCO PRINTER 5-11-4 ....Turnbull
10 020 DUKES GOLD 5-11-4 ....Mr Darby
15 p00 TARCHIN 5-11-4 ....D Nolan
17 00p FLYING SHUTTLE 4-10-6 J J O'Neill
20 u00 SAINT ROSE 4-10-6 .... J Allen

15-8 Better Red, 11-4 Dukes Gold, 9-2 Chastity Belt, 8 Colaney.

SELECTIONS — Worcester 2.0 Heaton Lad, 2.30 Another Breeze, 3.0 Celtic Tudor, 3.30 Bridge Ash, 4.0 Santose, 5.0 Babu's Court, 5.30 Wally Wombat. Kelso: 2.15 Conform, 2.45 Spartan Red, 3.15 Carndonagh, 3.45 Barrier Reef, 4.15 Solo Sam, 4.45 Border Knight, 5.15 Better Red. Southwell: 2.15 Dicklis, 2.45 The Go Boy, 3.15 Cleartt, 3.45 Royal Richard, 4.15 Jubilee King, 4.45 Aberwanter.

FOOTBALL

Billy Bingham takes a leaf from Greenwood's book

Billy Bingham, manager of Northern Ireland, will follow Ron Greenwood's lead and play two wingers against England's World Cup opponents, France, in Paris tomorrow. Like Greenwood he has been force to experiment by injury to Billy Hamilton of Burnley, his first choice as striker.

Instead of bringing in the untried Queens Park Rangers player, Ian Stewart, or Billy Caskey from Tulsa, he has decided to let Terry Cochrane and Noel Brotherstone operate on the flanks.

"My options were limited, but this will prove useful exercise" Mr Bingham said as he chose to leave Gerry Armstrong on his own in the middle. Mr Bingham has made four changes from the side that crashed 4-0 to England at Wembley last month. As well as bringing in Cochrane, he switches Mal Donaghy to left back, omitting Sammy Nelson. Dave McCreery, Caskey's team mate, returns to the midfield, and Jim Platt makes his 13th international appearance in place of Pat Jennings, the Arsenal goalkeeper, who has strained his groin.

France are also experimenting. They are without Jean Tigana, Dominique Rocheteau and Michel Platini, so bear little resemblance to the team that beat Italy 2-0 in Paris last month.

Mr Bingham said: "They will still be a tough test, and should keep us ticking over as we approach the final month before the World Cup finals. There would be no point in playing soft teams, though we obviously do not want another hammering like the one we had at Wembley.

"I am showing my players the mountain they have to climb, because I want them in the righ frame of mind by the time we play Yugoslavia in our opening game in Spain."

The lessons of Wembley have been learnt, according to Chris Nicholl, the Southampton centre half. He said: "It showed us we are treading a very narrow line between relaxing after the World Cup qualification and getting ready for the finals. After that game, we all realized we have got to get down to some hard work."

Platt is hoping the door has opened for him after years as understudy. "The longer Pat is out the better it is for me, though the pressure is on me to play well in every match. I was hurt when I did not get the chance at Wembley, and tomorrow is a chance to prove my point," he said.

The French, expecting a capacity crowd which will include Ron Greenwood at the Parc des Princes stadium, await a late fitness test on Didier Six, a striker, who has bruised ribs. Bernard Zenier stands by for his second cap. Bruno Bellone, aged 20, who scored against the Republic of Ireland in a World Cup qualifier, plays at centre forward.

FRANCE: J. Castaneda; M. Amoros, C Lopez, M Tresor, M. Bossis, A. Giresse, Jean-Francois Marios, B. Genghini, A. Couriol, B. Bellone, D Six.
NORTHERN IRELAND: J. Platt; J Nicholl, C. Nicholl, J. O'Neill, M Donaghy, D McCreery, M. O'Neill, S. McIlroy, T Cochrane, G. Armstrong, N. Brotherston. — Reuter



Cochrane (left) and Brotherstone: experimental wingers.

Transfer ceiling 'could kill clubs'

Malcolm Struel, the chairman of the first division leaders, Swansea City, is against fixing a transfer ceiling, because the move could force some smaller clubs out of business. Swansea have wheeled and dealed their way from the lower reaches of the fourth division. Mr Struel says: "Transfer restraint is pointless because the money stays in the game and filters down to the lower divisions. If a ceiling is fixed, the smaller clubs will find it impossible to get more than a few thousand pounds for a player and that will put them under greater financial pressure."

With the transfer deadline at 5 pm tomorrow Mr Struel also defended the instalment payment system. "In any business you plan your major expenditure in instalments, so why should it be wrong when football clubs do it?"

At the league's annual meeting in June, clubs will be asked to vote on a management committee proposal for half of all fees to be paid immediately with the remainder paid over six, nine or 12 months.

Mr Struel added: "If a transfer ceiling reduced players' values overnight, how many bank managers would allow clubs to build up a sizable overdraft?"

Jimmy Hill, the Coventry City chairman, supports Mr Struel. He said: "I would rather see money destined for the tax man spent to become the lifeblood of some other club. Fans seem to be against big fees — until their club spends the money."

Figures supplied by the Football Leagues suggest the day of the big spender could be over. The 92 League clubs were involved in 187 transfers from the end of season 1980-81 to the end of February this year, but only around 70 neared or exceeded £100,000 and more than half changed clubs at £40,000 or less.

The £230,000 tranfer deal which could take Oxford United striker, Keith Cassells, and the England Youth international defender, Mark Wright, to Southampton has been put off until today.

Part of the deal involves the transfer of Trevor Hebberd, of Southampton, to Oxford, but the 23-year-old striker, who is rated at £80,000, wants more time to think over the move.

Madrid deny deal over Cunningham

Real Madrid yesterday denied reports that they had offered their £1m English striker, Laurie Cunningham, back to his old club, West Bromwich Albion, for half that price. Real's administrative director, *Manuel Fernandez Trigo*, said there was nothing in the story and Cunningham said he was not thinking of a move at the moment.

The reports came yesterday after West Brom's manager, Ronnie Allen, was in touch with Real, who bought Cunningham three years ago. Allen and West Brom chairman, Bert Millichip, who is also chairman of the Football Association, went to Spain on Monday with the England World Cup squad.

Allen is keen to sign the winger before Thursday's transfer deadline in England. Cunningham has been plagued with injuries and recently returned to the team after 15 months' absence. Last week he was sent off for foul play in Real's 5-0 drubbing by West Germany's *Kaiserlautern* in the European Football Union (UEFA) Cup.

Hepatitis strikes Argentina

Buenos Aires, March 23. — Argentina's goalkeeper, Ubaldo Fillol, may have hepatitis and could be out of the World Cup. Other players who have been *training for tomorrow night's* warm-up game against West Germany may have contracted the illness, which would seriously hamper Argentina's chances of retaining the World Cup in Spain in June.

A dejected Fillol, asked to comment on a knee injury which put him out of tommorow's match, said he was "not feeling well" and did not want to talk about it.

Fillol was one of six River *Plate players suspended by their* club for 35 days last month. The remaining five, Passarella, Alberto Tarantini, Amirico Gallego and Mario Kempes and Ramons Diaz, will line-up against the West Germans, who will be without Karl-Heinz Rummenigge ans Klaus Fischer.

West Germany's form will be difficult to judge without Rumminigge, Europe's Footballer of the Year for the past two seasons. Argentina's manager, Cesar Luis Menotti, said the absence of the injured striker from the South American tour was one of the main reasons for West Germany's 1-0 defeat by Brazil in Rio de Janeiro on Sunday.

Fischer, hurt against Brazil, is still unfit; the Hamburg striker, Horst Hrubesch, the two-goal hero of West Germany's final, is his likely replacement. Argentina drew 0-0 with Czechoslavakia at home on March 9.

ARGENTINA: Baley; Olguin, Passarella, Tarantini, Barbas, Gallego, Maradona, Calderon, Kempes, Diaz.
WEST GERMANY: Schumacher; Kaltz, Foerster, Stielike, Briegel, Dremmler, Matthaus, Breitner, Littbarski, Hrubesch, Muller.

Wales and Spain hit by injuries

Valencia, March 23. — Spain, the World Cup hosts, and Wales will field teams weakened by injury in a warm-up match here tomorrow Jesus Zamora, a key midfield player, who missed Spain's 3-0 triumph over Scotland in Valencia a month ago, is out of action.

Miguel Alonso, Zamora's San Sebastian team mate and the Barcelona trio, Jose Alesanco, Victor Munoz and Quini will also be absent.

The injuries could give Juan Estella, the Barcelona midfield *player, his first chance for Spain.* Ricardo Gallego the Real Madrid half-back, will play from the start for the first time after a promising second-half appearance against Scotland, when he scored the third goal.

Wales, who just missed qualifying for the finals, are without Ian Rush, Leighton James, Jeremy Charles and Brian Flynn. Mike England the manager, has called on Ian Walsh and Gordon Davies to bolster his depleted attack.

Spain plan a match against Switzerland next month before opening their World Cup campaign in Valencia. SPAIN (probable): Arconada, Juan Jose, Camacho, Tendillo, Gordillo, Sanchez, Joaquin or Estella, Gallego, Saura, Satrustegui, Lopez-Ufarte. WALES: D Davies (Swansea C), C Marustik (Swansea C), P Price (Tottenham H), J Jones (Wrexham), K Ratcliffe (Everton), R James (Swansea), M Thomas (Brighton), P Nicholas (Arsenal), B Stevenson (Birmingham C), A Curtis (Swansea C), I Walsh (Swansea C). — Reuter.

● Queen's Park Rangers have nearly 10,000 terrace tickets still available for their FA Cup semi-final against West Bromwich Albion at Highbury on Saturday week. They have sold their allocation of 6,500 seats.

● *Aston Villa have increased* prices for the home leg of their European Cup semi-final against Anderlecht on April 7 to £6, £5 and £4 for seats. Terrace admission is up from £2 to £3. Anderlecht's seat prices for the return will range between £12.50 and £15.

Krankl is Austria's best hope

Austria and Hungary meet in Budapest for the 125th time today in what could be one of their most important matches since they first played each other *in 1902. Both sides are using the* game as part of their World Cup preparations and the winners will gain considerable psychological benefit. Traditionally, the home side has had the edge but the Austrian manager Georg Schmidt will be hoping to reverse that trend in his first match in charge.

As usual, the Austrians, drawn against West Germany, Chile and Algeria in group two in Spain, will be relying on the erratic but deadly Krankl for goals, although he seldom carries the same threat without Prohaska beside him. The Hungarian manager Kalman Meszoly has delayed naming his side as Csongrady faces a late fitness test.

HUNGARY: (from) F Meszaros, G Martos, L Balint, T Rab, J Toth, T Nyilasi, S Muller, F Csongrady or J Poczik, L Fazekas, A Torocsik, L Kiss or G Poloskai.
AUSTRIA: F Koncilia, J Dihanich, E Obermeyer, B Pezzey, J Degeorgi, H Prohaska, R Hattenberger, K Jara, R Hintermeier, W Schachner, H Krankl.

In Brussels Belgium, runners-up to West Germany in the 1980 European Championship, begin their run-up to the World Cup when they meet Romania.

Romania, in the World Cup wilderness since 1970, have overcome the demoralization of finishing below England and Hungary in the qualifying tournament and are regrouping under their new manager, Mircea Lucescu.

But they will be hard pressed to beat a highly rated Belgium team. Apart from the hosts Spain and the holders Argentina, Belgium were the first side to qualify for the 1982 World Cup.

BELGIUM: M Pfaff, E Gerets, L Millecamps, R Vandereycken, M Baecke, W Van Moer, L Coeck, R Verheyen, F Vercauteren, A Czerniatynski, E Vandenbergh.

Scotland look to Sturrock to strike

Paul Sturrock, the "elder statesman" in Scotland's team, will be given the task of helping the side reach the semi-final round of the Uefa under-21 tournament at Pittodrie tonight.

Jock Stein, the manager, is relying on the presence of a cool, experienced head to lead the attack against Italy in the quarter-final second leg in Aberdeen.

The Scots have a 1-0 lead from the first leg and Sturrock who scored against Portugal in Scotland's last World Cup qualifying match, was called in on Sunday as an over-age replacement for Celtic's George McCluskey. Ricky McFarlane, the St Mirren manager, who is coach of the Under-21 team, believes his inclusion could be a blessing in disguise: "It could prove to be a bonus, for he copes well with the type of man-to-man marking we can expect from the Italians. In fact, he revels in those circumstances".

Sturrock takes over the *main* striking role from Frank McAvennie, who scored the winner in Italy a month ago but subsequently suffered a fractured skull. John Hewitt, of Aberdeen, replaces the injured McCluskey on the left flank. Two changes are made at the back, with Jim Bett of Rangers, promoted to the senior team and Joe McLaughlin of Morton, under suspension, Andy Blair, of Aston Villa, and Craig Paterson, of Hibernian, get their chances.

Mr McFarlane, is also looking for controlled performances by Gary Gillespie, the captain, of Coventry City and Ray Stewart, a full international from West ham United.

"Patience will be the key to *our success" Mr McFarlane said.* "The crowd and players must not become agitated and the first half hour will be critical. If we give the Italians no encouragement during that initial spell, knowing their temperament, their heads may start to go down.

"The most important thing is not to give the ball away. The Italians are past masters at *letting teams rush at them before* hitting effectively on the break."

SCOTLAND: J Leighton (Aberdeen), R Stewart (West Ham U), J Nichol (Liverpool), A Blair (Aston Villa), C Paterson (Hibernian), G Gillespie (Coventry C), J MacDonald (Rangers), N Simpson (Aberdeen), P Sturrock (Dundee United), F Redford (Rangers), G Hewitt (Aberdeen).
ITALY: Zinetti, Borgomi, Tassotti, Baresi, Pin, Nela Galderisi, Mauro, Virdis, Bonini, Massaro. Substitutes: Rampulla, Contratto, Benedetti, Battistini, Bivi.

SFA switch cup semi-final

The Scottish Cup semi-final between St Mirren and Aberdeen has been swithced from Muirton Park, Perth, to Parkhead, Glasgow.

The change of venue was made by the Scottish Football Association in order to increase the crowd capacity for the match. Originally, the chief constable of Tayside, whose area includes the Perth ground, had proposed a crowd limit of 14,000, but yesterday this was described as "ludicrous" by the secretary of the association Ernie Walker.

Muirton, home of first division club St Johnstone, was selected to alleviate travelling problems for the Aberdeen supporters, who must now make the long trek to *Glasgow. There are no* problems over crowd limits at Parhead, which can accommodate just under 68,000 spectators.

Mr Walker said: 'It was ludicrous for a cup semi-final to go ahead with such a limited capacity. We would never wish to go against the advice of the police, so Parkhead became the logical alternative."

CURLING

GENEVA: Women's world championship: Fifth round: Canada 13, West Germany 6; Sweden 8, France 5; Switzerland 13, United States 4; Scotland 16, Italy 0; Norway 7, Denmark 4. Standings: Canada 10 pts; France 8; Sweden, Switzerland and Denmark 6; Scotland, Norway and West Germany 4, USA 2, Italy 0.

ROUND-UP

Comeback complete

Marion Mould, who feared she might have to give up show jumping two years ago when she had a nervous breakdown, made a magnificent comeback last year in top competition on the mare, Nice 'n' Easy, which *she* acquired from Derek Ricketts's yard, Pamela Macgregor-Morris writes. Yesterday her triumph over adversity was complete with *the news that she has* been sponsored for at least two years by Lancome, whose most recent involvement in the sport was in the Lancôme Lover's Leap last year.

She has two Grade A horses, Lancôme Lady and Lancôme Beauty, as well as a promising novice called Lancôme Success. Mrs Mould, whose partnership with the phenomenally successful Irish pony, Stroller, won her an Olympic silver medal in Mexico City in 1968, and the Queen Elizabeth II Cup in 1965 and 1971, is married to David Mould, who used to ride the Queen Mother's National Hunt horses. They live near Lingfield in Surrey.

● The Dutch maxi Flyer, skippered by Cornelis van Rietschoten, has continued to extend her lead over the 24-strong Whitbread round the World *yachting fleet as they race* back towards the finish at Portsmouth and is placed more than 400 miles ahead of the overall handicap leader, Charles Heidsieck III, Barry Pickthall writes.

As the leaders sail past the Azores it is the 65-foot Kriter IX, skippered by Andre Viant, that holds the handicap advantage on this final 6,000-mile leg from Mar del Plat, having closed the gap to within 50 miles of her French rival, Charles Heidsieck, promising a close finish when they arrive back in England next week.

□ Charles Dempsey, the New *Zealand Football Association* chairman, admitted today that the effort of qualifying for the World Cup in Spain had put the association into debt. He said *warm-up tours* by Watford and the League of Ireland would cost nearly US$155,000. This is in addition to the US$775,000 spent qualifying for Spain.

● The list of absentees from the women's US indoor tennis championships starting in Madison Square Garden today, reads like a Who's Who of the game: Chris Evert Lloyd, Tracy Austin, Andrea Jaeger, Hana Mandlikova and Pam Shriver. The defending champion, Martina Navratilova, is the only entrant among the world's top-ranked *six players.*

□ Milk will provide the spur for Britain's young athletes of the future and could help them become the Coes and Ovetts of the next generation. The National Dairy Council are sponsoring a "Milk in Action" English schools programme of athletics.

● *Some of Britain's* top athletes will be going to Portugal for a training camp organized by the International Athletes' Club. Frank Dick, the British Amateur Athletic Board's national coach, will be in charge of the camp. The athletes include Allan Wells, Julian Goater, Joslyn Hoyte-Smith, Verona Elder, David Jenkins, Christina Boxer, Harry King, Sonia Lannaman, Paul Dickenson, Mike Winch and Beverley Callender.

□ Cindy Nelson, of the United States, won the first women's super giant slalom, saying "this is a race which is tailor-made for me". She recorded 1min 30.97sec on a 2,010-metre-long track with a drop of 490 and a small jumping hill a few gates from the finish.

CRICKET

Pakistan take command

Lahore, March 23.—Aggressive *batting by* Mohsin Khan and Majid Khan put Pakistan in a strong position after two days of the third Test match against Sri Lanka, 72 runs beind with nine first innings wickets in hand. Mohsin and Majid's unbroken partnership was worth 89 at better than a run a minute.

Sri Lanka added 34 runs to their overnight total of 204 for six. Three of the wickets fell to Imran Khan, whose eight for 58 helped him to become the first Pakistani to take 150 Test wickets.

SRI LANKA: First Innings

*B Warnapura c Mohsin b Imran	7
S Wettimuny c Qasim b Imran	20
R Jayasekera b Imran	0
R L Dias c tausif b Imran	109
R S Madugalle c Ashraf b Imran	0
L R D Mendis c and b Tausif	26
D S de Silva b Imran	7
A L F de Mel st Ashraf b Qasim	34
† H M Gunatilleke b Imran	15
R Wijesuriya l-b-w b Imran	0
R Ratnayake not out	1
Extras (l-b 11, w 6, n-b 4)	21
Total	240

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-17, 2-17, 3-79, 4-83, 5-141, 6,171, 7-209, 8-231, 9-239, 10-240.
BOWLING: Imran 29.3—8—58—8; Tahir 10—0—54—0; Qasim 12—5—21—1; Mudassar 8—1—23—0; Tausif 12—1—50—1; Raja 5—1—13—0.

PAKISTAN: First Innings

Mudassar Nazar c Madugalle b D S de Silva	37
Mohsin Khan not out	78
Majid Khan not out	42
Extras (b 4, l-b 2, w 1, nb 4)	11
Total (1 wkt)	168

*Javed Miandad, Zaheer Abbas, Wasim Raja, Imran Khan, † Ashraf Ali, Tahir Naqqash, Iqbal Qasim and Tausif Ahmed to bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-79.
BOWLING: de Mel 10—1—54—0; Ratnayake 6—0—24—0; S de Silva 14—3—53—1; Wijesuriya 7—1—26—0.

TENNIS

A grand final sigh of relief

The format of the Saab grand *finals, which start today at* Woking Leisure Centre, will be greeted with relief by the competitors, Leone Mair writes. In the qualifying tournaments leading up to these finals the players had to negotiate a harrowing round robin in which each match consisted of a single set. This week they will be playing the best of three sets all through.

At 16 and under Richard Whichello, who won all four of last winter's 14-and- under events, is seeded to meet Surrey's Peter Moore in the final. The winner will take away a £200 Saab grant to use for tennis development while the losing finalist will have £100.

The 16-and-under girls' section, which carries the same prize money, is not so stong. Annabel Croft, the outstanding player in this group, refused her invitation then Sarah Sullivan, *who took her place as first seed,* withdrew with a knee injury.

The favourite is Devon's Joanne Louis, who reached the final this winter's world junior championship in Florida

● Four Scottish ice speed skaters today failed in a High Court attempt to prevent their suspension by the National *Skating Association of Great* Britain for competing in Belgium last month without obtaining permission. Mr Justice Walton made no order on an application by Robert Blair, Albert McNicoll, William McArthur and Brian Ried, for injunctions stopping the NSA suspending them during the 1981-82 season.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated.
INTERNATIONAL MATCHES: France v Northern Ireland (Paris, 7.0 GMT); Spain v Wales (Valencia, 7.30 GMT).
UEFA U21 CHAMPIONSHIP: quarter-final, second leg: Scotland v Italy (at Aberdeen)
FIRST DIVISION: West Bromwich Albion v Notts County.
THIRD DIVISION: Exeter City v Lincoln City.
FOURTH DIVISION: Peterborough United v Torquay United.
SCOTTISH FIRST DIVISION: St Jognstone v East Stirlingshire.
SCOTTISH SECOND DIVISION: Cowdenbeath v Arbroath; Forfar Athletic v Clyde.
ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Yeovil v Northwick; Maidstone v Bath; Telford v Enfield.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland: Alvechurch v Bromsgrove; Bedford v Enderby; Bridgend v Witney; CheltenhamV Taunton. Southern: Dover v Addlestone and Weybridge; Dunstable v Thanet; Fareham v Canterbury; Folkestone v Poole.
NORHTERN PREMIER LEAGUE: South Liverpool v Marine; Worksop v Bangor. Bass Cup: semi-final, second leg: Mossley v Workington.
CENTRAL LEAGUE: Blackburn v Newcastle (7.0); Leeds v Sheffield Wed.
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Reading v Oxford Utd.
MIDLAND LEAGUE CUP: Second round: Alfreton v Arnold
BUSF TOURNAMENT (at Bangor): UAU v Oxford University (10.45); London University v Cambridge (10.45); N Ireland v Wales (1.30); UAU v Scotland (1.30)
REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: RAF v Army (at RAF Erize Norton, 2.30)
RUGBY UNION: East Midlands v Barbarians (at Northampton) (3.0); Llanelli v Penarth (7.15); Pontypool v Bristol (7.0); Glamorgan Wanderers v Ebbw Vale (7.15); Mosley v Coventry (7.30).
RUGBY LEAGUE: First Division, Hull KR v Hull
BADMINTON: John Player All-England Open Championships (at Wembley). R.A.F. Inter-Station Competitions—Finals (R.A.F. West Drayton).
SQUASH RACKETS: Patrick International Festival (at Chichester)
HOCKEY: BUSF Group Championship (at Newcastle University)
ICE HOCKEY: Great Britain v Spain (at Billingham, 6.0).

FOR THE RECORD

RUGBY UNION

Tour Match: Western Transvaal 18, South American Jaguars 30.

SKIING

SANSICARIO (Italy) Women's giant slalom: 1 C. Nelson (US), 1min 30.97secs; 2 I. Epple (WG) 1:31.22; 3, M Epple, (WG) 1:31.74; 4 C. Cooper, (US) 1:31.90; 5, S Wolf (Austria), 1:32.08; 6, E Hess (Switzerland) 1:32.10;

CRICKET

PORT-OF-SPAIN: Jamaica 348 and 77 for 1; Trinidad and Tobago 480 for 9 dec. (R. L. Logie 171, C. G. D'Heurieux 81, H. A. Gomes 59, A Rajah 51; C. Walsh 4 for 119).

BASSETERRE: Leeward Islands 194 and 264 (R. Richardson 78, I. V. A. Richards 48; A. L. Padmore 3 for 83).

ICE HOCKEY

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Boston Bruins 5, Quebec Nordiques 4; Minnesota North Stars 4, Los Angeles Kings 2; *Toronto Maple Leafs* 8, Chicago Black Hawks 5.
WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP: Group C (Jaca): Bulgaria 2, Denmark 2; Japan 11, Spain 2.

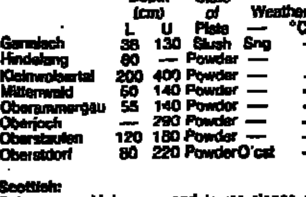
TENNIS

MILAN: First round: H Gunthardt (Switzerland) beat Tim Gullikson (US) 6—2, 6—7, 7—6; C Hooper (US) beat S Manson (US) 6—4, 6—4; R Frawley (Australia) beat M Purcell (US) 6—3, 3—6, 7—6; C Barazzutti (Italy) beat J Sadri (US) 6—3, 6—2, B Teacher (US) beat C Mottram (GB) 7—6, 6—4; T Smid *(Czechoslovakia) beat P Dupre (US) 6—0,* 6—2; M Edmondson (Australia) beat M Hocevar (Brazil) 6—1, 6—4, Van Patten (US) beat T Mayotte (US) 6—4, 6—0; E Iskersky (US) beat G Ocleppo (Italy) 7—6, 5—7, 7—6; A Mayer (US) beat S Glickstein (Israel) 7—6, 7—6.

Latest European snow reports

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Conditions Piste	Conditions Off Piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm) —	°C
Andermatt	140	380	Good	Powder	Good	Cloud	+4
Good snow, bad visibility							
Anzère	140	290	Good	Powder	Good	Fine	+3
New snow on good base							
Arosa	190	230	Good	Powder	Good	Snow	-6
Powder on good base							
Courmayeur	130	280	Good	Varied	Fair	Sun	-4
Few runs open avalanche danger							
Flaine	210	530	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	-1
Excellent piste skiing							
Grindelwald	40	200	Good	Powder	Good	Cloud	-5
Ideal skiing conditions							
Isola 2000	135	170	Fair	Varied	Good	Fine	-2
South facing slopes icy							
St Anton	150	450	Powder	Powder	Good	Cloud	+3
Excellent powder skiing							
Tignes	230	300	Good	Varied	Good	—	+3
Magnificent piste skiing							
Val d'Isère	160	260	Good	Powder	Good	Fine	+1
Excellent skiing everywhere							
Zermatt	70	160	Good	Powder	Good	Fine	-2
Good skiing everywhere							

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports have been received from other sources:



Germany: Garmisch, Hindelang, Kleinwalsertal, Mittenwald, Oberammergau, Oberjoch, Oberstaufen, Oberstdorf [illegible]

Scottish: Cairngorm: Main runs and lower slopes all complete. Wet snow on a firm base. [illegible]

ROWING

Oxford miss record by a second

By Jim Railton

Oxford University missed a Boat Race record yesterday afternoon from the Mile Post to *the University Stone* by only one second. With a building tide but no wind and a passive pacing partner in their hosts, National Westminster Bank, Oxford were sluggish in the first minute of the row and that cost them the record.

National Westminster were given a five-lengths start but Oxford overlapped them in two *minutes rowing on Surrey* and were clear 30 secs later. Oxford gathered stride and momentum in the last minute and a half of the row to pass the University Stone in 3 mins 43 secs.

But this time had to be corrected by two secs because they overstood their mark at the Mile Post. The record held by the 1973 Oxford eight.

On a sunny day, in perfect conditions Oxford and Cambridge spent the morning on that essential ingredient normally necessary for Boat Race success — *a fast and fluent start off* the stake boat. Both were smoothly away in almost every case, suggesting that there will not be a procession in the first minute *as so often in the past.* Oxford went the furthest, reaching Barn Elms in 2 mins with 38 strokes in the first.

Cambridge concentrated in *quality rather than quantity* with only 17 strokes off the the start, but the initial lift-off suggested a similar rating to Oxford if they had rowed a full minute.

The Boat Race takes place on Saturday at 2.30.

Today's outings (Oxford 9.30 and 6) (Cambridge 10 and 4.30); crews as yesterday.

OXFORD: *N A Conington (Hampton and Oriel) bow, B R N Holland (Radley and Oriel). H E Clay (Eton and Magdalen). * R P Yonge (King's Canterbury and New College). *N B Rankov (Bradford GS and St Hugh's). S J L Foster (Brentwood and Pembroke). A K Kirkpatrick (Methodist College, Belfast, Durham University and Oriel) R C Clay (Eton and New College) stroke. S Brown (Taunton and Wadham) cox.
CAMBRIDGE: P S J Brine (St Edwards and LMBC) bow A T Knight (Hampton and Clare). *R J Stephens (KCS Wimbledon and Emmanuel) N J Bliss (Barnard Castle and Corpus), B M Philp (Bryanston and Downing), C D Heard (Shrewsbury and LMBC) E M G Pearson (King's Canterbury and Jesus). S A Harris (Desborough and Queens' stroke. I P Bernstein (City of London and Emmanuel) cox.

Diary, page 10



HOCKEY

Cambridge underline superiority

By Sydney Friskin

Cambridge and Universities Athletic Union, the holders, put *themselves at the top of their* respective groups when the British universities Sports Federation tournament began at Newcastle yesterday. By the end of the day, each bad achieved two victories, taking their tally of goals into double figures.

As if to underline their victory at Lord's in February, Cambridge *beat Oxford* by the same score, 4-1, after taking a 3-0 lead at half-time, through Atkinson, twice, and Lewis.

Oxford raised their game in the second half and Farr in the Cambridge goal saved two good shots from short corners but was unable to stop Gill's penalty stroke. Lewis scored again for *Cambridge, who had earlier* beaten Scotland 6-0.

In the morning Oxford were held to a goalless draw by London, who nearly won the game in the last few minutes when two chances were missed. London kept their hopes alive by beating Scotland 3-1, having taken an early grip with goals by Dodds and Eaton.

Scotland, last year's runners up, improved in the second half and Yellowlees reduced the lead *from a penalty stroke. The Scots* were then deprived of two certain goals when first Reynolds and then Handley cleared off the line. London made sure of victory *with a well-taken goal by Kong.*

In Group B, UAU overran Wales in the second half to win 8-1, Alcock and Lillyman scoring twice. The remaining goals were scored by Gordon, French, Vartan, and Knott. Wales's only goal was scored by Perceval. Later UAU found the going a little tougher against Northern Ireland, whom they defeated 3-1, Knott, Hurry and Lillyman scoring for UAU; Heggarty for Northern Ireland.

GROUP A: Scotland 0, Cambridge 6; London 0, Oxford 0; Scotland 1, London 3; Cambridge 4, Oxford 1.

GROUP B: Trinity College, Dublin 0, Northern Ireland 0; Wales 1, UAU 8; Trinity College, Dublin 0 Wales 3; Northern Ireland 1, UAU 3.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Looking for backing in Sheffield

By Keith Macklin

Two Rugby League officials yesterday visited Owlerton Stadium, Sheffield, which is used *primarily* for speedway and greyhound racing. David Oxley, the secretary-general, and David Howes, the public relations officer, spoke to businessmen about the possibilities of rugby being played there.

The visit was exploratory to establish the strenghth of backing for a Sheffield club. After Charlton Athletic's application on Monday deveral other ckubs are contemplating applying before the March 31 deadline; but Charlton seem likely to be the only new entrants next season.

● This is a busy week for Barbarians, Peter West writes. They have sent a team to Hongkong for the Cafe Pacific international *sevens* tournament next weekend and this afternoon they play East Midlands in Northamptonin the annual Edgar Mobbs Memorial game.

● London Irish will stage a new 15-a-side competition for teams aged under 21 at their Sunbury ground this Easter, David Hands writes. Thirteen clubs will play for the Guinness Trophy on April 11 and 12. The six Irish teams include the winners of *last* year's pilot tournament (involving six clubs only), St Mary's college, Dublin.

● Next year's annual PGA Cup golf match between the club professionals of Britain and Ireland and the United States will be at Muirfield from July 28 to 30. This year's fixture will be held from September 10 to 12 at Knoxville, Tennessee.

□ Nick Jeavons, the England flank forward, will make a rare appearance as a lock in Moseley's home rugby match with Coventry tonight. He missed last Saturday's game at Richmond as he rested a slight hamstring strain. He returns in the second row.

● Britain's Ice dancing stars, Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean, from Nottingham, will *make their first appearance in* this country after retaining their European and world titles when they feature in the St Ivel gala of champions at Richmond on Friday.

RUGBY UNION

Sevenoaks crash

The national schools seven-a-side tournament organized by Rosslyn Park blossomed in springlike weather at Putney *Vale yesterday, when 85 schools* competed on six pitches in five rounds in the open competition, Peter Marston writes. Numerous schools had built a fine reputation in this tournament since its inception in 1939 when St George's Harpenden beat Clifton by 10—8. But over the last 20 years a new breed has tended to dominate the final rounds.

Among *them the record of St* Edward's Liverpool stands alone with five appearances in the final since 1964, three times as winners. They, with Ampleforth, Cowley, Llandovery and Millfield, who have also triumphed in this event, gave ample evidence yesterday of a pride in performance which reflects the excellence in the teaching of their *masters-in-charge.*

Sevenoaks, the holders crashed in Group B. With Ampleforth, Cowley, Landovery and St Edwards among another half *dozen* excellent sides in the top half of the draw, Millfield's task in the bottom half could be much less exacting.

Millfield, who look strong at all points, have three sevens successes immediately behind them and in Oti on the wing possess an outstanding runner whose pace can be just as decisive in defence as in attack.

GROUP A: William Ellis 14 Reigate 12; St Edward's, Liverpool, 32 Wandsworth 0; William Ellis 18 Verulam 0; St Edward's, Liverpool 22 Reigate 0; *Reigate 22 Verulam 6;* William Ellis 20 Wandsworth 10; St Edward's, Liverpool 28 Verulam 0; Reigate 38 Wandsworth 0.
GROUP B: Warwick 15 Sevenoaks 0; West Park 16 Nottingham 4; Whitehaven 34 Sevenoaks 4; West Park 22 Warwick 4; Warwick 18 Whitehaven 4; Nottingham 21 Sevenoaks 4; West Park 30 Whitehaven 0; Warwick 24 *Nottingham 0.*
GROUP C: Royal GS, Guildford 10, Wrekin 3; St Joseph's Academicals 15, St Anselms 10; Royal GS, Guildford 10, Plymouth 6; Wrekin 18, St Anselms 8; Plymonth 30, Wrekin 12; Royal GS, Guildford 38, St Joseph's Academy 4; Plymonth 22, *St Anselm's 16.*
GROUP D: kings, Worcester 24, Chichester 10; Woolverstone 12, Solihull 4; Cowley 32, Chichester 0; Woolverstone 14, King's, Worcester 10; Solihull 32, Chichester 0; Cowley 10, Woolverstone 7; Solihull 16, *King's, Worcester 0.*
GROUP E: Tiffin 10, Tasker Milward 0; Ampleforth 22, Magnus 12; Tasker Milward 8, St Benedict's 6; Tiffin 28, Magnus 0; St Benedict's 12, Tiffin 10; Ampleforth 28, Tasker Milward 0; St Benedict's 22, Magnus 22; Ampleforth 12, Tiffin 6.
GROUP F: Regent House 12, Emanuel 12; Campion 13, Bradford GS 9; Sir William Borlase 16, Regent House 10; Bradford GS 29, Emanuel 6; Emanuel 16, Sir William Borlase 12; Campion 32, Regent House 0; Bradford GS 22, Sir William Borlase 0; *Campion 27, Emanuel 0.*
GROUP G: Bassaleg 16, Eltham College 12; St Mary & Joseph 10, King William's IoM 9; Maidstone 18, Eltham College 6; Bassaleg 24, King William 0; Maidstone 26, Bassaleg 6; St Mary & St Joseph 22, Eltham College 14; Maidstone 9, King Willian 4.
GROUP G: King Henry VIII 20, Chislehurst and Sidcup 0; Llandovery 22, Brockley 0; Wirral GS 28, King Henry VII 0; Llandovery 32, Chislehurst and Sidcup 0; Wirral GS 29, Chislehurst and Sidcup 4; Brockley 16, Llandovery 8.
GROUP I: Dulwich 18 John Fisher 16; Kings, Macclesfield 24 St George's, Harpenden 0; Manchester 12 Dulwich 8; St George's, Harpenden 26 John Fisher 8; John Fisher 16 Manchester 10; Dulwich 18 King's, Macclesfield 0; Manchester 20 St George's, *Harpenden 8; John Fisher 18 King's* Macclesfield 8.
GROUP J: Millfield 24 Hampton 4; Haberdashers Aske's 18 St Edmund's 12; Hampton 18 Archbishop Holgates 0, Millfield 36 St Edmund's 0; Millfield 34 Archbishop Holgates 6; Hampton 18 Haberdashers Aske's 18;: *St Edmund's 18 Archbishop Holgate 8;* Millfield 22 Haberdashers Aske's 6.
GROUP K: Stonyhurst 22, Ashville 6; Brynteg 12, St Olave's 6; De la Salle 15, Ashville 9; Stonyhurst 18, Brynteg 18; De la Salle 20, Stonyhurst 12; St Olave's 28, Ashville 6; Brynteg 8, De la Salle 6; St Olave's 16, Stonyhurst 10.
GROUP L: Belmont Abbey 8, Broxbourne 3; Royal Belfast AI 19, Gunnersbury 6, Broxbourne 12, City of London Freemen 10; Gunnersbury 21, Belmont Abbey 8; Belmont *Abbey 12, City of London Freemen 10; Royal* Belfast AI 24, Broxbourne 12; Gunnersbury 20, City of London Freemen 4; Royal Belfast AI 16, Belmont Abbey 4.
GROUP M: Portsmouth 28 Bishop Wanderers 0; Judd 14 King Edward VI, Nuneaton 6; *Cwmtawe 22 Bishop Wanderers 0; Portsmouth* 22 Judd 12; Cwmtawe 10 Portsmouth 4; King Edward VI, Nuneaton 40 Bishop Wanderers 0; Cwmtawe 28 Judd 4; Portsmouth 10 King Edward VI, Nuneaton 6.
GROUP N: Latymer Upper 4 Birkenhead 0; *Queen Elizabeth's, Barnet* 13 St Joseph's, Ipswich 10; Normanton 10 Latymer Upper 0; Queen Elizabeth 10 Birkenhead 10; Birkenhead 4 Normanton 4; Latymer Upper 14 St Joseph's, Ipswich 4.
GROUP O: St Mary's, Liverpool 10 Aylesbury *0; London Oratory 20 Newcastle-under-Lyme* 14; Rydal 6 Aylesbury 0; St Mary's Liverpool 16 Newcastle-under-Lyme 6; Rydal 15 St Mary's Liverpool 4; London Oratory 10 Aylesbury 6; Newcastle-under-Lyme 24 Rydal 0; St Mary's Liverpool 28 London Oratory 8.
GROUP P: *Durham 26 Hymers 10;* Austin Friars 3 Blackpool 0; Sir Thomas Picton 12 Hymers 6; Durham 20 Blackpool 4; Durham 10 Sir Thomas Picton 6; Hymers 14 Austin Friars 8; Sir Thomas Picton 16 Blackpool 12; Durham 20 Austin Friars 6.
GROUP Q: Mount St Mary's 10 Hereford CS 7; Morley 22 Beverley 0; Merchant Taylor's, Crosby 20 Hereford CS 0; Mount St Mary's 13 Morley 10; Merchant Taylors 20 Mount St Mary's 0; Hereford CS 29 Beverley 6; Morley 18 Merchant Taylors 8; Mount St Mary's 46 Beverley 0.

□ Gymnasts from Cuba will be taking part in the Daily Mirror sponsored Champions All international tournament at Wembley on April 3. Other entries have come from the Soviet Union, United States, Japan, East and West Germany, Bulgaria and China as well as *Great Britain.*

Other card and results

Southwell

[illegible]

Fontwell results

[illegible]

Nottingham

[illegible]

Wetherby

[illegible]

□ Irish trainer Michael Cunningham, attempts to win an English-Irish Lincoln Double with Majestic Nurse at Doncaster and Martin Philip At the Curragh. In the Irish race, Wally Swinburn senior will partner Dellersbeck, on whom he won for Dessie Hughes last season.

□ Eddie O'grady's Mister Donovan, a winner at Cheltenham, has Monksfield Hurdle at Liverpool as an objective. O'Grady's other runners at Liverpool include Deep Gale (Grand National), Gay Return (Sinatic Kitchens Novices Chase) and Colonel Heather (Haig Whisky Foxhunters chase).

STATE OF GOING (official): [illegible]

LINCOLN ACCEPTORS: [illegible]

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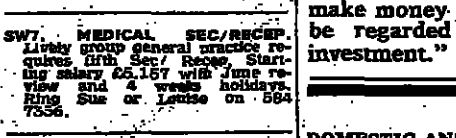
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Living it up in a castle

In ancient Scottish castles, elegant Regency hotels in Devon and majestic stately homes on the Sussex Downs, time-sharing is sweeping the country. Hardly a week goes by without another new scheme being announced and, despite the recession, they appear to be selling well.

Time-sharing in Britain is beginning to take a hold as it already has done on the Continent and throughout North America. The particular attraction of owning a week or two in a converted stately home or castle is obvious — bringing a slice of luxury living to a wider public.

Despite the public scepticism about time-sharing there have been no major catastrophes to date in the United Kingdom and on the very few occasions a developer has decided to pull out all the investors have been repaid.

Whereas time-sharing in Europe has sprung up along the popular coastline of the Mediterranean, concentrating on obvious resorts, at home it has developed in a different way.

On the Cote d'Azur or the Costa del Sol developers can virtually guarantee sunshine, but in the United Kingdom the appeal is different. Fresh air gracious living and ample recreational and leisure facilities are the hallmarks of British time sharing schemes. What is surprising perhaps is that the market is willing to pay very high prices.

While British time-sharing is very much in its infancy — the European counterpart has been with us for 16 or more years — there is a distinct feeling within the industry that many of the birth pangs, witnessed elsewhere in the world, are being overcome more quickly than would have been expected.

As one time-sharing organization puts it: "We are already seeing some of the smaller people backing away from an industry which is not, as the public sometimes thinks, a licence to print money. There is only room for the well managed and well financed companies who realize that if you want to make money time-sharing has to be regarded as a long term investment."

Brantridge Park, near Haywards Heath, Sussex has been converted to time-sharing by the Crouch Group and apartments are available through Asset International with prices varying from £1,000 to £6,800 a week.

A week in a development like Kilconquhar Castle, Broome Park or Brantridge Park can cost as much as £7,000 a week at the height of the summer season. In Spain £7,000 will often buy you as much as a fortnight in the summer and more than a month in the off peak times.

But a direct comparison with Spain can be unfair. Our home bred time-sharing schemes emphasize luxury living in many instances where the purchaser buys a palatial apartment or substantial four-bedroom cottage in the grounds of a Scottish castle.

There is little doubt that vast sums of money have been spent on many of the British time-sharing schemes, providing elegant living areas with beautifully designed interiors that have transformed a number of decaying stately homes and grand houses.

Despite the recession in Britain developers and marketing groups are surprised by the way time-sharing sales have been going over the last six months or so.

In Fife, Scotland, the first phase of Kilconquhar Castle consisting of 14, mainly four bedroom villas, has been completely sold out and work is about to start on the next phase made up of two bedroom holiday homes. Set in the relaxing countryside, a few miles from the famous St Andrews golf course, sales at Kilconquhar have picked up dramatically over the last year with prices ranging from £2,250 a week for a three bedroom villa in the low season to almost £7,000 a week for a four bedroom unit.

A similar picture is emerging from Brantridge Park, near Haywards Heath, West Sussex which was launched by the Crouch Group early last autumn. The 18th century house, which was once the home of Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, is being marketed by Asset International. A week in one of the splendid two-bedroom apartments at Brantbridge will cost as much as £6,800, although prices start as low as £1,000 a week in the off season.

Not all time-sharing schemes are centred around stately homes, like the sweeping Broome Park, near Canterbury, Kent. The Elliot Group, for example have managed to combine a four star hotel with time-sharing. The imposing Osborne in Torquay, Devon, is a beautifully restored Hesketh crescent overlooking Meadfoot Beach.

Studio and mews type apartments, some of which can accommodate up to six people, cost from £950 a week in winter to about £4,000 a week in the summer. Penthouses come a little dearer ranging from £1,750 a week to £5,750 a week.

In addition to the purchase price, buyers have to pay a service charge and management charge which varies between developments but, on average, will cost about £50 to £60 a week. Also in England and Wales developments are sold on a leasehold basis ranging from 30 years, in the case of Broome Park, to 80 years at the Osborne.

Mr Frank Chapman is arguably one of the pioneers of multi-ownership in this country. Through his Multi-Ownership & Hotels Company Mr Chapman has established three developments — two in Scotland and one in Wales — and it is understood a fourth is on the way.

The emphasis is on spectacular scenery, whether in the Scottish Highlands or the Welsh mountains, but Mr Chapman has spent a lot of time and money on providing plenty of leisure facilities like dry skiing slopes.

Although British time-sharing is far from cheap buyers are offered a great deal more for their money than many of the European schemes. There is the advantage of most developments being part of exchange schemes such as Resorts Condominium International.

Time sharing in the United Kingdom will also appeal to the suspicious who are extremely wary of similar schemes abroad, where it is less easy to check the credentials of the developer. There is, in addition, a tremendous demand from people who prefer to spend part of their holidays within the British Isles, and it is becoming increasingly attractive.

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PERSONAL

Also on page 22

FLAT SHARE

CHELSEA GIRL. Garden flat. £48 p.w. incl. 351 1837 (eves.).

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FLAT SHARE

FULHAM. Girl, 21 plus, own room, super house. £120 p.c.m. 381 3780 (after 7 pm).

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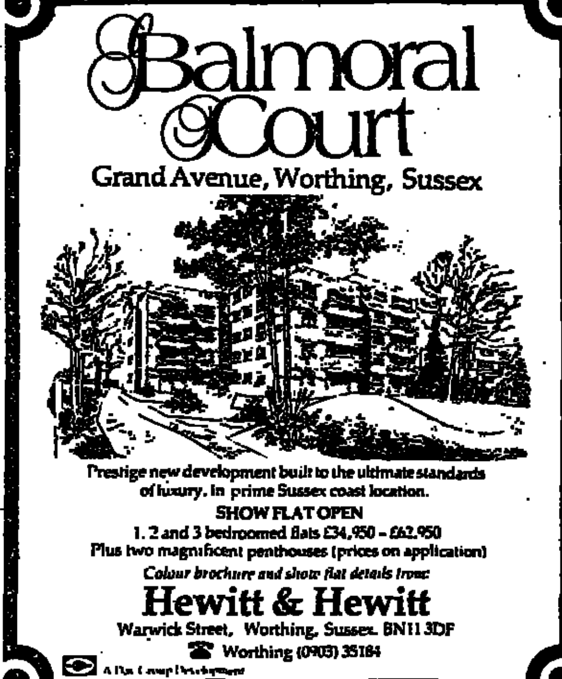
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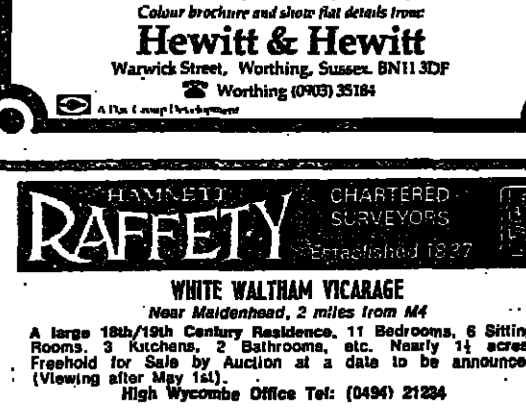
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PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 21

BIRTHS

BIRTHDAY

MARRIAGE

DEATHS

IN MEMORIAM

MUIR, ROBIN.—In most loved and cherished memory, tomorrow and always.—Rosie and the children.
NANGIE.—In loving memory of Clemency on this, her birthday. George, Anne and Juliet.
WILLIAM MORRIS—Poet, Craftsman, Socialist. Born 148 years ago this day. "Drink a glass to the memory." MW & RB.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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SHORT LETS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

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Lakka	2	B&B	April 12/26	1 week	£152
				2 weeks	£159
Crete			April 13/20/27	1 week	£152
Makriyalos	2/6	s/c		2 weeks	£169
Tolon	2/4	s/c	April 16/23/30	1 week	£149
				2 weeks	£165
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Batsi	2/6	s/c	April 16/23/30	2 weeks	£151

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HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

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FLAT SHARE

(continued on page 31)

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.40 Open University: Deep Sea Drilling. 7.05 Evolution: Early Life. 7.30 Psychology: Questions of Behaviour. 7.55 Closedown. 9.05 For Schools, Colleges: Engineering Design. 9.38 Science workshop. 9.58 Interval. 10.15 Everyday Maths. 10.38 Animal Foods. 11.00 Words and Pictures. 11.17 Children's Film Music. 11.40 Working Drawings. 12.05 French conversation course. 12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Linda Alexander. 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial Report and news headlines with subtitles). 1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Among the guests is John Mortimer who will be talking about his recently published autobiography, Clinging to the Wreckage. 1.45 Chigley. For the very young (r). 2.01 For Schools and Colleges: The story of number. 2.18 Living in the Alps. 2.40 Orcadian beachcombers. 3.00 Closedown. 3.53 Regional news (not London).

3.55 Play School. For the under fives (shown earlier on BBC2).
4.20 Cartoon: Mighty Mouse in The Jail Break (r).
4.25 Jackanory. Nerys Hughes reads another story from How Green You Are! by Berlie Doherty.
4.40 Take Hart. Tony Hart and his friend Morph *look into mechanics.*
5.00 John Craven's Newsround.
5.10 Grandad. The last in the comedy series starring Clive Dunn.
5.35 The Perishers featuring the voice of Leonard Rossiter (r).
5.40 News with Richard Baker. 6.00 South East at Six.
6.50 Fame. Sue Brown, the first lady cox in the 'Varsity Boat Race, talks to John Pitman.
7.20 The Wonderful World of Disney: *Three on the Run.* Thrills in a sledge-dog derby.
8.05 A Song for Europe 82 introduced by Terry Wogan from the TV Centre, London. Eight songs are performed and judged to see which of them will represent Britain in the Eurovision Song Contest later this year.

9.00 News with John Humphrys.
9.25 Sportsnight introduced by Harry Carpenter: Association Football and Boxing are featured tonight with highlights of the match in Spain between an England XI and Atletico Bilbao at the stadium where England begin their World Cup campaign. From Paris, France, England's first opponents in the competition play a friendly with Northern Ireland. For boxing fans there are the high spots of the World Light Heavyweight contest between Dwight Braxton, the holder and Jerry 'The Bull' Martin. *Harry Carpenter is at the ringside.*
10.25 Parkinson. With Alistair Cooke.
11.13 News headlines.
11.15 A Question of Guilt. The first of a four-part reconstruction of the story of Constance Kent whose three-year old son was murdered in June 1860 (r).
12.10 Weather.

BBC 2

6.40 Open University: Maths: Lagrange's Theorem; 7.05 Interpreting a Dream. 7.30 Non-Euclidean Geometry. 7.55 Closedown. 10.20 Gharbar: A magazine programme of interest to Asian women. 10.45 Closedown. 11.00 Play School. For the under fives presented by Lola Young and Fred Harris. The story is The Jungle Sale, written by Lee Pressman. The guest musician is double bassist Brian Brocklehurst. 11.25 Closedown. 3.55 Landscapes of England. In the tenth of twelve programmes Professor W. G. Hoskins examines the borderlands of Northumberland and explains the features of the frontier landscape which has been shaped by man for 2000 years. The camerman is Nat Crosby (r).

4.20 The Romance of the Indian Railways. James Cameron and Michael Satow explore the wonders of the subcontinent.
5.10 Educating the Workforce. In and around Cadbury's factory in Birmingham (r).
5.40 Laurel and Hardy in Fixer Uppers* 1935.
6.00 The Water Margin. Adventures of medieval Chinese knights.
6.45 The Making of Mankind. In this final episode Richard Leakey examines The Survival of The Species.
7.35 News with subtitles.
7.40 *The Master Game.* A chess match between Nigel Short, Britain's 16-year old prodigy and America's Larry Christiansen.
8.10 Chronicle: The Cottage. The story of the reconstruction of a 17th century Sussex Wealden *cottage.*

9.00 M*A*S*H. The 4077th American Field hospital is abuzz with gossip as the happily married surgeon, BJ, appears to fall for an attractive woman war correspondent. Starring Alan Alda, Mike Farrell and Susan St James as the lady with the looks.
9.25 Nancy Astor. Episode 7: Scandals. Now a member of Parliament with her political future looking secure Nancy is shaken by two scandals — one concerning her first husband, Robert Shaw, the other her son, an officer in the guards.
10.20 Out of Court. Nick Ross and Jane Walmsley with the last programme in the series that takes a look at recent legal rulings.
10.50 Newsnight. Ends at 11.40.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 For Schools: Feet. For the hearing impaired 9.47 Part two of Thumbelina 10.04 How water is collected, stored and processed 10.16 A visit to a French hypermarket 10.38 The changing role of women in society 11.02 Living during the Great Plague 11.20 Adolescence 11.39 The coronation of the Queen 12.00 Windfalls. Jenny Kenna with Rosebay and Lady Delphinium. For the very young. 12.10 Rainbow. Learning with puppets 12.30 Movie Memories. Roy Hudd presents some viewers' film clip requests with guest Kenneth Connor 1:00 News 1.20 Thames News 1.30 Crown Court. Day two of Talking to the Enemy 2.00 After Noon Plus: Among the items is a visit by Kay Avila to a pizza pie factory set up seven years ago by three housewives 2.45 The Six Million Dollar Man. Steve clears his father of an accusation of cowardice (r) 3.45 Definition. Crossword quiz presented by Don Moss.

4.15 Cartoon: Doctor Snuggles with the voice of Peter Ustinov (r)
4.20 Animals in Action. How they protect themselves
4.45 Murphy's Mob. Drama series about a football club
5.15 Mr Merlin. Comic adventures of a wizard disguised as a garage manager
5.45 News 6.00 Thames news with Andrew Gardner and Rita Carter
6.25 Help! Viv Taylor Gee with news of an organization called Foresight, which is advocating a method of preventing handicapped babies up to six months before conception
6.35 Crossroads. Eddie Lee makes a serious threat
7.00 This Is Your Life. Eamonn, his red book and some relatives combine to embarrass another celebrity
7.30 Coronation Street. What has Brian been doing in Cairo?
8.00 Starburst. Fast moving variety show. Among the guests are Ted Rogers, Una *Stubbs and the Stylistics*

9.00 Minder, Poetic Justice — Innit? Arthur to the surprise of all concerned, friends and law alike, is chosen for jury service. Who can he trust to look after his Aladdin's Cave lock-up while he performs his citizen's duty? Put-upon Terry comes to the rescue again but he is sidetracked by his former stripper-turned hairdresser girlfriend who is witness to a robbery
10.00 News
10.30 Film: Vampira (1974) starring David Niven. A spoof send-up about Transylvania's famous citizen. He plays host to a group of *tourists looking over his castle.* Among them are four pretty girls, winners of a "Most Biteable Playmate of the Month" competition. Just what he needs to bring his beloved wife back to life
12.10 Close with Roy Plomley reading some of his favourite poetry.

CHOICE

Denis Lawson as Mark Dickens in Crown Court (ITV 1.30pm)

● Chronicle tonight takes a look at an unusual way of moving house. In THE COTTAGE (BBC 2 8.10 pm) we follow the two-year task of a dedicated group of conservationists who dismantle a 17th-century Sussex cottage and rebuild it at the Weald and Downland Open Air Museum in Singleton, Sussex. This museum is interested only in restoring smaller buildings unlike other organisations who seem to save larger constructions. Project director Richard Harris, a knowledgable and articulate guide, describes the history of the cottage and explains how its interior has been altered by different occupiers. The main point of interest in the programme is that Harris finds evidence that this structure is a prototype of the modern dwelling. He explains why with commendable lucidity.

● A new 13-week series of the excellent CROWN COURT (ITV 1.30 pm) began yesterday and continues today and tomorrow. Entitled Talking to the Enemy it concerns the trial of a television reporter accused of failing to pass on details of an interview with a suspected IRA bomber. If you missed the first episode there is a resumé of what was heard in evidence at the beginning of today's episode. The programme follows its established successful format with members of the public playing the jury and scriptwriters penning two endings to cater for the verdict returned. Robert Urquhart is splendidly aggrieved as the complainant policeman, Chief Superintendent Mackenzie and he is strongly supported by Denys Hawthorne as the Royal Ulster Constabulary officer, Inspector Haig.

● Over thirty years ago Frank Loesser adapted, with music and lyrics, some short stories written by Damon Runyon in the 1930s. In THREE WISE GUYS AND ONE OR TWO DOLLS (Radio 4 7.45 pm) Robert Cushman tells the story of Loesser's partnership with Abe Burrow who wrote the script for that adaptation which was called Guys and Dolls, a revival of which has just opened at the Olivier in London's National Theatre complex. Why has it been so phenomenally successful? Cushman talks to the original Broadway stars, Stubby Kaye and Vivien Braine, as well as Burrows himself and the wife of Loesser. In addition, Sir Peter Hall talks about the up-to-date presentation with some of the stars, including Julie Covington, singing excerpts from the show.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
8.33 Yesterday in Parliament.
8.57 Weather and Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Midweek: Henry Kelly.†
10.00 News.
10.02 Gardeners' Question Time visits Wales.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: "Maher-Shalal-Hashbaz". By Dorothy L. Sayers.
11.00 News and Travel.
11.05 Baker's Dozen.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 It Makes Me Laugh. Prunella Scales presents her taste in humour.
12.55 Weather and Travel.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News and Travel.
3.02 Play: "A Dizzy Turn" by Lydia Ragosin.
3.50 Smith Invades the Capital. Phil Smith explores.
4.00 Enterprise with Marjorie Lofthouse.
4.45 Story Time: "The Last Resort" by Pamela Hansford Johnson (1).
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather. Programme News.
6.00 News and Financial Report.
6.30 My Word! A panel game.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 A Good Night Out (new series).
7.45 Three Wise Guys and One Or Two Dolls.
8.30 Sideways a Bit by Leonard Barras.
8.45 File on 4.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 Detective (new series). Crime and detection in London (1) "A Dream of Riches".
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "Gorky Park" by Martin Cruz Smith (3).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News and Weather.

ENGLAND: VHF with 11 above except as follows: 6.25-6.30am Weather and Travel. 10.00 For Schools: 10.00 Music Makers. 10.20 Something to Think About. 10.30-10.45 Listen with Mother. 11.00-12.00 For Schools: 11.00 Singing Together. 11.20 Springboard. 11.40 Quest. 1.55 Programme News. 2.00-3.00 For Schools: 2.00 Movement and Drama I. 2.25 Country Dancing. 2.45 Nature. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4: African and Caribbean Writing. 11.30-12.10am Open University: 11.30 Portraiture. 11.50 Reward Preferences.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Your Midweek Choice. Record requests: Bach, Copland.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Your Midweek Choice (continued) Rossini, Grieg, Kodaly.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer Liszt: records.†
10.00 BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra Concert: Schubert, Mozart, Lutoslawski †
11.05 Elizabeth Maconchy. Concert †
11.35 Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra. Mahler: Symphony No 6 †
1.00 News.
1.05 Concert Hall direct from Broadcasting House, London. Oboe and piano recital. Haydn, Telemann, Dutilleux, Kalliwoda, Liszt †
2.00 Music Weekly †
2.50 Hiawatha's Wedding Feast. Coleridge-Taylor on record.†
3.25 Borodin String Quartet recital.†
4.00 Choral Evensong from Chichester Cathedral.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure †
7.00 Scientifically Speaking—. Professor Sir Nevile Mott, winner of the 1977 Nobel Prize for Physics, in conversation with John Maddox.
7.30 Telemann Concert. His overture in c major and Suite in d major played by The Parley of Instruments directed by Roy Goodman and Mark Caudle.†
8.00 Leipzig Gewandhaus Orchestra. Concert direct from the Royal Festival Hall, London. Part 1: Barber, Strauss.†
8.35 *Six Continents.*
8.55 Concert. Part 2: Bruckner.†
10.00 Music in our Time. Richard Rodney Bennett, Webern, Robert Sherlaw Johnson.
11.00 News.
11.05 Durufle on record †

VHF Only — Open University: 5 55 am Fuel Cells. 6 15-6.55 Influences in Debussy's Style. 11.20 pm Acts of God? 11.40 Reading Development. 12 00 The Balby Street Kids. 12 20 am Poetry of World War I. 12.40-1.00 "Batty Langley".

Radio 2

5.00 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 Gloria Hunniford.† 2.00 Ed Stewart.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News and Sport.† 6.00 John Dunn.† 7.30 International Soccer Special. 9.45 Sounds of the Sun (continued from vhf). 10.00 You've Got to be Joking. 10.30 Be My Guest. 11.00 Brian Mathew † from midnight. 1.00 Truckers' Hour.† 2.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis. 2.00 Paul Burnett. 3.30 Steve Wright. 5.00 Peter Powell. 7.00 Radio 1 Mailbag: Phone-in on 01-580 4411. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 Midnight and Close.
VHF Radios 1 and 2: 5.00am With Radio 2. 8.00pm Alan Dell. 8.30 The New Swingle Singers.† 9.00 The Folk Entertainers.† 9.30 Sounds of the Sun. 9.45 With Radio 2. 10.00 With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 648 kHZ (463m) at the following times GMT:— 6.00 Newsdesk 7.00 World news 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 7.30 Letter From London 7.40 BookChoice 7.45 report on Religion 8.00 World news 8.09 Reflections 8.15 The King of Instruments 8.30 Animal, Vegetable or Mineral? 9.00 World News 9.09 Review of the British Press 9.15 The World Today 9.30 Financial News 9.40 Look Ahead 9.45 Terry Wogan's Album Time 10.15 Classical Record Review 10.30 A Man of Pleasure 11.00 World News 11.09 News about Britain 11.15 Listening Post 11.30 Meridian 12.00 Radio Newsreel 12.15pm Nature Notebook 12.25 The Farming World 12.45 Sports Roundup 1.00 World News 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 1.30 Radio Theatre 2.15 Report on Religion 2.30 AWord in Edgeways 3.00 Radio Newsreel 3.15 Outlook 4.00 World News 4.09 Commentary 4.15 Musician at Large 4.45 The World Today 5.00 World News 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 8.15 Marching and Waltzing 9.30 Jazz for the asking 10.00 World News 10.09 The World Today 10 30 Financial News 10.40 Reflections 10.45 Sports Roundup 11.00 World News 11.09 Commentary 11.15 The Instrument Makers 11.30 Top Twenty 12.00 World News 12.09am News about Britain 12.15 Radio Newsreel 12.30 Listening Post 12.45 Smash of the Day: The Navy Lark 1.15 Outlook: News Summary 1.45 A Pattern of Faith 2.00 World News 2.09 Review of the British Press 2.15 Network UK 2.30 Assignment 3.00 World News 3.09 News about Britain 3.15 The World Today 3.30 My Word! 4.00 Newsdesk 5.45 The World Today

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152khz/261m. VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94 9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BBC1

Cymru/Wales: 11.17 am-11.40 I Ysgolion: Ffenestri — Y llwybr natur. 11.40-12.05 pm I Ysgolion: Daearyddiaeth — Brazil. 12.57-1.00 News of Wales. 2.18-2.40 I Ysgolion: Hyn O Fyd. 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 6.50-7.10 Heddiw. 7.10-7.40 Whatever Happened to the Likely Lads? 7.40-8.05 Dr Who. 12.10 am News and weather. Scotland: 12.55 pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 12.40-3.00 For Schools: Around Scotland: Natural History. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 6.50-7.20 Fanfare (The Final). 10.25-11.15 Everyman: "At the Hour of Death." 11.15-11.40 Love Story: "Love is Old, Love is New." 11.40 News and weather. Northern Ireland: 12.57 pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six. 6.50-7.20 Prospect. 12.10 am News and weather. England: 6.00 pm-6.25 Regional News Magazines. 6.50-7.20 East — Changing Places. London and South East — Fame (Sue Brown). Midlands — Me and My Town. North — Lifelines. North East — Eureka! North West — Finding Out. South — Don't Fence Me In. South West — Country Scene. West — R P M. 12.15 am Close.

TSW

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Trapper John. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 Scene South West. 12.10 am Postscript, Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As Thames except: 9.25 am-9.30 First Thing. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Great Depression: America. 5.15-5.45 Private Benjamin. 6.00-6.35 North Tonight. 12.05 am News. 12.10 Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As Thames except. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Trapper John. 5.15-5.45 Private Benjamin. 6.00-6.35 Calendar.

TVS

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Great Depression. *5.15 Radio.* 5.30-5.45 Coast to Coast. 6.00-6.35 Coast to Coast: 12.10 am Company, followed by Closedown.

BORDER

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Bracken. 5.15-5.45 Radio. 6.00-6.35 Lookaround. 12.20 am News. 12.23 Closedown.

ANGLIA

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Trapper John. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00-6.35 About Anglia. 12.10 am Big Question, Closedown.

ULSTER

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime 2.45-3.45 Great Depression: America. 5.15 Radio 5.30-5.45 Good Evening Ulster. 6.00-6.35 Good Evening Ulster. 12.10 am News at Bedtime, Closedown.

CENTRAL

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Last of Summer: Ronnie Masterson. 5.15-5.45 Radio 6.00 Crossroads 6.25-7.00 News: introduced by Bob Warman, Wendy Nelson, Nick Owen and Anne *Diamond. 10.30 Film:* Wild Bunch, William Holden, Ernest Borgnine, struggle to come to terms with the rapidly-changing west of 1914. 1.10 am Closedown.

TYNE TEES

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am Good Word. 9.25-9.30 News. 1.20 pm News. 1.25-1.30 Where the jobs are. 2.45 Royal Film Performance 1982, with Chris Kelly and Judith Chalmers. 3.30-3.45 Sound of . . . New Seekers. 5.15-5.45 Private Benjamin. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 Northern Life, with Tom Coyne. 12.10 am Three Million and Rising. 12.15 Closedown.

Ted Rogers: ITV 8.00pm

CHANNEL

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Trapper John. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30-7.00 Baileys Bird. 12.10 am Epilogue followed by Closedown.

GRANADA

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Mr *& Mrs. 1.20 Granada Reports.* 1.30 Exchange Flags. 2.00 Crown Court. 2.30 Sound of Vince Hill. 2.45-3.45 Great Depression: America. 6.00 This is your right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30-7.00 Granada Reports. 12.10 am Closedown.

SCOTTISH

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Great Depression. 5.10 Teatime Tales. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 Action Line. 6.30-7.00 Report. 12.05 am Late Call. 12.10 Entertainers: Elkie Brooks. 12.40 Closedown.

HTV WEST

As Thames except: 12.0 pm-13.30 News. 2.45 Fantasy Island. 3.45 History Makers: Napoleon: Making of a Dictator. 5.10 Ask Oscar! 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 News. 6.30-7.00 Give Us A Clue.

HTV CYMRU/WALES

as HTV WEST except: 12.00-12.10 pm Ty Bach TWT. 4.15-4.45 Mr Merlin. 4.45-5.10 Y Rheilffordd Gudd. 5.10-5.20 Dick Tracy. 6.00-6.30 Report Wales.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO ✶ BLACK AND WHITE: (r) REPEAT.

Law Report March 24 1982 Court of Appeal

Challenges to photocopies

Regina v Wayte

Before Lord Justice Kerr, Mr Justice Pain and Mr Justice Beldam

[Judgment delivered March 22]

The Court of Appeal gave guidance on the procedure to be adopted when photocopies of documents were to be produced in evidence when their admissibility was in question and the defendant was unrepresented.

The court dismissed an appeal by William Guy Alexander Wayte against his conviction on January 31, 1980 at Nottingham Crown Court (Judge Lloyd and a jury) of *one count alleging conspiracy to* defraud those who placed advertisements in two magazines of which he was editor-in-chief, by presenting false and inflated circulation figures. He was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment suspended for two years. His appeal against conviction on a second count was allowed.

Mr Robin Simpson, QC and Mr B. D. J. Walsh for the appellant; Mr Brian Appleby, QC and Miss Heather Swindells for the Crown.

MR JUSTICE BELDAM, giving the judgment of the court, said that the appellant, who was unrepresented at the trial, had made many allegations against a co-defendant. It was therefore quite understandable and indeed the duty of counsel for the co-defendant to make the most of the material available to him in cross-examination of the appellant.

Counsel asked the appellant to look at photocopies of two letters; one allegedly was written to the appellant by the co-defendant about his unease at the falsity of the figures; the second was allegedly a reply by the appellant.

The appellant said that he had no recollection of those letters and suggested that they must have been forged. He asked to see the originals but was told that they could not be traced.

It was conceded that counsel had no reason to doubt the genuineness of the photocopies or to believe that his client would not give evidence to explain his possession of them and account for the absence of the originals, as eventually he did.

But it was said that counsel, appreciating that the appellant was acting personally, should have ensured that the court ruled on the admissibility of the documents before they went to the jury.

That was a situation which, in the recollection of all counsel concerned in the appeal, had not arisen before and it was therefore useful for guidance to be given.

As a general rule it could not be doubted that counsel and the court should ensure that documents should not be seen by the jury until their admissibility, if questioned, had been decided.

For that to be done some warning should be given by counsel for parties who might object to their admissibility. If *the defendant was unrepresented* the guidance of the court should be sought.

In all cases it was desirable to prevent any party being taken by surprise and to ensure a fair opportunity for other parties to consider the admissibility of the documents. If necessary all parties should have an opportunity to examine the documents.

The words "as a general rule" must be stressed. It should not be forgotten that in the present case the documents, if admissible, had a dual purpose, to advance the co-defendant's case and to undermine the evidence given by the appellant.

In fairness it had to be said that neither counsel nor the judge had any indication that there would be any challenge to the genuineness of the documents.

Where a party affected contended that documents were not genuine his counsel generally would ask for an opportunity to have them examined, but it was almost certain that the issue of their genuineness would have to be left to the jury.

In rare cases there might have to be a trial within a trial as to *admissibility*, but if the party asking for admission of documents contended that they were genuine the issue would be left to the jury in very much the same way as was done in this case.

Solicitors: Mr Peter K. L. Danks, Budleigh Salterton; Mr J. T. Moore, Nottingham.

Credit for time on remand

Regina v Home Office, Ex parte Gaffney

Before Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Lloyd and Mr Justice Eastham

[Judgment delivered March 23]

Where a defendant spent separate periods in custody relating to different offences, only those periods which were connected to the particular offence were relevant when considering credit for sentences of imprisonment under section 67(1) of the Criminal Justice Act 1967, the Divisional Court held when refusing an application for *a writ of habeas corpus.*

Section 67(1) of the Criminal Justice Act 1967 provides: "The length of any sentence of imprisonment imposed on an offender by a court shall be treated as reduced by any period during which he was in custody by reason only of having been committed to custody by an order of a court made in connexion with any proceedings relating to that sentence or the offence for which it was passed or any proceedings from which those proceedings arose . . ."

Mr Graham Parkins for the applicant; Mr Simon D. Brown for the Home Office.

MR JUSTICE EASTHAM said that the matter concerned a short and difficult point on the proper construction of section 67(1) in order to establish the date of the applicant's proper release date.

The applicant appeared before Ipswich Crown Court on May 14 and 24, 1979 and was convicted for offences of dishonesty. Between June 6 and July 2, he was in custody pending sentence for the offences for which he was convicted, and he would be given credit for that period in custody of 26 days. When the applicant appeared on July 2 Ipswich Crown Court deferred sentence.

The applicant committed further offences and on October 4, he was convicted by Middlesbrough justices. He was committed in custody to Ipswich Crown Court for *sentence*, spending a second period in custody between October 4 and December 7.

The crown court dealt with the sentencing for both the Ipswich offences and Middlesbrough offences he received three years' *imprisonment for Middlesbrough* offences and a concurrent 37 months' sentence for the Ipswich offences.

The applicant contended that the two periods he had spent in custody should be added together and he should be given credit for the total period.

The Home Office maintained that the first period in custody of 26 days was relevant to the sentence for the Ipswich offences and that the second period in custody, when he was committed by the Middlesbrough justices, was relevant to the sentence for the Middlesbrough offences.

His Lordship had come to the conclusion that the Home Office's construction was the right one and therefore in relation to the 37 months' imprisonment for the Ipswich offences the applicant was only entitled to credit the 26 days in custody.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, agreeing said that although the result might appear to be unjust he was forced to the conclusion because of the wording of the statute.

Mr Justice Lloyd agreed.

Solicitors: Prettys, Ipswich; Treasury Solicitor.

Reading out judgments

Practice Direction

Following dicta by Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce in *Chilean Nitrate Sales Corporation v Marine Transportation Co Ltd* (*The Times*, March 4), Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, sitting with Lord Justice Eveleigh and Lord Justice Watkins, gave a practice direction on March 18 on the delivery of judgments.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said he would like to say a word about the delivering of judgments in the Court of Appeal:

"The court still regards it of the first importance that all the proceedings in the court should be held in public and this includes the delivering of our judgments, together with the reasons for them. This is so that everyone who wishes to do so can come into the court and hear what takes place: and also so that the reporters can take it down for their own use.

"In order to help the official shorthand-writers and members of the Bar who report the cases when the case is called on for judgment, we will hand out our draft judgments so as to help the Bar in following the judgment and preparing their various reports.

"The practice will continue to be to read our judgments fully, except those portions which are so detailed or so technical as not to be readily understood by the hearers. These passages will not be read aloud, but it will be open to the reporters to take them from the copies which we hand out.

"In some cases, if the judgments are unduly long, they may be replaced by a shortened summary to give the general effect."

Attempt with wrong key

Kelly v Hogan

Where an unfit driver had no ignition key, but was sitting in the driver's seat attempting to insert other keys into the ignition, the Divisional Court (Lord Justice Donaldson and Mr Justice McNeill) held on March 11 that he was properly convicted of attempting to drive while unfit through drink or drugs, contrary to section 5(1) of the Road Traffic Act 1972.

The position was the same as a burglar carrying a jemmy of the wrong size and the facts fell within the fourth category of offences described in *R v Smith (Roger)*([1975]AC 476).

Clash on guards leaves new trains idle

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Millions of pounds' worth of brand-new high-technology trains are standing idle in a north London siding because British Rail cannot reach agreement with the National Union of Railwaymen (NUR) to dispense with unnecessary guards.

Trains destined for use on the newly electrified Bedford-St Pancras line are stored at Cricklewood despite agreement in principle with the militant train drivers' union to one-man operation. The rival NUR insists that every passenger train must have a guard — even though there is nowhere for him to sit.

Electrified services were originally scheduled to start in January, but will not now begin before July. In the meantime, elderly diesel trains will operate an interim timetable.

Mr Ray Buckton, general secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, asked last night: "Why are British Rail putting so much emphasis on flexible rostering for drivers —which would only save a minuscule amount of money—when other matters like this require priority?"

The stumbling block is the refusal of the NUR to give up the guards even though the train makes him redundant. The union wants him to be retained with the title of "train superintendent" and given fresh duties such as the sale and inspection of tickets.

British Rail's mothballing of trains is regarded as particularly damaging because the Government views the St Pancras-Bedford scheme as a model for similar investment on other routes. But Mr Sidney Weighell, NUR general secretary, is reported to have told management that the guards will be taken off the trains "over my dead body".

An NUR spokesman said yesterday that negotiations were continuing and there was no reason why the trains should not be brought into service immediately, "but they must be two-manned until agreement is reached."

Rail study, page 5



Six Vulcan bombers cleaving the sky from RAF Scampton, Lincolnshire, yesterday before 27 Squadron, the last V-bomber unit at the base, disbands next week. Five Vulcan squadrons still in service at RAF Waddington will be reequipped later this year with the supersonic Tornado.

MPs' rises based on parity proposed

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

MPs would get a pay rise each November in line with the increases won by workers enjoying similar salary levels, under proposals put forward yesterday by the all-party Commons Select Committee on Members' Salaries.

But the twice-expressed wish of the Commons, in votes in 1975 and 1980, that the pay of MPs should be fully linked to other public service grades or occupations, thus ending the Top Salaries Review Body's role of making periodic independent reviews, was rejected by the committee.

Instead, in a report which some MPs were predicting last night would turn out to be controversial, the committee proposed that the review body should conduct an inquiry during the fourth year of each Parliament, with a view to that Parliament acting on its recommendations, but that in the intervening years salaries would be adjusted annually by reference to increases in comparable salaries. The recommended yardstick is the Department of Employment's annual survey of earnings.

The decision to go for the principle of "interim linkage" rather than full linkage caused objections from a group of MPs, led by Mr George Cunningham, Independent Labour MP for Islington, South and Finsbury, during the committee's proceedings.

Arguing that it was that method of periodic independent review that had caused the continuing difficulties of providing fairly for MPs' salaries, he moved an amendment, rejected by seven votes to three, that the Commons should again be asked to decide on linking salaries to specified public service grades. Mr Cunningham and Mr James Lamond, Labour MP for Oldham, East, later voted against the whole report.

But the committee said it would favour the type of linkage envisaged by the Houses' votes of 1975 and 1980 on which the last and present governments have not acted, "only if no better solution can be found." It is said that to succeed in its main objective linkage would need to be automatic, yet final responsibility for MPs' pay, as for other public expenditure, must rest with the House.

An MP's salary is £13,950. The committee said that so long as inflation continued at rates experienced in the last decade there was a need for interim adjustment between reviews.

Report from the Select Committee on Members' Salaries: Session 1981-82 (Stationery Office, £4.75).

Cigarette tactics criticized

Continued from page 1

smokers: "If it feels good, do it; if it feels good, smoke it . . ."

Mr David Simpson, director of Action on Smoking and Health (Ash) said: "This is a classic example of where the tobacco companies' interests really lie, and what their concerns are . . ."

A spokesman for British American Tobacco said yesterday: "I am not aware that Brown and Williamson advertising is particularly youth orientated.

"Throughout the BAT group it is our policy not to aim advertising at young people. It is a policy being applied very vigorously these days."

A spokesman for Brown and Williamson yesterday disputed the claim made by the Federal Trades Mission that any advertising campaign was ever carried out based on the advice received from the market research company suggesting that cigarettes be linked with illicit adult pleasures. The advice of the market research company was unsolicited and not acted on, he said.

The cigarette called Fact was marketed first on its safety value and then when it was rejected by the public marketed again on its taste aspect.

Jobless dip below 3m on eve of by-election

Continued from page 1

that unemployment in Britain alone (excluding Northern Ireland) will average 300,000 more in the coming financial year than in 1981-82. Most economic forecasters outside Whitehall predict a further slow rise in the jobless total.

Moreover, the level of jobless would be a good deal higher if it were not for various schemes introduced by the Government to keep the unemployed from registering. Some 27,000 older workers, unemployed for more than a year and claiming supplementary benefit, have opted for retirement. At least a further 325,000 people are being kept off the register by special employment and training schemes.

However, there is a number of bright spots in the latest figures to give ministers some comfort. The number of jobless has fallen this month in five out of 11 of the regions (seasonally adjusted). Scotland saw a fall of 2,000, bringing unemployment there down to 306,000 or 13.7 per cent of the labour force. The biggest regional increase in jobless was in the south-east, where 8.8 per cent of the labour force are not working.

The inflow of vacancies to employment offices — which is regarded by some economists as the best guide to the state of the labour market — has now been rising steadily since last May. The number of redundancies has also been declining. They are now running at about two-thirds of the level a year ago.

The United Kingdom still has one of the highest rates of unemployment among the industrialized nations (only Belgium and Spain are higher), but the rate of increase in most other countries has been a good deal higher in recent months than here. Out of 14 other countries, only three have seen a smaller percentage jump in their jobless during the past three months.

□ Mr James Milne, general secretary of the Scottish TUC, said there was "comfort" for Scotland in today's figures (the Press Association writes). He said the fall in the number of school leavers out of work was almost entirely accounted for by the increase in those on the "young workers scheme".

He said there were two reasons for the apparent fall in adult unemployment. There was always a decrease at this time of year as seasonal work such as construction picked up, and it was certain that thousands of long-term unemployed had come off the register after a full year of unemployment.

Tables, page 14

Frank Johnson in Hillhead

How Roy deported himself in Hillhead

In these final days of the by-election campaign, the energy problem has emerged as a key issue.

Mr Roy Jenkins regards his energy as a precious national asset that must be conserved. His Labour opponents are demanding to know how much of it, if elected tomorrow, he would be prepared to expend on Hillhead. The issue came to the fore as follows:

Mr Roy Hattersley, the Shadow Home Secretary, arrived on Monday and, addressing a factory gate meeting, reminded people that Mr Jenkins represented a neighbouring constituency to his in Birmingham. Mr Hattersley implied that during those years Mr Jenkins had always taken care to husband his resources. But by yesterday's Labour conference, the party was warning Hillhead of a massive lethargy crisis if Mr Jenkins won.

The issue, then, was whether, if elected, supplies of Mr Jenkins in Hillhead would soon run out? To the independent analyst, there seemed every possibility that this might happen. The more interesting question was: did the voters much mind if it did?

The evidence suggested that the voters were rather less priggish and high minded about the matter than the politicians. It was announced that Mr Jenkins, protruding through the open roof of a motor vehicle, would be drawn in some pomp around the constituency yesterday in a motorcade escorted by a detachment of halberdiers and pikemen up from the crack moderate regiments of London. Here was a chance to see whether Hillhead shared Labour's doubts about Mr Jenkins's devotion to them, and whether he was as ill-at-ease among the Scots as earlier reports would have it.

Well, it can be reported now that Mr Jenkins's state visit to several shopping centres occasioned scenes of widespread responsive waving. Every now and then he would stop and walk among the people. There was little hostility. What Socialists never understand is that the citizenry has nothing against the traditional hereditary ruling class as such. To this it may be replied that Mr Jenkins is not a traditional hereditary ruler. But it is too late to start confusing people.

He was particularly devastating with older women. According to the *Daily Express* poll, Mr Malone, the well-behaved young Tory candidate had rightly gathered up mass support among the females over fifty who are a huge voting block in this constituency. Yesterday Mr Jenkins seemed to look upon that as a challenge. With an unerring eye for his target, he singled them out for precision waving as he sped by. Nearly always, they responsively waved back.

When working the shopping centre pavements, Mr Jenkins, once he had trained his woman in his sights, would approach her, and engage her in fatuously polite conversation, bowing slightly from the waist, and sometimes making a graceful gesture as if to raise his hat to her, a considerable trick considering that he was not wearing a hat at the time.

This last gesture would consist of simultaneously raising the hand and lowering the head. And what a head! An egghead, certainly, but a Fabergé of an egghead —shining, exquisitely crafted, full of delights.

"I'm a dyed-in-the-wool Tory, but he's a marvellous man", Mrs Margaret Graham, of Churchill Drive, replied when I asked her for her opinion just after he had worked her over. She added: "He has held some of the most important jobs, and he has deported himself in them very well." How Mr Jenkins would have approved of the idea that he "deported" himself. For that indeed is what he does.

I left Mr Jenkins, deporting himself about at the Jordan Hill shops, and made off in the direction of the harsher, more real world. The impression was clearly left that the voters of Hillhead regarded Mr Jenkins as a merciful relief from that world. They probably did not much care whether he would spend much time on their problems. Indeed, it might spoil the whole point of him if he did.

The city is riddled with Bennite social workers to do that sort of thing. The Labour candidate, Mr Wiseman, is presumably one of them. He, however, denies it. Denies being a Bennite or being a social worker? Both. "I've been called a Bennite and I'm not", he told us yesterday. "Tony Benn isn't either. He was once in favour of the Common Market . . . Nor am I a social worker. I'm a community worker."

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen opens new extension of the London Hospital, 3.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, Colonel-in-Chief, attends luncheon given by Royal Army Medical Corps, Headquarter Mess, Millbank, 12.45.

The Duke of Kent, Co-Patron, Anglo-Jordanian Society, attends Annual Dinner, Savoy Hotel, London, 7.35.

New exhibitions

Antique maps and sea charts, Beales, 36 Old Christ Church Road, Bournemouth; Mon to Sat 9 to 5.30; (from today until April 6).

Eureka — contemporary art from Australia, ICA Gallery, The Mall, SW1; Tues to Sun 12 to 9, closed Mon; (from today until April 25).

Exhibitions in progress

Carel Weight, York City Art Gallery, Exhibition Square, York; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 5; (until April 4).

Work by Edward Bird, Central Art Gallery, Lichfield Street, Wolverhampton; Mon to Sat 10 to 6; (until April 3).

Sculpture by Anthony Caro, Hunterian Art Gallery, Glasgow; Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Sat 9.30 to 1; (until April 11).

Landscapes by Alan Rankle, The Looking Glass, 53 Halifax Road, Todmorden; Wed to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5, closed Mon and Tues (until April 4).

Oil paintings and watercolours by Norman Adams, and jewelry by Su Vernon, City Museum and Art Gallery, Broad Street, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent; Mon to Sat 10.30 to 5, Wed 10.30 to 8; (until April 5).

Geological Conservation, Cliffe Castle, Spring Gardens Lane, Keighley; Tues to Sun 10 to 5, closed Mon; (until April 18).

Sculpture by Michael Rysbrack, City of Bristol Museum and Art Gallery, Queen's Road, Bristol; Mon to Sat 10 to 5; (until May 1).

Rare early Roman road map, A Carson Clark, Scotia Maps, 173 Canongate, Royal Mile, Edinburgh; Mon to Sat 10.30 to 5.30; (until April 10).

Etchings by Anthony Davies and linocuts by John Muafangejo, Moira Kelly Fine Art, 97 Essex Rd, Islington, N1; Tues to Sat 11 to 6, Thurs 11 to 8; (until April 8).

Paintings by Steve Joy, Air Gallery, 6-8 Rosebery Avenue, EC1; Mon to Fri 11 to 6, Sat 11 to 2; (until April 8).

Oil paintings by Clotilde Peploe, New Grafton Gallery, 42 Old Bond Street, W1; Mon to Fri 10 to 6; (until April 7).

Photographs by Mario Gabinio, Contrasts Gallery, 19 Dover Street, W1; Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Sat 11.30 to 1.30; (until April 16).

Carved and painted wood and engraved glass, by Howard Raybould, Basement Gallery, British Crafts Centre, 43 Earlham Street, Covent Garden; Tues to Fri 10 to 5.30, Sat 10 to 4 (until April 3).

Last chance to see

Sit—exhibition of 20th century chairs, Royal Institute of British Architects, 66 Portland Place, W1: 10.30 to 4.30 (ends today).

Work by students of Morley College (part one), Morley Gallery, 61 Westminster Bridge Road, SE1: 10 to 9 (ends today).

Talks, lectures

The Hunterian Art Gallery, by Christopher Allen, at Whitworth Art Gallery, Manchester University, 1.

William Blake, by Jennifer Stern, 1; and Landseer's Lions, by Robin Hamlyn, 6.30, both at Tate Gallery.

Giotto, National Gallery, 1.

Integrity, by David Hopkinson, St Lawrence Jewry, Gresham Street, EC2, 1.15.

Music

Charity organ concert by Munns Music, Brent Town Hall, Forty Lane, Wembley, 8.

Early Music Network concert, Tavernor Consort, The Powans, College Street, Leicester, 7.30.

Concert by Orchestra of St John's, Smith Square, The Hexagon, Reading, 7.30.

Concert by Marisa Robles Harp Ensemble, Cowdray Hall, Aberdeen, 7.30.

Piano recital by Rose Cholmondeley, St Martin Within Ludgate, EC4, 1.15.

Organ recital by Richard Townend, St Margaret Lothbury, EC2, 1.10.

Concert by the Salomon Quartet, St Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square, 7.30.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,788

ACROSS

1 Eccentric attempt to shoot (8)
6 Make things — such as a scene? (6)
9 About 500 turn away to refer to notice (6)
10 Same difficulty without certain suitable action (8)
11 One who had great difficulties in the Tiber (8)
12 Pouch with a border for the Indian chief (6)
13 Open, and ask in (5)
14 Game-sounding fellow responsible for Bill (9)
17 Case — one sort, perhaps, to send to Coventry (9)
19 Puts together funds for vessel's return (5)
22 Barman, when top, is classy (6)
23 Question of disapproval. Answer: 24 across (4,4)
24 Finer, maybe — or after one, not so fine (8)
25 The best man — name in consideration (6)
26 Alexandrian Greek baffled Il Duce (6)
27 Page, in flogging, is taking another's place (8)

DOWN

2 Burns's love twice as colourful as this (3,4)
3 Type of glass that's right for a knight (9)
4 It's rotten to be set free (6)
5 But for these we shouldn't be here (5,10)
6 Provided in "U" group (8)
7 This man was an old beggar. One in the OT (7)
8 Do these rights afford landowners relief? (9)
13 Floozie with swagger and attack (9)
15 Make love — with an old battle-axe, or a bird? (9)
16 Rides wildly around — poor dog scampered (8)
18 Deal in a kind of jam (7)
20 The French team swindle, by the book of words (7)
21 Note about a doctor, one seen as a chatterbox (6)

Solution of Puzzle 15,787

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.78	1.70
Austria Sch	31.85	29.85
Belgium Fr	92.50	88.00
Canada $	2.27	2.18
Denmark Kr	15.25	14.45
Finland Mkk	8.65	8.20
France Fr	11.70	11.10
Germany DM	4.51	4.26
Greece Dr	116.00	109.00
Hongkong $	10.90	10.30
Ireland Pt	1.27	1.22
Italy Lir	2415.00	2315.00
Japan Yn	468.00	442.00
Netherlands Gld	4.94	4.68
Norway Kr	11.37	10.77
Portugal Esc	131.50	124.50
South Africa Rd	2.25	2.05
Spain Pta	193.50	184.50
Sweden Kr	11.02	10.44
Switzerland Fr	3.59	3.37
USA $	1.86	1.79
Yugoslavia Dnr	100.00	94.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: The *FT* Index closed up 6.2 at 564.3.

Auctions today

Phillips, The Old House, Station Road, Knowle, Solihull: Furniture and works of art, 11. Phillips, 17a East Parade, Leeds: Antique and Victorian furniture, bronzes and objects of art, 11.

Viewing

Phillips, The Old House, Station Road, Knowle, Solihull: Furniture and works of art, 9 to 11. Sotheby's, Booth Mansion, Watergate Street, Chester: Oak furniture and metalwork; collection of snuff and tobacco figures and smoking accoutrements, both 9.30 to 4.30.

Sporting fixtures

Football: Uefa under-21 championship: quarter-final, second leg: Scotland v Italy, at Aberdeen (7.30). First division: West Bromwich Albion v Notts County (7.30). Other fixtures, page 19.

Racing: NH meetings at Southwell (2.15), Worcester (2.0) and Kelso (2.15).

Badminton: All-England championships, at Wembley (1.0).

Squash rackets: Patrick tournament, at Chichester.

Sport on TV

BBC1: 9.25, Sportsnight including International Football, World Championship Boxing.

BBC2: 7.40, The Master Game — International Chess.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments Bill, second reading. Debate on CAP price proposals for 1982-83.

Lords (2.30): Debate on law and order.

The papers

The official number of unemployed has dropped slightly, but these figures are an illusion, says the Daily Mirror: the underlying trend is still rising, "and various training and other schemes are keeping about 350,000 out of dole queues though not in work, which help the figures no end", the paper adds.

Le Monde said yesterday that should Israeli/Egyptian peace efforts break down, neither France nor America could conciliate their friendship for Israel and their good terms with the Arab world.

The Washington Post asks whether Opec's "13 very diverse member countries can actually make the production quota cuts they worked out in principle last week stick".

Roads

London and South-east: A120: Blackwall Tunnel: long delays in southbound bore from 10 a.m. until 3 p.m. daily. M11: Lane closures between junctions 5 (Loughton) and 7 (Harlow). A205: South Circular Road, repairs at junction of Norwood Road at Tulse Hill station.

Midlands: M6: Lane closures between junctions 1 (Rugby) and 2 (Coventry). M1: Lane closures from Newport Pagnell service area to junction 15 (Northampton). A5: Single line traffic and temporary signals N of Nuneaton.

Wales and West: A35: Temporary diversion near Fountain Roundabout, Christchurch, Dorset. A4042: Repairs between Newport and Pontypool. A39 A389: Temporary signals at Wadebridge, Cornwall. A525: Roadworks at Bangor-on-Dee, Clwyd.

North: A5117: Temporary lights between Hapsford and Dunkirk, N of Chester. A19: Lane restrictions on Sunderland by-pass. A66: Traffic lights between North Bitts and Greta Bridge, Co Durham.

Scotland: M9: Lane closures at junction 10 (Stirling). A814: Roadworks between Garelochhead and Arrochar, on Loch Long, Strathclyde. A84: Roadworks at River Teith, S of Doune, Perthshire; diversions via Doune and Dunblane.

Information supplied by the AA.

Anniversaries

William Morris was born at Walthamstow, 1843, and Olive Schreiner, author of *The Story of an African Farm*, at Wittebergen, Cape Colony, 1855. Deaths: John Harrison, horologist, London, 1776; Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Cambridge, Mass., 1882; Jules Verne, Amiens, 1905; Enrique Granados, died at sea, 1916.

The Times list of best-selling books

Hardback

Title	Author	Publisher	Price
The Michelin Guide to France 1982		Michelin	£5.85
Within Whicker's World	Alan Whicker	Hamish Hamilton	£8.95
Masquerade	Kit Williams	Cape	£4.50
The Beverley Hills Diet	Judy Mazel with Susan Shultz	Sidgwick and Jackson	£4.95
Hugh Johnson's Pocket Wine Book		Mitchell Beazley	£3.95
Michelin Guide to Great Britain and Ireland 1982		Michelin	£4.85
France a la Carte	Richard Binns	Chiltern House	£2.50
French Leave 1982/3	Richard Binns	Chiltern House	£3.95
Paint Magic	Jocasta Innes	Windward/Berger Paints	£12.95
Midnight's Children	Salman Rushdie	Cape	£7.50

The Times list is based on trade sales through Hammick's to 400 bookshops and verified retail sales through eight Hammick's bookshops and 20 others.

Weather

Pressure will remain high over S Britain but frontal troughs will approach NW Scotland.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, Central S, England, East Anglia, Channel Isles: Any fog patches soon clearing; dry, sunny periods; wind variable, becoming S, light, locally moderate; max temp 11 to 13C (52 to 55F).

East England, Midlands W, Central Northern and NE England: Any fog patches clearing; dry, sunny periods; wind mainly S, moderate or fresh; max temp 11 to 12C (52 to 55F).

SW England, S Wales, N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man: Rather cloudy with occasional drizzle on hills and near coasts; some sunny intervals developing inland; wind S or SW, moderate or fresh, locally strong; max temp 9 to 11C (48 to 52F).

Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth: Mainly dry, rather cloudy but some bright or sunny intervals; wind S, veering W, moderate or fresh; max temp 9 to 10C (49 to 50F).

SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Northern Ireland: Rather cloudy, some brighter intervals, perhaps some light rain in places; wind SW, fresh, locally strong; max temp 9 to 10C (48 to 50F).

NE Scotland, Argyll, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Rather cloudy, occasional mainly light rain; wind SW, fresh or strong, locally gale forces; max temp 8 to 9C (46 to 48F).

Outlook for Thursday and Friday: Mainly dry with sunny periods, but some rain or drizzle at times in the NW. Overnight fog patches. Rather warm.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind variable, light; sea smooth. St George's Channel: Wind SW, light or moderate; sea slight. Irish Sea: Wind SW, moderate or fresh; sea slight or moderate.



Sun rises: 5.55 am. Sun sets: 6.20 pm. Moon rises: 6.03 am. Moon sets: 5.08 pm. New moon: Tomorrow.

Lighting up time

London 6.50 pm to 5.23 am
Bristol 7.0 pm to 5.33 am
Edinburgh 7.04 pm to 5.33 am
Manchester 6.59 pm to 5.30 am
Penzance 7.11 pm to 5.45 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	s	12	54	Guernsey	s	10	50
Birmingham	s	11	52	Inverness	r	9	48
Blackpool	s	11	52	Jersey	s	11	52
Bristol	s	12	54	London	s	13	55
Cardiff	s	10	50	Manchester	s	9	48
Edinburgh	c	11	52	Newcastle	s	12	54
Glasgow	c	11	52	Ronaldsway	s	9	48

Highest and lowest

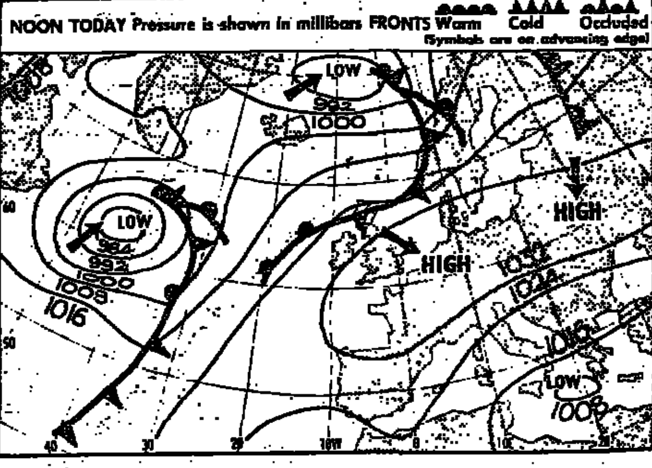
Highest day temp including London, Aldergrove, Leuchars, Bristol, 14C (57F); lowest day max, including Lowestoft, Thanet, Lerwick and Skye, 8C (46F); highest rainfall, Cape Wrath, .37in; highest sunshine, Cromer 11.1 hr.

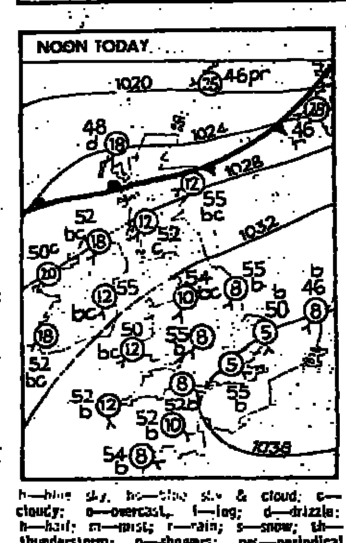
Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 236: 20.14-20.18; SW; 40SE; SE. Cosmos 236R: (March 25) 4.56-4.57; SE; 10SE; SE. Cosmos 185R: (March 25) 0.52-0.55, NE*; 20NE; NE and 2.29-2.34; NNW*; 45 NNW; NE and 4.6-4.15; WNW; 30N, 65NNW; E and 21.39-21.40; WNW; NE. Cosmos 151R: 20.1-20.6; WNW; 15W; W. Cosmos 1265: 20.26-20.30; WNW; 20NNW; NNE and 22.1-22.5; NNW, 15N; N*. Cosmos 1285: (March 25) 4.11-4.17; S; 25ESE; ENE. Seasat: 20.31-20.39; NNE, 20NW, W and (March 25) 1.22-1.29, ENE; 20NNE, N and 2.58-2.7, ESE; 50ENE; NNW and 4.5-4.45; S; 35WSW; NW. Salyut 6: 19.47-19.50, WSW, 20SSW, S*.

Predictions supplied by Earth Satellite Unit, Aston University.





b—blue sky; bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	1.02	6.6	1.28	7.0
Aberdeen	12.42	4.0	12.42	4.1
Avonmouth	6.31	12.5	6.52	12.7
Belfast	10.20	3.2	10.40	3.1
Cardiff	6.17	11.6	6.38	11.7
Devonport	5.02	5.2	5.28	5.2
Dover	10.13	6.2	10.34	6.5
Falmouth	4.32	5.0	4.58	5.0
Glasgow	12.11	4.4	12.31	4.7
Harwich	11.23	4.0	11.33	3.9
Holyhead	9.42	5.4	10.04	5.4
Hull	5.47	7.0	5.51	7.3
Ilfracombe	5.22	8.8	5.42	8.9
Leith	2.0	5.2	2.10	5.3
Liverpool	10.38	9.1	10.59	9.1
Lowestoft	9.07	2.2	9.03	2.3
Margate	11.39	4.5	11.42	4.7
Milford Haven	5.36	6.7	5.56	6.8
Newquay	4.27	6.8	4.47	6.3
Oban	5.18	3.9	5.39	3.8
Penzance	4.01	5.3	4.25	5.3
Portland	6.11	2.0	6.54	2.0
Portsmouth	10.46	4.4	11.10	4.6
Shoreham	10.34	6.0	10.58	6.1
Southampton	10.20	4.3	10.48	4.4
Swansea	5.40	9.1	6.00	9.2
Tees	3.03	5.0	3.07	5.3
Walton-on-Naze	11.16	4.1	11.29	4.1

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarborough	10.5	—	13	55	Sunny
Bridlington	10.9	—	10	50	Sunny
Cromer	11.1	—	9	48	Sunny
Eastbourne	10.7	—	10	50	Sunny
Worthing	9.6	—	13	55	Sunny
Littlehampton	9.9	—	14	57	Sunny
Bognor	9.0	—	11	52	Sunny
Southsea	—	—	11	52	Sunny
Shanklin	9.3	—	11	52	Sunny
Bournemouth	8.7	—	11	52	Sunny
Poole	8.8	—	12	54	Sunny
Swanage	9.0	—	11	52	Sunny
Weymouth	8.9	—	12	54	Sunny
Exmouth	10.8	—	12	54	Sunny
Teignmouth	10.7	—	11	52	Sunny
Torquay	10.7	—	12	54	Sunny
Falmouth	6.6	—	12	54	Sun pds
Penzance	10.7	—	12	54	Sunny
Jersey	10.7	—	13	55	Sunny
Guernsey	10.7	—	12	54	Sunny
Tenby	11.0	—	10	50	Sunny
Anglesey	10.3	—	11	52	Sunny
Colwyn Bay	8.8	—	12	54	Sunny
Southport	7.7	—	13	55	Sun pds
Blackpool	7.9	—	12	54	Sun pds
Morecambe	8.5	—	11	52	Sunny
Douglas	9.4	—	10	50	Sunny
Aldergrove	6.3	—	14	57	Sun pds
Eskdalemuir	8.0	—	10	50	Sun pds
Prestwick	3.5	—	13	55	Sun ints
Abbotsinch	2.6	—	12	54	Cloudy
Tiree	0.2	—	10	50	Cloudy
Stornoway	0.2	.14	9	48	Rain
Lerwick	0.6	.24	8	46	Rain pm
Wick	—	.22	8	46	Rain
Kinloss	0.5	.05	11	52	Rain
Dyce	5.1	—	13	55	Sun ints
Leuchars	3.1	—	14	57	Cloudy

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F
Ajaccio	s	13	55
Akrotiri	c	19	66
Alexandria	f	18	64
Algiers	f	16	61
Amsterdam	c	6	43
Athens	c	8	46
Bahrain	c	25	77
Barcelona	f	14	57
Beirut	s	20	68
Belgrade	f	7	45
Berlin	s	9	48
Biarritz	f	12	54
Boulogne	f	8	46
Bordeaux	c	12	54
Boston*	f	10	50
Brussels	c	8	46
Budapest	s	9	48
Cairo	f	27	81
Cape Town	s	20	68
Casablanca	s	24	75
Chicago*	f	8	46
Cologne	c	9	48
Copenhagen	s	6	43
Corfu	c	15	59
Dallas*	f	15	59
Dublin	s	12	54
Dubrovnik	s	12	54
Faro	s	24	75
Florence	c	10	50
Frankfurt	f	8	46
Funchal	s	17	63
Geneva	f	8	46
Gibraltar	f	17	63
Helsinki	c	3	37
Hongkong	c	25	77
Innsbruck	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Istanbul	r	7	45
Jiddah	[illegible]	31	88
Jo'burg	f	22	72
Karachi	f	28	82
Las Palmas	s	19	66
Lisbon	s	20	68
Locarno	f	9	48
Luxembourg	c	7	45
Madrid	f	14	57
Majorca	c	14	57
Malaga	s	19	66
Malta	c	13	55
Mexico C*	s	23	73
Miami*	s	28	82
Milan	s	10	50
Moscow	s	1	34
Munich	f	4	39
Nairobi	s	29	84
Naples	f	12	54
New Delhi	f	25	77
New York*	s	12	54
Nice	f	13	55
Oslo	c	2	36
Paris	c	8	46
Perth	f	25	77
Peking	f	8	46
Prague	s	7	45
Reykjavik	r	9	48
Rhodes	c	11	52
Riyadh	c	34	93
Rio de Jan*	c	27	81
Rome	c	14	57
Salzburg	c	5	41
Seoul	f	15	59
Singapore*	c	31	88
Stockholm	c	4	39
Strasbourg	c	7	45
Tangier	s	20	68
Tel Aviv	c	22	72
Tenerife	s	20	68
Tokyo	s	18	64
Toronto*	c	4	39
Tunis	c	12	54
Valencia	c	18	64
Vancouver*	s	7	45
Venice	s	11	52
Vienna	s	8	46
Warsaw	s	8	46
Washington*	c	11	52
Zurich	c	6	43

* denotes last night's figures are latest available